

# Pembrokeshire

## Parishes, Places & People

### Cemais Hundred

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## **Introduction**

### ***Kemes -Cemaïs***

#### **Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales by Thomas Nicholas 1872**

The conquest of Cemaes was effected about 1094 by Martin de Tours, a knight who by his name is marked as having originally come from Tours in France. He had settled at first in Devonshire, and came thence to the conquest of this district (see *Baronia de Kemqs*, p. 8). Newport before that time was called only by the name which still clings to it in the Welsh-**Trifdraeth**, and received the new name of Novo-Burgus, since modified into Newport, from the new possessor. Martin de Tours, on the conquest being effected, was invested with the usual attributes of a Lord Marcher; he and his successors were summoned to the sovereign's council as barons, holding in capite from the English Plantagenet king; the territory was constituted a lordship marcher, having regalia and courts of its own, where all matters affecting life and property were tried; and the barons of Cemmaes continued to be "lordes of the Parliamente of England" up to the time when the lordship came by descent to the Audeleys, whose of themselves before were lordes of the Parliamente, and soe the place of Kernes was drowned in that respect. But while it continued in the names of the Martins, the first lordes thereof, and untill it came to the Lorde Audeley they were lordes of Parliamente by the name of Lordes of Cemeis" (*Baronia de Kemeys*, p. 24). The third Lord of Cemmaes, Sir William Martin, married Angharad, daughter of the Lord Rhys, and thus the family became identified with the people of the country. Sir Thomas D. Lloyd Bart., a lineal descendant of the Martins, first Lords of Cemmaes, and as such himself lord of the lordship, is quite entitled to claim the name and rank of Baron of Cemmaes- the last Lord Marcher title now subsisting.

The lordship marcher of Cemmaes, as described by the antiquary, George Owen of Henllys, himself its inheritor, extended along the sea-coast from the mouth of the Teivi to Fishguard, and thence southward by a line nearly direct to St. Dogwell's, where it took an eastern direction, passing Castle Henry, Maenclochog, Monachlog-ddu, to Llanfyrnach, its extreme eastern point, and thence northward, west of Frenni Fawr, to the Teivi, below Cilgerran Castle.

#### **Kemes – State of Education in Wales 1847**

This district includes all the northern coast of Pembrokeshire from Fishguard to Cardigan, and extends some miles to the south of the Precelly Mountain. On the south and west it is bounded by the Hundreds of Ddungleddy and Dewisland, and on the east by that of Kilgerran. It is quite as badly off for education as Dewisland. Of its 26 parishes containing a population of 15559, no less

than 13 parishes, containing a population of 3460, are without a day school at all; 14 parishes containing a population of 3773, are without a resident clergyman; and 12 parishes containing a population of 2386 are without either a dayschool or resident clergyman. In the whole of the country between Fishguard and Dinas to the north, and the Precelly Mountain on the south, there is no day school. I rode over most of it. The population is scattered, and lives in a very poor manner. A great part of the country appeared to be hardly reclaimed. The schools most resorted to are the Sunday schools in Puncteston and Llanychlwydog. Some few children, who are within reach of Dinas, go to the day schools there; but, even putting poverty and the small inducements which such schools offer out of sight, the distance and the nature of the roads must prevent the young families of scattered cottagers from getting even thus much education during the greater part of the year. I had some conversation with the superintendent of Jabez Sunday School in Llanychlwydog, a better sort of farmer, living in a comfortable way, and apparently upward of 30 years old. He wrote a good hand, spoke English correctly, and appeared a shrewd intelligent man. He talked much of “the want of schools, and that the poor severely felt it”, but he declared at the same time that “if a day school was to be under clerical control no children would attend it. There were no Church people in the parish. He was against religious instruction of any sort in day schools”

The state of the churches exemplifies the neglect in which the population of these parishes is left. Churchwardens are never appointed. The churches at Llandilo and Maenchlochog are in ruins. I entered that at Morfyl. The pains of the chancel window were all out, and the inside of the church was as wet as if it had just been rinsed with water – as, indeed, it had been, for the afternoon was windy and rainy.

## **Bayvil**

### **A topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis. 1834. Bayvill,**

a parish in the hundred of KEMMES,

County of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (ENE) from Newport, containing 160 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated in the northern part of the county, and within a short distance of the coast is intersected by a tributary stream, which rises to the north of the church, and falls into the river Nevern near its influx into the sea at Newport bay. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Moylgrove, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the King's books at £5, and endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Independents. The poor are supported by an average annual assessment amounting to £24. 5.

*Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins*

Beyond Nevern we pass near the lonely deserted chapel of Bayvil

### **The Parish Church Dedicated to St Andrew the Apostle RCAM**

The church consists of a single chamber, 45ft by 18ft with no structural division between nave and chancel. A double belfry surmounts the western Gable. The windows have square wooden casements. The floor is flagged. the font is 20in square by 8in deep, internal measurements, and stands on a short circular pillar; the total height is 26in. The single bell is dated 1688. the churchyard is roughly circular. It is reported locally that the stone bearing the inscription VITALIANI EMERITO, which was removed from Cwm Gloyn farm to Nevern churchyard originally stood in Bayvil churchyard – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> June 1922.

St. Andrew: circular churchyard containing tiny disused Georgian church - twin bellcote box pews and triple decker pulpit.

### **St Andrew, Bayvil Church History**

St Andrew, Bayvil - "St Andrew's is thought to be an early nineteenth century rebuilding of a medieval church although no perceptible early fabric remains. Indeed the church is valued for its survival as a modest but evocative late Georgian Anglican box with Gothick windows, and a completely intact, single chamber interior."

***The Religious census of 1851*** Bayvill Parish Church, with the Parish Church of Moylgrove David Evan Morgan, Minister

***The Welsh Church Year Book***, 1929 St Brynach & St Mary (Cilgwyn) & Parish Church

(Bayvil)Incumbent and Curates; D Davies

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### **Pembrokeshire Parsons. Church of St. Andrew the Apostle.**

This benefice was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Dogmaels in Kemes, probably by Robert Martin, Lord of the Lordship Marcher of Kemes.

It is evident, however, that there was formerly a rectory here, as in 1493 Hugh ap Thomas was presented to the Rectory of Bayvil by the Abbot of St. Dogmaels.-*Episcopal Register*.

On the 7th May, 1691, Griffith Rice, curate of Bayvil and Moylgrove, subscribed to the King's Supremacy. (*Watsons's Subscrip.*)

It would appear from this that Bayvil and Moylgrove parishes were probably at that time united, and continued so until 22 March, 1879, when they were disunited under an Order in Council.

Bavyle. - Viaria ibidem es collaione abbatis Sancti Dogmaelis unde Johannes . . . est vicarius valet communibus annis 60s. Inde decima 6s. (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under heading Living Discharged :Bayvill V. with Moylgrove (St. Andrew) Abb. St. Dogmael s Propr. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £6 10s; £20 King's Books, £5.- (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

In 1714 the living was sequestrated, and David Parry was then curate.- (*Visitation Book.*)

### **Clergy**

#### **Rectors**

1493            David Jevan.

1493. Nov. 25. Hugh ap Thomas vice David Jevan, deceased.

#### **Vicars**

1535-6        John. ....

1691            Griffith Rice.

1739. Aug. 1. Morgan Gwynne.

1783. Mar. 21. Lewis Walters, vice Morgan Gwynne, deceased.

1809. Jul. 21. Daniel Davies, B.D. vice Lewis Walters deceased.

1846. Jan. 14. David Evan Morgan, vice Daniel Davies, D. D., deceased.

1867. Jul. 26. Thomas Richardson, M.A., vice David Evan Morgan, deceased

1879. Sep.11. Isaac Hughes Jones, vice Thomas Richardson, resigned.

1893. Oct. 30. John Owen Evans, vice Isaac Hughes Jones, who died on 12 June, 1893,

1911. Oct. 30. Lewis Roderick, vice John Owen Evans. deceased, died on 26 March, 1911

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1905**

Bayvil (S. Andrew).— There is no plate now belonging to this parish excepting a pewter Paten, upon which there are no marks

### **Education – 1847 – The Blue Book – State of Education in Wales**

The parish has no resident Clergyman, it is agricultural but the rates of wages is unknown It is stated that the moral character of the population is good. There are no resident landed proprietors and they do not subscribe to the maintenance of Schools. There are no farmers paying more than £100 per annum in rent. The people for the most part cannot read or write. The means of education for the poor are not sufficient and the number of children going to no school could not be ascertained – No remedial plan was suggested by the Informant; Vicar of the Parish the Rev David Evan Morgan of Moylgrove Cardigan

### **Names connected with the Parish**

**ap Owen William** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**ap Owen William David** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

**ap Thomas Hugh** 1493 Nov 25 Rector Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Bevan Henry** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Bevan Lewis** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Cantington Howell** 1370 who held in Bayvill in 1370. **Howell,,** according to the Golden Grove Book, had a son

**Cantington Philip** who married **Broughton,Elizabeth** of Llangwarren. and had a daughter and heiress

**Cantington Elizabeth** who married **Thomas, Rees David.**

**David Jane** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David Parry** 1714 curate living was sequestrated Visitation Book Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Davies Daniel** B D 1809 Jul 21 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Edward George** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Evans John Owen** 1893 Oct 30 died on 26 March 1911 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Gilbert William** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Griffith Rice** 7th May 169I .curate of Bayvil and Moylgrove subscribed to the Kings Supremacy

**Gwynne Morgan** 1739 Aug 1 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*



**Hugh John** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Huten James** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Jevan David** 1493 Bayvill – Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**John Griffith** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Morice** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Thomas** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Jones Isaac Hughes** 1879 Sep 11 died on 12 June 1893 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Lloyd Lodwicke** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Morgan David Evan** 1846 Jan 14 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire parsons*

**Owen Dorothy** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax .*

**Rees Evan** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Rice Griffith** 1691 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire parsons.*

**Richard David** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Richardson Thomas** 1867 Jul 26 M A vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire parsons*

**Roderick Lewis** 1911 Oct 30 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire parsons.*

**Rowland James** , 1700 ,Quaker, gentleman, of Rhos y Bayvil, , emigrated Quaker,  
Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

**Rowland John** , Quaker, Bayvil brother, of **James Rowland** emigrated before 1715.,  
Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

**Rowland William** 1670 Bayvill H 2 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Sily Anne** 1670 .Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas Evan** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas Evan** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas Herbert** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Walters Lewis** 1783 Mar 21 vicar Bayvill *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**William David** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William Edward** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William John** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William Miricke** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William Rees** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William Rees** 1670 Bayvill H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Young Rees** 1670 Bayvill P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Penuel Baptist chapel, Rhydymaen** / Cemmaes Built 1824, rebuilt 1860. Still open 1998):

1851 **College Green Ind** Erected in 1791 Evan Lewis, Minister, Brynberian, Eglwysrwrw

**College Green** (Yr Hen Gapel), in Felindre [Independent, 1810]. Still in use 1993 **Yr Hen Gapel**

was built in 1791 and rebuilt in 1810. In 1857 it was converted into a Sunday School and in the later nineteenth century into the vestry of the Cana Chapel. it has rubble stone, formerly whitewashed walls, with an imitation slate roof and long-wall entry plan. Yr Hen Gapel is now Grade 2 Listed as a rare small early nineteenth century chapel. RCAHMW, May 2010

**Cana Welsh Independent Chapel**, Felindre Farchog, Bayvil; Felindre Farchog; College Green

Cana Independent Chapel was built in 1810 and rebuilt in 1857. The present chapel, dated 1857, is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. Cana is now Grade 2 Listed. RCAHMW, November 2010 still open Dec 2006

## **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923**

### **Pant y groes Mound**

This is a circular mound, probably sepulchral, placed about 300 yds south east of Pant y groes farmstead in the parish of Moylgrove, the boundary line of the parish running between. The mound has a circumference of 300ft,

and a height of 5ft. It is grass grown and presents no appearance of disturbance, other than by the ploughing of the field which has doubtless reduced its height – visited 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1914

### **Crugiau Cemes RCAM**

This group of sepulchral mounds consists of what George Owen, the historian of Pembrokeshire, writing about the year 1600, calls “four little tumps of earth and yet can be 40m off, viz from Penplymon [Pen Plynlumon]”

**Fenton** in his Historical Tour refers to the mounds as follows:- I come to Crugiau Cemaes, a very large group of tumuli, very conspicuous, perfect and untouched, but the greater number so altered by the intersection of hedges and the repeated process of the plough, that it requires an eye much in the habit of examining such elevations to discover them: this cluster with an exception to that on Dry Barrows and the adjoining fields near Orierton, is the largest I have found in the county. About a century or more [ie circa 1690] one of them was opened, and by the selection still appearing there is every reason to suppose without any sort of judgement to direct operations”

In Gibsons edition of **Camden's Britannia** (1695) is the following by Edward Lhuyd :- @ In this county there are divers ancient tumuli or artificial mounds for urn burial, whereof the most notable I have seen are those four called Krigeu Kemaes, or the Barrows of Kemaes. One of which a gentleman of the neighbourhood, Mr Lloyd of Kwn Gloin, out of curiosity, and for the satisfaction of some friends, caused lately to be dug: and discovered therein five urns which contained a considerable quantity of burnt bones and ashes. One of these, together with the bones and ashes it contained was lately presented to the Ashmolean Repository at Oxford”

At the present time six mounds are clearly discernable; the existence of others may be suspected. Of them the following is a more particular account, beginning with the most southerly, over which passes the boundary between Bayvil and Nevern parishes.

1] Circumference 150ft height 4ft flat to grass covered

2] In the hedge of the field next to that bearing OS.bench mark 562.5; circumference 300ft height 10ft gorse covered; disturbed; small white quartz stones scattered around.

3] At OS bench mark 642 and 20 ds from 2]; circumference 50ft; height 10ft; gorse covered; disturbed top and west.

4] At about of 3] at the junction of the parishes of Bayvil Moylgrove and Nevern; circumference 300 ft height 8ft corse covered ? Disturbed.

5] Ten yds east of 4] and just within Nevern parish: circumference 350ft height 10ft gorse covered; disturbed from summit; small white stones about.

6] Ten yds north east of 5] circumference 200ft height 5ft; gorse covered; much disturbed

### **Roman Find**

Lewis Morris states that a medal of the Roman Emperor Otho (ad 69) was found at Creigiau Kemes about the middle of the 18c ( Cambrian Register 1796) but no further particulars relating to the discovery have been traced – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> June 1914

### **Y Gaer**

This is an oval shaped enclosure on a farm named Plas y merchant, having a length of 200ft and a breadth of 100ft. The bank has disappeared in places, but at the northern end of the enclosure has an exterior fall of about 3ft to a shallow ditch. Elsewhere the enclosed area is almost on a level with the top of the bank. The entrance was probably on the south west.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> May 1920, our Inspecting Officer visited the position to see a stone lined grave which had been revealed by the plough a few days previous. The interment had been made directly within the earthen bank, and slightly to the east of north. The grave measured 6ft by 15in by 12in deep, and was formed of flat stones of good size. It was orientated east and west. A portion of a human cranium was found at the west end and two phalanges at the east end but nothing was discovered to give date to the interment. The size and orientation of the grave point to a comparative late period. The bank showed signs of two other graves , which had fallen in or been crushed by ploughing – visited 26<sup>th</sup> May 1920

### **RCAHMW**

**Y Gaer, Bayvil;Caer Bayvil Hillfort**

A ploughed-out oval earthwork enclosure, about 50m north-south by 30m, set upon the tip of a gentle west-facing spur & showing a south-west facing entrance: limited excavation, in 1979, showed that the current earthworks represented a ditched & ramparted circuit, the rampart being stone-revetted internally; this had replaced an earlier circuit, defined by parallel pallisade trenches; structural features, associated with these circuits, were noted in the interior & a single possible later prehistoric pot sherd was recovered; the enclosure proved to be filled by grave-cuts, generally oriented east-west, some containing cists; a skeletal fragment yielded an uncalibrated radio-carbon date centring on the 7th century AD. The trial excavation carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, September 1979

Source: James 1987 (Arch. Cam. 136), 51-76. J. Wiles 08.03.05

### **St Andrew's, Bayvil, Cropmark Enclosure**

80m SE of Bayvil church, partially underlying modern hedgebank. Enclosure; circular; uncertain completeness. c50m diameter. Defined by a single segmented ditch, formed of regular butt-ended sections. First noted by RCAHMW during summer aerial reconnaissance in 1996. RCAHMW

## **Castlebythe**

*Castlebythe, Castle-Bigh, Castle-Beith.*

### **A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1849**

CASTLE-BIGH (CASTLE-BEITH), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 266 inhabitants. The parish occupies some high ground, near the source of a tributary of the Western Cleddau river. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the church is dedicated to St. Michael. On the border of the parish are the remains of a Roman encampment, through which runs the high road separating the parishes of CastleBigh and Ambleston, and which is minutely described in the account of the latter place. There is another encampment near the church, fortified with double ramparts, and occupying about four acres of ground. A house in the parish, called "Poll-Tax Inn," received its name from having been the place where that tax was collected.

### **RCAM Pembroke 1914 No 136 The Church**

The Church consists of a chancel, nave and double bell-cote above the west gable. It was practically rebuilt on the old foundations in the year 1875. Some of the steps to the rood loft remain; also a small piscina and aumbry. The font bowl is modern; the pillar may be original but it has been redressed – Visited 21 October 1914.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1905**

CastleBythe otherwise Castle Bigh (S. Michael). — Here in present use as a Chalice is a rare and beautiful Beaker Cup of the time of Charles I. The hall mark indicates the year 1630, the maker's mark (not given in O. E. P.) being R A with fleur-de-lys beneath in a plain heraldic shield. It was probably made for secular purposes as the date of donation is 79 years later. Around the middle of the cup is the following inscription " Communion Cup for Castle b^h parish. David Richard Churchwarden in ye yeare 1709". The cup is richly decorated with ornamental moulding, belts and scrolls, treated with great softness. This parish is to be congratulated upon possessing a piece of plate of great value and interest. There is a beaker used as a chalice at Llanfyllin, N. Wales, 1598; at Stickney, Lines., 1608, and another in Armathwaite, Cumberland, 1609. In Scotland this shaped Communion Cup was not uncommon in the 17th century.

There is also a plain electro-plated Paten of Pre-Reformation design, 5 in. in diameter leather with a pewter Plate.

### **Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)**

The plain pointed chancel arch dates from c1200. The chancel was later widened southwards and given a recess on that side. There was much rebuilding in 1875 but the building is now derelict

### **Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons**

This living is a rectory, formerly in the patronage of the Perrot family of Haroldston, near Haverfordwest, being an appendage of their **manor of Castlebigh, but now in** the gift of the Crown.

Under the name of Castro Pulch, this church was assessed in 1291 at £6 13s. 4d.—*Taxatio*.

Castell Bygh.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Johannis Parrot armigeri, domini hujus manerii, unde Johannes Arnold, clericus, est rector valet communibus annis clare £6. Inde decima 12s.—*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged: '—CastleBurgh alias Bigh R. (St. Michael). John Parrott, Esq., 1535; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £23 King's Books, £6.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1851 Castle Bythe Parish Church "This return is missing"

1929 St Brynach & Parish Church (Castle Bythe)Incumbent and Curates; A W Jones

### **Clergy**

Rice, David	1677	Rector
Rees, David	1692	Rector
Rice, David	1714	Rector
Philipps, Samuel	1716	Rector
Rice, David	1716	Rector
Philipps, Samuel	1720	Rector
Phillips, Thomas	1730	Rector
Lloyd, John	1736	Curate
Adam , Thomas	1741	Curate
Jenkins, William	1746	Curate
Morris, David	1749	Rector
Phillips, Thomas	1749	(Death)Rector



Morris, David	1749	Rector
Matthias , John	1764	Rector
Morris , David	1764	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Mathias , James	1764	Rector
Davies , Tomothy	1773	Curate
James , William	1784	Curate
Rees , Francis	1785	Curate
Bowen , Evan	1788	Curate
Meyler , John	1795	Curate
Jenkins , John	1796	Curate
Jenkins , John	1801	Curate
Jenkins , John	1804	Curate
John , John	1806	Rector
Mathias , John	1806	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Pugh , John	1814	Curate
Pugh , John	1816	Rector
John , John	1816	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Hughes , John	1830	Curate

### **Castebigh Hearth Tax 1670**

Griffith Thomas	Castebigh-	H&H
Griffith Howell	Castebigh-	H
Vaughan James	Castebigh-	H
Hardin Thomas	Long Hooke Castebigh-	-H2

Eynon Margaret	Castebigh-	H
Hooper Jenkin	Castebigh-	H
Phillipps James	Castebigh-	H
Llewhelin John	Castebigh-	H
Adam Morice -	Castebigh-	H
John Owen	Castebigh-	H
William Griffith	Castebigh-	H
James Thomas	Castebigh-	H
John Thomas	Castebigh-	H
William Hugh	Castebigh-	H
Elliot Lewis clerk	Castebigh-rector-	H
Thomas Rowland	Castebigh-	P
David Rotheroe	Castebigh-	P
David Lewis	Castebigh-	P
Evan Owen	Castebigh-	P

1851 Castle Bythe Parish Church "This return is missing"

1929 St Brynach & Parish Church (Castle Bythe) Incumbent and Curates; A W Jones

#### **Nonconformist Chapels: None found**

#### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

The parish has a resident Clergyman, it is mainly agricultural with labourers receiving 7d a day with food and 1s a day without. Masons and carpenters 1s a day with food. The moral character of the parish is regarded as good but there are no landed proprietors resident and they do not subscribe to the maintenance of schools, only one farmer pays more than £100 per annum in rent. There is no

day school in the parish but some children attend a Sunday school in the adjacent parish. There are 12 children who do not receive any schooling but most of the people of the parish can read and write. Information from John Pugh, Rector, Castle Bigh

## **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

### **Tumuli on Mynydd Castlebythe**

The summit of Mynydd Castlebythe, 1137ft above sea level, is crowned with two mounds which are probably sepulchral. They are known locally as “the Queens”. The more easterly is dome shaped and about 15ft high; base circumference about 300 ft. It presents no appearance of having been disturbed.

About 90 feet to the west is the second mound, which is of the height of 10ft and circumference of about 300ft. It was opened by the late Mr Edmund Laws, F.S.A., who found “nothing but Charcoal” (*Pem Arch Survey 40*) Visited 20<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

### **Parc Castell Earthwork**

This is a semicircular earthwork situated on the farm of Wern, to the north of Castlebythe quarry. The camp is placed on a fairly sharp slope which drops precipitously to the little river Anghof. The curved rampart has a height of 6ft and a length of a little over 300ft; the chord of the arc measures 250ft. There is an exterior ditch, now well nigh obliterated. The entrance was at the eastern end of the curve; The opening had been widened by the removal of some yards of bank, The parishes of Castlebythe, Morvil, and Puncteston meet at the site –Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1914

### **Castle Fleming**

The greater part of this earthwork falls within the parish of Ambleston ( Hundred of Dungleddy [Daugleddau]), under which it is described. In Castlebythe a neighbouring farm house is called Fleming's Castle, and directly north of the earthwork are two fields called Castle Park, while about 300 yds further northwards are two fields called Parc Castell. Finally, it may be recalled that the field to the south of the earthwork in Ambleston parish is also known as Parc Castell. These place names evidence the character and importance of the position in the estimation of those who adopted them.

### **Castell y bwch, the buck's castle**

This mound stands in the centre of the village of Castlebythe, a few yards from the parish church. The Ordnance sheet styles it a “Tumulus” and marks another monument adjoining it as “Castell y Fwch”. It is however an unmistakable mound castle, the adjacent Castell y Fwch being the bailey. The mound has been much disturbed, whereby its appearance has been altered. Its height

varies from 10 to 20ft, and its summit diameter is about 40 ft. It was surrounded by a ditch which is much filled up. The bailey is an oval measuring 220 ft by 170ft; its encircling bank has a height of 12 ft from the bottom of the ditch. There is a strong spring just within the north bank. Llieut Col W L Morgan R E and ex Commissioner, was informed in 1870 of “a further enclosure to the north east, slightly longer than this detached bailey. About half of it was destroyed by the making of the railway”. This second enclosure has almost entirely disappeared – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914

### **Ffynnon Mihangel**

This is a strong spring situated near the parish church. The water rises in a small stone built basin which shows no trace of having had at any time a covering above it; it is a simple village well, with no tradition of curative virtues – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914.

### **Parc Castell**

This is a field belonging to Hen ganol farm in the southern part of the parish. In its centre is a small circular mound, now almost level with the field itself whose appearance suggests a sepulchral origin. The base circumference is about 150 ft. the suggestion of a “castle” implied in the name may be due to the near mound castle of Castlebythe – visited 16<sup>th</sup> June 1920.

### **Poll Tax Inn**

**Fenton** seems responsible for this name, which is that of “a small house by the roadside where, it is said, the collectors of the poll tax, when it existed, used to meet (Tour 356) and which is perpetuated on the modern Ordnance maps. **George Owen** ( Description of Pembrokeshire ) mentions it as “Paltockes Inn” doubtless from a former proprietor.

### **RCAHMW**

#### **Parc Castell, Barrow, Castlebythe**

A probable barrow, or cairn, 19m in diameter and 0.5m high. J.Wiles 21.03.02

#### **Castlebythe, Motte**

An apparently isolated and disturbed motte, 4.2m high. J.Wiles 21.03.02

#### **Parc Castell Enclosure; Wern Camp, Castlebythe**

A sub-rectangular enclosure, c.52m N-S by 42m, resting on steep scarps to the N & W, elsewhere banked and ditched, having an E facing entrance. RCAHMW J.Wiles 10.09.03

### **Mynydd Castlebythe Ring Barrow**

Remains of a ring barrow, measuring c. 16m in diameter. The bank measures c. 4.0m in width and 0.5m in height. A curvilinear area of reed growth outside the south perimeter of the earthwork suggests the presence of a ditch. The monument has spatial association with two cairns on the summit of Mynydd Castlebythe.

Source: Cadw scheduling description of December 2006. F.Foster/RCAHMW 14.12.2006

## **Dinas**

A straggling village on the A478 east of Fishguard. The village runs along the foot of the steep northern slope of the Carningli- Mynydd Dinas upland. Millions of years ago the coastal strip hereabouts was beneath the sea, and breakers crashed against the cliffs some 200 feet above present sea-level. You can still see the old stacks and cliff-face crevices from the road together with spectacular meltwater channels cut during the Ice Age.

The parish church, built in 1860, is at Brynhenilan.

To the north is Dinas Island, so called because it is almost an island separated from the mainland by a deep glacial meltwater channel. The narrow valley once known as Ynys Fach Llyffan Gawr (The little Island of Llyffan the Giant). It had its own herd of feral goats until 1947. The walk around this headland is magnificent,

Dinas Island is the locale for two of R.M. Lockley's books, namely *Island Farmer* and *Golden Year*.

## **Acc/to The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles**

Dinas "the little fort" is a long strung out village that follows in part an ancient shore line.

## **Topographical Dictionary of Wales Dinas 1839 Lewis**

DINAS, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Fishguard; containing 820 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, and intersected by the turnpike-road from Fishguard to Newport. It probably owes its name, signifying "fortress," or "city," to the bold promontory of Dinas Head, which forms one side of Fishguard bay, and was *fortified* on the land side by an agger, now nearly demolished. The area of the parish is 2000 acres, of which one fifth part is common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of forty acres. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, occupies a remarkable situation on the beach, and at spring tides the walls of the churchyard are washed by the sea: but it is probable that this was not the site of the original structure, as there is a place in the vicinity called *Bryn Hênllan*, "old church hill." Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists, with a

Sunday school held in each of them.

### **Cwm-yr-Eglwys**

According to legend it is believed that St Brynach founded the original church here 6c.

**1849** The church, was described as dedicated to St. Brynach, occupies a remarkable situation on the beach, and at spring tides the walls of the churchyard are washed by the sea.

**1851** Dinas Parish Church "Dinas Church is situated on an isthmus. The Chancel was washed away by an encroachment of the sea in November last and it has not been rebuilt. It is greatly desired in the Parish if there were funds for the purpose to transfer to a new site" Watkin William Thomas BC, Rector, Dinas Rectory The church was ultimately inundated by a bad storm, the roofless remains are still there in Cwm yr Eglwys. A new St Brynach's was eventually built in the village (ie. up on the hill away from the beach)

The present church is modern having been erected after the destruction of the original Church during the great storm of October 1859

### **RCAM The old Parish Church dedicated to St Brynach**

The earlier church stood At the eastern end of the natural defile. the existing remains show it to have consisted of chancel, nave, double bellcote at the west end, and pointed doorway in west wall, all of fairly early work. The surrounding graveyard is protected by a massive modern wall – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> July 1914

### **St Brynach's Church, Cwm-Yr-Eglwys**

The upstanding remains comprise the west wall. Stone for the church have been incorporated into the seawall that defends it. Of note is an incised stone believed to have been part of the sundial. Two undated cist burials were found during repairs to the seawall in 1981.

#### **Event and Historical Information:**

The earliest surviving document for the parish and possibly the church is the Norwich Taxation of 1254 which notes 'dispensation, at the request of the cardinal of the Holy Apostles, to Maurice to hold the churches of Dinas and Nambeude, together with that of Hebernath; the value of all three not exceeding 12 ½ marks.' A drawing by H Gastineau c 1825 is believed to show its final form – a nave measuring 36ft x 14ft orientated east-west, with a chancel measuring 18ft by 12ft on the eastern end, and a transept measuring 18ft x 12ft adjoin the southern wall. Above the west door, there was a bell-cote. The architectural history preserved in the building's fabric was lost in the Great Storm of 1859. Cwmyreglwys lies exposed to the northeast and the storm's resultant surge of 15ft (4.5m) above normal high water carried away the side wall and roof. In the Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph by Owen Edwards, Coroner to the Northern Division of Pembrokeshire, he described 'the sea washing right through it. The churchyard is much injured. Several houses are damaged; one house in particular is nearly destroyed'. To the east of the church, a schooner, the

MATHILDIS , and a sloop were lost. Eight bodies were subsequently washed ashore or recovered from the cliffs. Two burials are recorded in the Dinas Burial register for 30th October – ‘Unknown drowned in a shipwreck during a terrific gale Oct 25th 1859. Abode, both Cardiganish as supposed’. RCAHMW, September 2012.

### **The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)**

Dinas St Brynach: Only the west gable with a 15c doorway and a fragment of the south wall remain beside the shore. The rest of the church was destroyed in a gale in the autumn of 1859. Old drawings show it as cruciform with a double bellcote on the west gable.

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

This living is a rectory which appears to have been from the earliest time in the patronage of the lords of Kemes as appendant to their Barony of Kemes.

Dinas Church was in 1291 assessed at £2 6s. Ed. - Taxatio.

Under the heading "livings Discharged" Dinas alias Dynas R. (St. Brynach). William Laugharne, Esq., 1708, and William Lloyd, Esq., Lords of Kemys; Thomas Lloyd. Esq.. and Anne his wife, 1753, 1758; John Bateman, 1784. Clear yearly value, £42. King's Books, £8. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

On 8 Nov., 1859 the schoolroom was licensed for divine service on account of the destruction of the church. This is no doubt the date when the sea encroached on the shore, and washed away a portion of the old church, known as Cwm yr Eglwys Church, the remains of part of which are still to be seen at the little cove called Cwm yr Eglwys, situated at the north end of the small valley between what is known as Dinas Island and the mainland land.

On 5 April, 1887, a faculty was granted for the removal of the body of Harriet Mary Mansfield from Dinas Church-yard to the churchyard of the parish of Thornton Le Moors, in the county of Chester



## **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905**

Dinas (S. Brynach). —An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover of the Amroth type. There are no hall marks discoverable. The cup has two bands of decorated strap-work round the bowl, the upper of which interlaces and encloses the usual woodbine foliation whilst within the lower appears the following inscription "POCVLVM • ECLESIE \* DE » DENASE ". This vessel has undergone much reparation. The knob which divides the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines. The Paten cover measures 3 in. in diameter, 1 in. in height. On the foot or handle is inscribed within a circle of decorated strap-work the date " 1574".—

besides an electro-plated Paten, there is a pewter Plate, 12 in. in diameter. On the rim is engraved the letters which are doubtless Churchwardens' initials. A stamp underneath is almost obliterated, the letters KER alone being decipherable. The maker may have been [Daniel Par]ker who was under Warden of the Pewterers' Company in 1710 or perhaps [Par]ker Loshen.

### **Clergy**

Swayn, Richard	1680	Rector_
Swayn, Richardus	1681	Rector
_Swayne, Ricardus	1692	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1709	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthurus	1717	Rector_

Laugharne, Arthurus	1720	Rector_
Laugharne, William	1753	Rector_
Laugharne, Arthur	1753	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )Rector
Laugharne, William	1753	Rector_
Laugharne, William	1758	Rector_
Laugharne, William	1758	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )Rector
Powell , Samuel	1769	Curate
Morgan , Simon	1770	Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector
Laugharne , William	1784	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector
Evans , David	1788	Curate
Evans , David	1795	Curate

Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1804	Vicar
Watkin Thomas , William	1825	Curate ,
Bateman, Thomas	1825	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )Rector
Bowen, Daniel	1825	Rector

1929 St Brynach & Parish Church (Llanllawer) Incumbent W G Williams

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

#### **Tabor Baptist Chapel**

was built in 1792, extended in 1815, and rebuilt in 1842 The fabric was renewed in 1882 with further modifications in 1921 by architect John Teifion Williams of Cardigan. The present chapel, dated 1882, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan and two storeys. Tabor is now Grade 2 Listed for its good mostly 1842 interior. Still open 1998

RCAHMW, October 2010

#### **Brynhenllan Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Bryn Henllan;Trefnyddion**

Brynhenllan Methodist Chapel was built in 1769 and rebuilt in 1799. The present structure and interior date from a second rebuild in 1842, constructed in the later Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and two storeys. Brynhenllan is now Grade 2\* Listed for it's very fine 1842 interior, including a five sided gallery on marbled timber columns, rare in south west Wales. RCAHMW, October 2010

Gideon [Independents, 1830], Dinas Cross Built c 1830, improvements post-1843 - still Dec 2006

Gideon Independent Chapel was built in 1830, restored in 1930 and again in 1960. The present chapel, dated 1830, is built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan. The facade dates from 1830 with improvements made in 1843. Gideon is now Grade 2 Listed. RCAHMW, October 2010

### **Cwm-Yr-Eglwys;Dinas Harbour**

A small harbour has been created by utilising the protection of a rocky outcrop at the northern end of the bay.

Event and Historical Information:

This inlet has been used since the Middle Ages for the fishing, shipbuilding and for the export of slate from the cliff quarries. The land washed away by the Royal Charter Gale of 25-26 October 1859 has removed much of the evidence for this activity.

Mairtme Officer, RCAHMW, December 2012.

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

The parish has a resident Clergyman, it is mainly agricultural with labourers receiving 6d and 8d a day with food and 1s a day without. Fishermen generally worse off. The moral character is regarded as good as regards sobriety, industry and quietness. No disturbances during the Rebecca Riots. The main large landowners do not reside in the parish and there is only one farmer paying over £100 in rent per annum the rest are mainly small freeholders farming their own land. There are no subscriptions for a school and those who can afford it send their children to Haverfordwest and Fishguard. There has been no free school for many years and certainly many children attend no school. Some adults can read and write in Welsh and there would be problems if a school was set up under the National school rules of attending church on Sunday also the School teachers should understand Welsh. Information from William Thomas Watkin Dinas Rectory

**Parish of Dinas Mrs Bevans School** I visited this school on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of January, It had only just been opened , and was being held in the church where the communion table served for the master's desk. He had not yet commenced teaching writing and arithmetic. Of the 37 children present five attempted to read the Scriptures, of whom only one could read at all intelligibly – they did not understand what they had read, nor could they answer any questions , except saying that Christ died

to save sinners, And that God made the world. The master was a lame man, ignorant and very imperfectly acquainted with English. The church is in a most inconvenient position for little children. It is overhung by a very steep hill, and stands on a little terrace at the bottom, projecting right into the sea.

David Lewis - Assistant

### **Mrs Evan's Day School**

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of January I visited the above school; it was held in a room part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of two small square tables and a round one, with three benches and other household furniture. I heard a class read the 29<sup>th</sup> chapter of the book of Exodus; one only could read with anything approaching to ease. The dame read alternate verses with her pupils. She is an intelligent person and had evidently received more than a common education. They did not know who wrote the book of Exodus, nor what other books Moses wrote. The children knew very little English I had to conduct the examination chiefly in Welsh. Three their multiplication tables, could repeat the days of the week in English, twelve months in a year – did not know how many yards in a mile nor inches in a foot, three feet in a yard – could tell some of the names of the towns in Pembrokeshire, but named Cardigan as being one ----- David Lewis – Assistant

### **Macpelah Day School**

I visited this schgool on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of January; it is held in a Baptist chapel. There are no pews, but a pulpit, with moveable tables, desks, and benches, the latter not of very uniform or tidy description. A great proportion of the scholars were adults. They were chiefly studying arithmetic and writing; but I heard 32 read the Bible; no more than 6 read with ease. The master, who appeared a bustling active man, questioned them rather in the style of declaiming. They could in general answer very little. The best among them was a sailor, who was taking advantage of his stay in port to get a little more schooling. He had learned the position of the principal English ports in his employment. This appeared to me a school in which something might possible be learned.

### **Former British School, Dinas Cross**

The former British School at Dinas Cross was opened in 1869 and appears on the first edition 25" OS map, PE V. 14, of 1889. It is now the site of the present Primary School.

### **Dinas Names for Jottings**

**ap Bevan    James    1670    Dinas P    Kemes Hundred    *Hearth Tax* .**

**ap Bowen    Evan    1670    Dinas H2    Kemes Hundred    *Hearth Tax* .**

**ap Jeuan de Dinas** c1505?Newport Kemes land in Brinhenllan *George*  
*Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Bateman John** 1784 patron Dinas Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Bowen William** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David George John** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David Henry** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David John** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Davies David** 30 October 1787 Dinas Mariner Offence Assault Dinas Prosecutor  
**Bateman Thomas** clergyman Punishment Payment of a small fine *Before the Pembrokeshire*  
*Courts 1730-1830*

**Davies David** 4 January 1779 **Alias David John Evan David** Dinas Mariner Offence  
Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty Llanwnda Prosecutor **Evans James** clergyman  
JP *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Edward Thomas David** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax .*

**Evan David** 1670 .Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Evan Ellen** 1670 .Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Evan George** 1670 .Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Evan Henry** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**George William** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Griffith David** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Griffith Llewelin** 30 October 1787 Dinas, Mariner Offence Assault. Dinas,  
Prosecutor **Bateman, Thomas** Clergyman Punishment Payment of a small fine *Before the  
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Harry Benjamin** 1 August 1785 Dinas Yeoman Offence Rescue of **Harry Phillip** and  
assault on **Howell William**, special bailiff Dinas Prosecutor **Bateman Thomas** clergyman  
*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Harry Evan** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Harry Owen** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Harry Phillip** 15 September 1784 Dinas Blacksmith Offence Assault on **Davies William**  
Yeoman Dinas Prosecutor **Bateman Thomas** clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-  
1830*

**Harry Richard** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Harry Thomas** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Harry Thomas John** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**James George** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**James Griffith** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**James Griffith** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**James Oliver** 1670 Dinas H2 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John David** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John David** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Griffith** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Rees** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Rees** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Thomas** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Laugharne William** 1708 patron Dinas Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Lewis Rees** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*



**Lloyd John** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Lloyd John William** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Lloyd Thomas** 1753 and 1758 Esq and Anne his wife patron Dinas Church  
*Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Lloyd Thomas**, 1834 Esq patron Dinas Church Acc to *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S  
Lewis 1834

**Lloyd William** 1708 Esq Lord of Kemys patron Dinas Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Lockley R M** 1977 books Dinas Island Farmer and Golden Year. in Pembrokeshire  
Benton Castle.

**Mansfield Harriet Mary** 15 April 1887 body removed from from Dinas Church yard  
*Pembrokeshire parsons*

**Mathias Rees** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Melchior Henry** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Mendus Lettice** 26 February 1800 Dinas Widow Offence Receiving stolen sheep.  
Prisoner aged 46. Llanllawer Prosecutor Gwynne, John Llanllawer, gent. *Before the  
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Miles Henry** 1647 Oct 7 Dinas Pembrokeshire Application for an order for Dr Aylett to institute  
and induct Henry Miles to the Rectory of Dinas Pembrokeshire *Historical MSS  
Commission Arch Camb 1882*

**Morice Silvanus** 1670 Dinas H2 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Owen David** 1670 .Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Owen Robert** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Owen William** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Rees David John** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Rees George** 2 January 1758 Dinas Yeoman Offence Mixing ground stones with oatmeal with intent to defraud **Howell John** and **John George**. Dinas *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Rees John** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Rees Thomas John** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Rees William** 1800-1802 Dinas Pembrokeshire died 19 Mar 1875 Fishguard Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 Married to **Evans, Elizabeth** Leyshon on 30 Jun 1830 at Bridge End, Glamorgan Wales , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Richard Ebenezer** , 1781-1837 , a Calvinistic methodist minister, was born at Trefin, Pembrokeshire, and when about eighteen years of age he left his father's house, and opened a day school at Dinas, near Fishguard. He was ordained in 1811, and two years later became secretary of the general association of the connexion in South Wales. *Eminent Welshmen*

**Robert Arthur** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas David** 25 February 1800 Dinas Husbandman Offence Theft of food, cheeses. Recognizance refers to Breaking into a cheese house. Prisoner aged 39. Llanllawer Prosecutor **Gwynne John**, Llanllawer, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Thomas Morgan** 1670 Dinas P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas Morgan** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas Phillip** 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

### **Old Sailors Public House**

The pub is shown as the 'Sailor's Safety' on OS 1st edition mapping and allegedly dates from 1593 and is named from the light it kept burning lead mariners to the safety of the bay and small beach for landing. Two mooring posts are shown at the highwater mark on the northside of the stream entering the bay and two lime kilns to the south provide additional industrial impetus for the inn's presence. Modern aerial photography suggest that the inn has been much extended and enlarged to the west, but the older building appears to remain. Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, December 2012

### **Mines Pen Dinas**

Iron age promontary fort

Copper mines in the cliff—worked from Tudor times onward--but earlier workings found which may be Roman

### **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments RCAM**

#### **Standing Stone**

A fine monolith standing 87 inches above the ground with a breadth to the south east of 57 inches and a maximum girth of 113 inches, on the field called Parc verrig hirion, 120 yards north west of the Black Horse Inn on the Fishguard -Newport high road. It bears no inscription or signs of

tooling. On the day of inspection the field was in standing corn, the scanty crop immediately around being in marked contrast with the rest of the field and suggesting a substructure of some kind just below the surface of the soil.--Visited 21<sup>st</sup> July 1914

### **Standing Stone Dinas Cross**

About half a mile directly east of the previous Maenhir, in a field south of Dinas Cross Chapel, is an erect stone standing 43 inches clear of the ground, with a width of 22 inches across its southern face. It is not marked on the Ordinance Sheet. The field is called Parc y Garreg – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> July 1914.

### **Lady Stone; Ty-Meini, Stone; Yet-Y-Bontbren, Stone**

A somewhat pointed standing stone, 8'6" high, thought to resemble a veiled woman - hence the name. RCAHMW J.Wiles 01.05.02

### **Parc-Yr-Hen Gapel, Possible Chapel**

A patch of irregular, stony ground, thought to be the site of a chapel, noted as 'ruinated' in the e.18th c.

RCAHMW

### **Chapel;Capel, Dinas**

By 1993 there was a derelict eighteenth century farmhouse and buildings on the site of this former chapel/church. RCAHMW, May 2011

### **Capel-Bach, Cilshafe**

Capel Bach in Cilshafe was built before 1889 and still in use as a chapel in 1907. RCAHMW, May 2011

### **Castell or Castell Dinas**

At Bwlch mawr the Dinas -Fishguard high road runs at the foot of a prominent detached spur of rock known as "Castell". On the summit is an oval enclosure, about 90yds by 45 yds extending on all sides to the steep slopes of the spur; quarrying has to some extent destroyed the western side. Although much ruined, an enclosing low bank of dry walling of an average height of 3 ½ ft can be traced all round; a short stretch of the original facing of the wall is visible on the south east. The entrance is to the north east and has a present width of 4ft; it has evidently been altered. A well worn rock path descends to the level. The camp has the appearance of a prehistoric work, but may possibly be of later date. "Two cannon balls have been found in the enclosure" (*Pem. Arch Survey*

1906) The ruined condition of the earthwork, and the conversion of the enclosure into a garden, precludes any definite opinion being formed of it – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> June 1920

### **Dinas Island Camps**

The rocky peninsular known as Dinas Island, jutting out picturesquely on the north of the parais into St George's Channel, is divided from the mainland by a natural ditch or hollow way, which, though now dry, may at an earlier period have been filled with water at high tides. This ditch is in length about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile; it stretches in a slight convex line across the base of the island or root of the peninsular, as it really is. Where each end of the ditch reaches the sea is a small defensive position, but so far as the difficulty of the site and the faint indications now remaining permit of conclusions being formed, it may be said that the two positions differ from each other in important respects, and the differences suggest two widely opposed periods of construction. Though there is certainly no reason to connect one position with the other, the original 1 in Ordinance map of 1838 fills up almost the entire space between the two ends of the hollow way on the north or Dinas Island side of it with the word "Entrenchment" as though the intention of the surveyors of that date was to denote the existence of some form of military work stretching from side to side of the peninsular. Singularly, however the 1838 Ordinance Map does not show a camp or defensive position at either end of the hollow way, though it prints the name "Pen Castell" at the western end. As indicating a work of antiquity there is nothing but the expressive term "Entrenchment" which trails its long length across from sea to sea.

The modern 6 in Ordinance sheet to a certain extent reverses this position by leaving out the word "Entrenchment" from any part of the northern side of the ditch or hollow way. On the other hand it marks the presence of a small promontory fort which we proceed to inventory briefly:

### **Dinas Island Castell (west)**

A bank, now hardly traceable above ground, has been drawn across the base of a tiny headland, but it has lost all distinctive character and almost existence in its never ceasing struggle with the elements. In length this bank may have extended 70 yds; the entrance was probably at the southern end of the bank. A projecting rock below the enclosure is known as Pen Castell, and an adjoining cave as Ogof he gastell – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> July 1914

### **Dinas Island Castell (east)**

The dense undergrowth that covers the whole of the northern or Dinas Island margin of the hollow way which divides the headland from the main, has in the course of the previous summer (1923) to some extent been cleared and thinned, so that a hitherto unsuspected but quite unmistakable enclosure of early military type has been revealed. The enclosure is placed at the angle where the hollow way reaches the little bay of Newport, and the coast line turns sharply northwards along the western side of the head. As at the western end of the trench, the eastern enclosure terminates in a small creek. This low sandy haven continues the southern bank of the trench, and a few yards above what may once have been high water mark is the site of a little chapel upon which the sea

slowly encroached, and finally, in October 1859, which it succeeded in putting out of use altogether. On the northern, or island side of the trench, the land rises slightly to this south eastern corner, and on the seaward side of the angle the cliff leaves space for a narrow lane at its foot. This side of the enclosure would seem to have no defence along the verge of the cliff, otherwise than a line of stakes; but , for a distance of 25yds along the margin of the trench there runs a well constructed rampart of earth and stones which rises to a height of 10ft; beyond, it takes a curve outwards and upwards, and finally with a wide sweep , it reaches the cliffs at a point about 30yds north of where it started. The total area enclosed between the banks and the cliff would be from one quarter to one third of an acre. The entrance could not be located but will probably be found on the northern side of the camp at the point where the bank approaches the verge of the cliff, whence a sunken trackway is carried over the natural rock to the shore below. – Visited 6<sup>th</sup> June 1923.

### **Dinas Island Castell**

Dinas Island Castell is a sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 60m by 50m, set on a promontory, with an entrance on the north, overlooking Cwm-yr-Eglwys. There are traces of a sub-divided rectangular building, 24m by 8m within .J.Wiles 19.03.02

### **Island Farm, Dinas Island**

Situated on the promontory called Dinas Island, approached by farm drive from Pwllgwaelod.

An early to mid-C19 farmhouse, probably incorporating earlier work; the centre of a large farm encompassing the whole peninsula. Owned by the Harris family in the early 19th century and farmed co-operatively in 1940s by R M Lockley and others as described in his book *The Island Farmers*, 1946.

The farmhouse is two storeys in 2 sections . The mid-19th century upper end is whitewashed, slate-hung, 2-window service range which was altered in the late 19th century, whitewashed rubble with slate roof and stone end stack.

The upper end has 4-pane sashes, 4-panel door and overlight, the windows set well to right. Door is in broad porch, flat slate slab supported on 2-turned wood columns with shallow arched fascia. Outshut rear. Front garden enclosed by rubble wall with iron gate.

Lower service range has wider spacing to left 2-windows than to right 2, 4-pane sashes. The upper ones with painted brick heads and concrete sills, the lower ones possibly stone voussoirs and rough slate sills. Fourth window to right is set slightly lower. Outbuilding on E end with grouted slate roof and single door.

A good example of a traditional farmhouse with local slate hanging, once common in the area, now

rare. CADW Listed Building Database.

### **Pillow Mound, Dinas Island**

A pillow mound, identified through aerial reconnaissance (16.11.2010), is located on the northern coast of Dinas Island.

The mound is cigar-shaped and measures some 20m long (aligned NE-SW) and 4m-5m wide with a height of 0.5m. It is not obviously ditched though it was visited at a time of dense bracken overgrowth. The mound lies on a moderately steep north-east facing slope between trackways, at a point just before the ground falls away steeply to the cliff-tops below, in rough pasture enclosed by abandoned field banks. It appears to be undisturbed and a well-preserved example of its type.

David Leighton, RCAHMW, 17 July 2013

### **Carn gwiber, the Dragons Stone**

There are now no traces of a cairn at this spot, nor any local tradition of the devastation of a dragon (wiber); but there can be little doubt the site was once occupied by a mound and the adjoining field to the south is called Parc y garn.

A hundred yards directly north is a site called Carn Fron but there are at present no indications of a former cairn – Visited 23 June 1920

### **Garn Wen**

The Ordnance sheet shows a small circular site at the point indicated, probably marking a cairn of which there is no visible sign. The field is still called Maes y garn – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> June 1920

### **Circular Enclosure, Sse Of Dinas Cross**

Earthworks of a circular enclosure, measuring approx 60m in diameter. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 1st Dec 2010.

### **Penrhyn Erw-Goch**

Probable remains of eroded promontory fort, identified during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance in 2007. The pasture running up to the base of the rocky promontory is heavily improved and featureless from the air. The probable remains of an eroded fort are limited to earthworks surviving on the promontory itself and comprise an earthwork bank on the east side below the summit of the rock, and at least two 'pockmarks' or hollows on the northern side of the summit of the promontory, which can be compared with house platforms seen within other Pembrokeshire promontory forts.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 9th November 2007.

## **Coast Artillery Battery, Dinas Cross**

Complex consisting of two 6-inch BL Mk XII gun houses, two CASL emplacements, a battery observation post, an observation post, an engine room, three circular holdfasts, a store / workshop, the guard room and ten earth revetments. – Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 12205)

### **Finds –**

**Spindle Whorl** A small perfectly made spindle whorl was found in 1922 on the surface below the camp on the eastern side of Dinas Island. The stone is foreign to the district. In the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society

### **Wrecks**

#### **Mathildis**

The MATHILDIS was a wooden schooner built and completed at New Quay in June 1842. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 96 tons burthen; 68ft length x 18.5ft breadth x 10ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 2 masts, standig bowspirt, square stern, carvel built, woman's bust figurehead, offical number 13144. Lloyds Register notes that the schooner had had part of a new deck in 1847 and another part in 1857, plus some repairs in 1852. It was registered at the port of Cardigan (14 in 1842). The schooner was a victim of the hurricane of 25-26 October 1859 which later became known as the Royal Charter gale. The schooner was owned by consortium - the principal shareholder being Jenkin Phillips (18 shares) with the remaining shareholders being drawn primarily from Newquay. It was carrying a cargo of culm with six crewmembers onboard, including captain Joshua Jones, his stepson, and Owen Davies from Fron-wig. It was wrecked on Dinas Head. RCAHMW, January 2013.



## **Eglwyswrw**

### **Eglwyswrw (the church of St Wrw)**

Between Newport and Cardigan in a circular, pre-Christian churchyard. Village has interesting buildings include the Sergeant's Inn with the tiny courtroom next door, and a moated manor house called The Court which was the house of David Martin, Bishop of St. David's around the year 1300.

Norman motte and bailey c1080AD

### **1811 Fenton Tours Eglwyserw**

I arrive at at Eglwyserw, a small pictureqe village consisting of a church, comfortable inn, a large shop supplied with all the articles of most general demand, and a few other houses. A redundant stream crosses the road running through the village, and sinks into a little dingle prettily wooded, where it is agin increased by many fine springs, that at every hundred yards pour their crystal urns into it, to swell its importance before it reaches the haven.

The church like all the others in Cemaes, with an exception to those of Newport and Never, the boroughs more immediately appropriated to the barony, is a low plain building, without tower or any decoration within or without, furnishing strong proof that Martin de Terribus, the reputed conquerer of Cemaes may be said to have come into possession ot it more by compromise than a toatal subjucgation of the country, such as took places in other parts of Pembrokeshire, over which the Normans and Flemings were let loose, who expelled, or rather fairly axtirpated, the natives, whose lands were parcelled out amongst the favourites and followers of Arnulph de Montgomery and Gilbert de Clare, whereby the language, customs and the manners were totally changed, and the churches in general within the limits of the new conquests assumed a more dignified air, and to this day continue a striking criterion of such thorough revolution; whereas in Cemaes, the people, the language, their property, and their curtoms, continued unaltered, and consequently retained their primitive Simplicity. The Church is dedicated to St Erw, whose festival is held on the third of November, a saint of whom legend is totally silent, and whose country, lineage, or even name is not mentioned in the copious genealogical saint directory. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a sort of chantry chapel in the churchyard wherein on the south side was shewn the tomb of the saint in hewn stone. The parishioners never buried in the chapel, from a superstitious belief that corpses there interred would in the night time be ejected; wherefor, as the MS has it, "they hold opinion that their holy saint would not have any bedfellow with him"(MS George Owen).

The manor of Eglwyserw was one of the baronioli of derivative lordships carved out of the barony, to contribute to its greater state, by having them as honours wherewith to dower any of the lord's

own family, or to confere on some of his most staubnch adherents; and we find this lordshipo was granted ( and then probably, and for that that purpose created ) to David Martin, third son of sir William Martin, by a daughter of the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales. Hew was Bishop of St David's, and yet occasionally, even after his succeeding to the mitre, resided at Court, the manor house about half a mile to the north of the village, where now there are but faint vestiges of its former grandeur and which were so conspicuous about two centuries ago. About the beginning of the last century it was inhabited by a family of the name of Ford, which soon after became extinct, it has never since had a resident above the rank of farmer.

Within the manor of Eglwyserw, the lord has a wood called Pencelly Forest, containing in George Owen's time of the usual measure of that country , about five hundred acres, then growing with great oaks of two hundred years growth and more and some young wood of 60years growth; the hurbage of whereof would summer thirty breeding mares, and winter three hundred sheep and two hundred cattle well and sufficiently, besides swine which might be kept there. There were also in the wood thirteen glades or cock-shuts, wherein a great number of woodcocks were taken yearly, which were the lord's own; who had likewise the pannage of hogs, wild honey, and the spahawks that bred there. This woody tract still continues in an enclosed state, but whether of the same extent as above described I can not say, the present growth of which is young but thriving.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire**

Eglwyswrw

A short half-hour later we find ourselves pacing the single ' street ' of Eglwys-Erw, a picturesque village said to derive its name from the church havhig been built upon a plot of land measuring an acre.

Fenton, on the other hand, attributes the origin of the name to a certain St. Erw, whose chapel, containing the tomb of the patron saint, used to stand in a corner of the churchyard. In olden times the peasant folk were averse to being buried in this chapel, owing to the prevalent superstition that their bodies were liable to be mysteriously ejected at dead of night, because, forsooth, St. Erw would brook no bedfellow !

Passing on between the neat, whitewashed cottages, we come to Sergeants' Inn, whose bow-windowed front stands near the upper end of the village. The somewhat unusual title of this hostelry is derived

from the fact that, in earlier days, it was customary for the gentlemen of the Bar when ' on circuit ' to foregather here ; and the building next the inn is still called the Sessions House. At Sergeants' Inn is to be seen a small chest-lid, incised with the rather enigmatical legend : I.H.S, PRESTAT E22E PROMETHEVS QUAM EPIMETHEUM, 1603.

Eglwys-Erw Church is soon disposed of; for it has been completely modernized, and bereft of any noteworthy features it may formerly have contained.

### **Eglwyswrw St Cristiolis**

The church has medieval masonry but the features are of 1829 and 1883 when a north transept was removed. There was once a chapel near the holy well here but it was destroyed by order of

Elizabeth 1's Privy Council because Catholics frequented it

### **The parish church – St Eirw ? RCAM 1914**

The present church was restored in 1829, the work then carried out being probably rather in the nature of a thorough reparation than a complete rebuilding. It was further restored and adapted to modern requirements in 1883. It consists of chancel, nave western bell cote and south porch. Prior to that year there existed on the south side of the nave a transeptal chapel known to old parishioners as "y groes" the cross or crossing which was found to be too ruinous for retention. Writing of this feature, **Fenton**(tour 531)remarks " In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a sort of chantry chapel in the churchyard wherein, on the south side was shown the tomb of the saint in hewn stone. The parishioners never buried in the chapel from a superstitious that the corpses there interred would in the night time be ejected, wherefore, as the MS of George Owen has it"they hold opinion that their local holy saint would not have any bed fellow with him" The font is Modern – Visited 11<sup>th</sup> September 1914

Medieval church with Celtic saint dedication. Partial survival of what appears to be original circular churchyard enclosure, noted from aerial photograph. G.M. Edwards 12/10/2005 RCAHMW,

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

In 1291 this church, under the name of Ecclesia de Clesserrouw, was assessed for tenths to the king at £4.—

The vicarage of El Iwysvrrw and the chapels of Uanfair Nantgwyn and Penkelly Vachan, worth per annum in fruits oblations aid tithes of wool, cheese, honey, &c., £12 2s. 8d-, formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of St Dogmaels- (*Valor Eccl.*),

and on the dissolution of that house came into the hands of the Crown.

On 10 Mar, 1537, the rectory of Eglwysnvrw was leased by the Crown to John Bradshawe of Ludlow, Salop.—State Papers-

In 1594 the Queen was patroness of the living.*Owen's Pem.*

—Vicaria ibidem unde abbas Sancti Dogmaelis est patronus et dominus Morganus vicarius, valet communibus annis 73s. 4d Inde decima 7s. 4d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—Eglos Eirrow (Eglwys Wrw) (St Cristiolus). Abb. St. Dog-mael's Propr. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £16, ; Ring's Books, £3 13s. 4d.—Bacon's Liber Regis.

On 18 March, 1881, license was granted for the performance of divine service in the Sunday School within 100 yards of the church during the restoration of the church.

On 28 May, 1883, a faculty was issued confirming the restoration of the church.

In 1594 the free chapel of Penkelly Vychan was in decay. *Owen's Pem.*, Pt. ii, p. 312.

In a list, compiled about 1594, of chapels formerly erected for pilgrimages, the greater number of which were then in ruins, appears the name of 'Capell Erow in Eglosserowe.' *Owen's Pem.*, Pt. II., p. 5,.

Fenton asserts that Eglwyswrw Church was dedicated to St. Erw, and adds, on the authority of a MS. of George Owen, in his possession: 'In the reign of Queen Elisabeth there was a sort of chantry chapel in the churchyard, wherein on the south side was shewn the tomb of the saint in hewn stone. The parishioners never buried in the chapel, from a superstitious belief that corpses there interred would in the night time be ejected.' As however George Owen in the same MS. (*Owen's Pem.*, Pt. II., p. 509) mentions Eglwyswrw as being a vicarage, it is possible that Capel Erow was this chantry chapel.

Browne Willis in his *Parochiale Wallicana* ascribes the dedication of Eglwyswrw to St. Cristiolus, and enumerates Capel Erw and Pencelli Vechan, as well as the chantry chapel in the churchyard, as subordinate chapels to Eglwyswrw Church.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905**

Eglwyswrw (S. Cristiolis)—The Elizabethan Chalice in use here which is similar in shape, ornamentation and character of inscription to that at Amroth, carries the same makers mark, viz. ^^ ; height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. 9 dwts. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription "POCVLVti \* ECLESIE » DE tt EYROW \* 1574 ". In repairing, the vertical line moulding between the cup and the stem has been filled in with lead, being apparently the work of a local plumber. The Paten cover is lost.—

Chalice No. 2 is of plated metal.

A Paten, electro-plated.

A pewter Alms dish, 11 in. in diameter, underneath which is a stamp which carries the name Francis Lanyo •, the last letter being obliterated.

### **Clergy**

Bowen, Phillipp	1661	Vicar
Harries, Richardus	1663	Preacher
Harries, Richardum	1663	Vicar

Prichard, Gulielmus	1683	Vicar	
Prichard, Willimus	1692	Vicar	
Prichard, Gulielmus	1714	Vicar	
Evans, David	1721	Perpetual Vicar	
Prichard, Gulielmus	1721	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )	Perpetual Vicar
John, Philips	1734	Curate	
Brock, George	1736	Vicar	
Lewis, Watkin	1736	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )	Vicar
Brock, George	1756	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Vicar
Prothero, James	1756	Vicar	
Protheroe, John	1756	Vicar	
Davies , James	1765	Vicar	
Prothero , James	1765	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar

Davies , James	1765	Vicar	
Davies , James	1773	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Morris , William	1773	Vicar	
Gwynne , John	1780	Vicar	
Morris , William	1780	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Gwynne , John	1783	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )	Vicar
Bowen , James	1783	Vicar	
Rice , John	1785	Curate	
Bowen , Evan	1788	Curate	
Bowen , Evan	1788	Curate	
Bowen , James	1804	Vicar	
Williams , Morgan	1804	Curate	
Bowen , James	1810	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar

Morgan , Thomas	1810	Vicar
Prothero , David	1813	Vicar
Morgan , Thomas	1813	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> ) Vicar
Williams , Morgan	1814	Curate

**1851 :** Eglwyswrw Parish Church Patron the Prince of Wales Re-erected in 1827, "There is no Sunday School at present owing to the infirmities and extreme age of the Vicar, but it is his intention to revive it again when his health is in any degree restored....." David Prothero, Vicar  
1929 St Cristiolus & St Dogmael (Meline) Incumbent; O Davies

#### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Elim Baptist** Mission Room,erected in 1839 1851 John Morris, Minister, Eglwyswrw —closed c. 1937 RCAHMW, October 2010 Elim Baptist Mission Room was built in 1837 and closed c.1937. This chapel was later converted for use as a garage and by 1993 had been demolished

#### **Ebenezer Welsh Baptist Church, Ffynnon Wen, Pen-Cwm, Eglwyswrw**

Ebenezer Baptist Chapel was built in 1768, rebuilt in 1820 and rebuilt again in 1870. The present chapel, dated 1870, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable entry type. RCAHMW, November 2010

#### **A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849 S Lewis**

EGLWYS-WRW (EGLWYS-EIRW), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Cardigan, on the road to Haverfordwest; containing 560 inhabitants.

This parish anciently formed an inferior lordship, dependent on the superior one of Kemmes.

It is intersected by the river Nevern, and is included in a very mountainous district, of which the

most remarkable height is that called Percelly, forming the centre of a long range extending across the county in a direction from east to west. The summit of the mountain commands a prospect of great extent; and over this elevated range passed the ancient Via Flandrica, or "Flemish Way," a Roman road which has obtained that appellation from the erroneous supposition of its having been constructed by the Flemings, who settled in this part of the principality in the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II.

The parish comprises 3664 acres; it is almost entirely inclosed and under cultivation, and the soil is in general fertile. The village, which is situated near the base of the Percelly mountains, is one of the most pleasing in the county, and contains a good inn and several respectable houses. The scenery in the neighbourhood is bold, and finely varied, and the hills are richly clothed with wood:

Berllan is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds which are tastefully laid out, and adorned with luxuriant plantations.

A fair is held on the Monday before November 22nd.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., and endowed with ?200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; patron, the Lord Chancellor; impropiators, John Davies, and George Griffiths, Esqrs., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and who are also possessed of a glebe of 30a. 1r. 14p. valued at £21. 10. per annum: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, with a glebe of 25a. 27p., valued at £15.10. per annum, and a glebe house.

The church is dedicated to St. Eirw; and in the time of Elizabeth there was a chantry chapel in the churchyard, said to have contained the tomb of this saint.

The Baptists have a place of worship in the parish; and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the Baptists, and the other with the Calvinistic Methodists.

A sum of £20 per annum was left to the poor of Eglwys-Wrw by John Jones, of Pantyderri, in the year 1729, but the bequest is at the present time unproductive.

Near the church is a large tumulus.

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

This parish has a resident clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d with food and 1s 2d to 1s 3d per day on their own finding. The moral character of the population is good. There are no landed proprietors resident in the parish and two farmers pay more then £100 per annum in rent but none contributes to provision or maintenance of schools. Most of the population have some reading skills but not writing and approximately 20 children have no schooling at all. Information from David Prathern Eglwyswrw

### **Parish of Eglwyswrw – Village school**



The schoolroom is built in the churchyard, and adjoins the church. It is in a good state of repair, with the exception of one end. It contains one master's desk, two desks for the scholars, and seven benches, but no maps of any kind. The master appeared well qualified. He had been in the excise, but had resigned with the ultimate view of succeeding as tenant to the farm which his father held. The scholars were farmers, mechanics and labourers children. My visit being made on Saturday, few were present.

Wm Morris Assistant

### **Mrs Charles's School**

This is held in the mistress's dwelling house. The furniture consisted of 3 tables, 2 chairs and 3 benches. The mistress spoke English correctly. She teaches the girls to sew as well as to read And write. The scholars are the children of farmers, mechanics and labourers. The mistress 's husband keeps the village day school. The copy books were taken home to be shown to the children's parents as is the case in some school weekly

Wm Morris Assistant

### **Eglwyswrw – Eglsorow names for Jottings**

**Colby Thomas** 1872 Pant-y-deri Eglwyswrw *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

**Bateman Richard** 1603 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff " "sued **Alban Owen** of Court in the parish of Eglwyswrw, gent, for £12 14s 5d following goods delivered before 11 Oct, 1603" *Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

**Bradshawe John** 10 Mar 1537 of Ludlow Salop rectory Eglwyswrw leased. *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Cantington Sir William -- Canton** Still a common name in Pembrokeshire, this name goes back, to Sir William Cantington lord of Eglwyswrw who was born in Normandy and to have died at Trewilim Eglwyswrw about 1164. Jordan de Cantington is recorded as endowing St Dogmael's Abbey but a descendent sold the lordship to Robert Martin lord of Cemaes.

Another member of the family Reymond whose name on some records was abbreviated to Canton accompanied Strongbow and was described by Giraldus as "a verie worthie, tall and handsome man"

Because of his bravery and conduct in the invasion he was awarded with several manors in County Cork and also a large tract of land in County Wexford on the east coast opposite Newport Pembrokeshire. Griffin, Lord Canton and his wife Cecilia Barry founded Glascarrig Priory “granted lands at Cohore with the right of fishery and salvage of wrecks for the purpose of founding a Priory for Benedictine Monks in honour of the monastery of St Dogmael, in Pembrokeshire, of which their predecessors were founders. The abbot of St Dogmael was always to present one of his monks to succeed on the death of the prior of Glascarrig”

An inquiry in 1335 found that Lord Canton’s lands in the county of Wexford was of no value as it was uncultivated and “among the Irish” who were continually warring and fighting. ( was this a good excuse for not paying tax )

**Cantington Sir William** Lord of Eglwysrw, "a Norman born", married **Gladys, a daughter of the Lord Rhys**, and died at Trewilym in Eglwysrw in 1166,

**Cantington Griffith archdeacon of Carmarthen** sixth in descent from **Sir William**, sold the lordship of Eglwysrw

### **Colby of Pant-y- deri (Eglwys-wrw)**

**Colby Laurence** of Castle Deran

**Colby John** of Cilgerran son of **Laurence Colby** of Castle Deran

**Colby Thomas** of Rhos-y-gilwen son of **Colby John** of Cilgerran

**Colby Thomas Captain** Royal marines son of **Thomas, Colby** of Rhos-y-gilwen

**Colby Thomas** Major General Father Capt. Thomas **Colby** RM married **Boyd Elizabeth Hester** daughter of Archibald Boyd treasurer of Derry - --- had children 4 boys and 3 girls

**Colby Thomas** 1830 of Pant-y-deri eldest son of Major General **Thomas, Colby** unmarried.

**Colby William Henry**

**Colby John**

**Colby James**

**Colby Anne**

**Colby Cordelia**

**Colby Maria**

**Davies John** 1849 proprietor Church of Eglwysrwrw *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849 S Lewis*

**Evans Caleb** 2 January 1801 Eglwysrwrw Shopkeeper Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him. Second count of unlawful imprisonment. Eglwysrwrw Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Evans Daniel** 1774-1835 a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Eglwysrwrw, Pembrokeshire. At an early age he became a church member, and soon afterwards began to preah, with great enthusiasm, from house to house. He thus trained himself for his future work, and became very successful as a home missionary. He went to Bangor, where his salary, owing to the congregation numbering only 25 members, was £10 a year. Fortunately, he had a little private means. *Eminent Welshmen* 1908

**Griffiths George** 1849 proprietor Church of Eglwysrwrw *A Topographical Dictionary of*

**Harry David** 2 January 1801 Eglwysrw Labourer Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him Second count of unlawful imprisonment Eglwysrw Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Howell John** 2 January 1801 Eglwysrw Yeoman Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him Second count of unlawful imprisonment Eglwysrw Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**John David** 20 January 1768 Eglwysrw Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering oxhouse of **Mary Edwards**, Rudbaxton, spinster and stealing a box containing money belonging to the prosecutor, **John Hugh**, Clydai implicated but not indicted. Rudbaxton Prosecutor **Nicholas James** servant Verdict Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Jones Edward** 29 March 1806 Eglwysrw Excise officer Offence Assault, Eglwysrw Prosecutor **Owen Jonathan** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Jones William** Eglwysrw Yeoman Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him. Second count of unlawful imprisonment. Eglwysrw 2 January 1801 Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Lewis John** 2 January 1801 Eglwysrw Yeoman Offence Malicious wounding of prosecutor by placing his thumbs and private parts in a vice and torturing him. Second count of unlawful imprisonment. Eglwysrw Prosecutor **Edward Griffith** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Martin David** 1296 Bishop of St Davids The Court Eglwysrw 1300. Llandeloy Church Feb 1307.

**Owen Alban** 1603 "Eglwyswrw," of Court in the parish of Eglwyswrw, gent., sued by **Bateman Richard** a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff for £12 14s 5d "following goods delivered before 11 Oct, 1603 **Alban Owen** was the son of **George Owen**, lord of Kernes, by his first wife **Elizabeth** the daughter of **William Philipps** of Picton Castle" *Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

**Richards Mary** 19 December 1814 Eglwyswrw Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel from an inn on Cardigan fair day, Indicted with her Husband, Cardigan Cardigan Prosecutor ....Jenkins Rachel, Llantood spinster Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/-, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*,

**Richards Morris** 19 December 1814 Eglwyswrw Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house, Indicted with his wife, Cardigan Cardigan Prosecutor

*Jenkins Griffith, Cardigan, Mason Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

**Robyn Arnoldus** 1534 est vicarius Whitchurch Eglwyswen V St David *Valor Eccl.*

**Thomas Benjamin** 1835-1893 "Myfyr Emlyn," a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Eglwyswen, Pembrokeshire, of humble parents. His early education was of an elementary kind, and when about 15 years of age he removed to Tredegar in search of work. In 1852, he was baptised by the Rev. **James Rowe** and admitted into membership at Shiloh Baptist Chapel. He returned to his parents in the same year, and soon commenced to preach. Then, he was admitted to Haverfordwest College, and in 1858 to Bristol College. Two years later he was ordained minister at Newcastle Emlyn. His fame spread rapidly, so that before he was 33 years of age he was in the front rank as preacher, lecturer, and poet. In 1873, he accepted the pastorate of the English Baptist church at Penarth, and, later, removed to Narberth. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

**Watkin David** 29 September 1757 Eglwyswrw Yeoman Offence Assault. Eglwyswrw No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

### **Eglsorow Parish Hearth Tax 1670**

Ruddero Rees	Eglsorow	H4
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John David	Eglsorow	H
Bevan John	Eglsorow	H
Nicholas William	Eglsorow	H2
Owen, William junior of Berllan	Eglsorow	H5
Ford Alexander	Eglsorow	H3
Thomas Rees	Eglsorow	H
Griffith Thomas	Eglsorow	H2
James Richard	Eglsorow	H
George Thomas	Eglsorow	H
Prydd[erch]John Rees	Eglsorow	H
Rees Rees Rudder ap	Eglsorow	H
Bowen Philip, clerk	Eglsorow	H3
Miles Henry	Eglsorow	H3
Griffith John	Eglsorow	H
Lewis David	Eglsorow	H
Bowen Thomas	Eglsorow	H
Jenkin William	Eglsorow	H
David Hugh	Eglsorow	H
Jenkin Henry	Eglsorow	H
Howell John Thomas	Eglsorow	H
Phillip George John	Eglsorow	H
Nicholas Sampson	Eglsorow	H
Powell William John	Eglsorow	H
George George John	Eglsorow	H
Ryddero Richard	Eglsorow	P
John Richard	Eglsorow	P

Rees John	Eglsorow	P
John David	Eglsorow	P
Lewis James	Eglsorow	P
Miles Elizabeth	Eglsorow	P
James Rees	Eglsorow	P
Thomas Robert	Eglsorow	P
Thomas Thomas ap	Eglsorow	P
David Thomas	Eglsorow	P
Bevan William	Eglsorow	P
Thomas Lewis	Eglsorow	P
William Phillip	Eglsorow	P
David Jolin,Thomas	Eglsorow	P
Price Ryddero	Eglsorow	P
John Rees ap	Eglsorow	P
John Rees ap tayler	Eglsorow	P
Jenkin Griffith	Eglsorow	P
Bevan Phillip	Eglsorow	P
Morice Thomas	Eglsorow	P
Rees Margaret	Eglsorow	P
George John	Eglsorow	P
John Evan	Eglsorow	P'

## Places of Historical Interest

### Cerrig y Derwyddon

Marked on the Ordnance sheet simply as “stone” this fine monolith, which is known locally as Cerrig y Derwyddon (the Druids Stone) stands erect on the second field south east of Pant y garn farmhouse. It is now but a fragment of the pillar stone that once stood to the height of 10ft above ground, and that a few years ago was blasted to pieces, the upper portion 6ft in length being thrown into the neighbouring hedge. It sides, at a distance of one foot above ground measure east 40 west 33 north 25 south 21 inches respectively. In the year 1900 the then vicar of the parish heard an aged parishioner say that he remembered the stone when it was unbroken and doubtless at an earlier period it did not stand alone. Visited 9<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### Castell Llainfawr

This mound stands in the field immediately to the south of the farm house of Llainfawr, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile south east of the parish church. The remains are those of a mound some 5ft in height surrounded by a ditch of which slight traces exist on all sides except the south, where it is lost in a boundary hedge. A small stream issuing from an adjacent spring runs to the west of the work. The field on which the mound is placed is known as Parc Castell ucha, the next field south as Parc castell issa – visited 11<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### Castell

This earthwork lies about 300yds south west of the Parish Church. It consists of a somewhat oblong bailey having the mound placed in the south west corner. The mound has a height of from 8 to 10 ft and a summit diameter of 16ft. The top is slightly depressed towards the centre. The bailey (60ft by 90ft) is surrounded by a ditch; its somewhat obliterated entrance is in the north east corner; the rampart has an average height of 4ft, with a fall of 10ft to the bottom of the ditch, the counterscarp being 4ft high. The work is in a fair state of preservation. – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### Court

Nothing except the moat remains of the manor house of the lordship of Eglwyswrrw, the mansion house of Bishop David Martin (1293 – 1328) “being Lord thereof” as **George Owen** writes “A house both of account and strength; for I have seen there huge walls and rooms of great breadth, all environed with a strong and deep moat digged out of the main rock, fed with a fresh spring rising in the same and all the greens thereabout growne with chamomile” (*Fenton Tour* 532.) The site, now part of the modern farmhouse of Court is about 30yds by 20yds; it is surrounded on its north east and west side by the remains of a moat 15ft wide, which (on the east) is cut through rock. Here it is seen at its best, the remaining parts being overgrown and largely filled in with soil. Visited 15<sup>th</sup>



September 1914

### **Capel Pencelli**

As far as can be ascertained this chapel stood on the opposite side of the lane to the Ordnance bench mark 554, midway between Pencelli and Trewilym ichaf and at the northern end of two fields attached to the benefice of Eglwysrw. The site of the chapel together with the adjoining field to the west was alienated from the living at the dissolution of St Dogmaels abbey. The site, now heavily covered with undergrowth bear traces of some small building having stood upon it, of which the foundations probably remain – Visited 15<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **RCAHMW**

#### **Corllan, Eglwysrw,**

Corllan is a small lofted cottage, dated 1726 by a stone carved plaque set into its northern gable at high level. This single storey double room cottage is built from rubble stone which was rendered with whitewashed roughcast in the mid twentieth century, with decorative raised banding around the windows, plinths and at corner quoining, all painted black. The joinery is white painted timber four-pane sash windows to the east front and a small square fire-window to the right. There are stucco window surrounds and slate sills.

The roof which was originally corrugated iron over thatch has been slated recently in plain, smooth, blue black fibre reinforced cement slates with two small roof windows. The southern gable has a small brick flue while the northern gable has an earlier short and wide stack serving the main inglenook fire below. There is a twentieth century addition to the right.

Cadw listed buildings RCAHMW,

#### **Mynydd-Du Farmhouse, Eglwysrw**

Mynydd-du farmhouse is stone-built and retains a typical 17th century, Pembrokeshire, projecting lateral chimney and fireplace, but has been otherwise modernised in the late 19th century with some brick work and render finish to form a 2-storey 'L' shape central entry plan. The original plan form is uncertain, however the cow-house walls are thicker and probably were once connected to the fireplace stack, which is in-line. The main north-west façade is rendered, with a slate roof and brick end-chimney. Its entrance has a slate-roofed canopy and there are sash windows of various sizes, the largest of 16 panes to the parlour. At the south-east side, the lateral chimney base reduces at the present lean-to eaves-level, to form a large stack (now capped by its own slate roof), indicating that the original eaves line was for a low building.

The main entrance leads into a stair-lobby with kitchen beyond and opposite rear doorway. There is a parlour to the right of the main entrance with cast-iron fireplace and plaster ceiling. A dairy lean-to behind is entered by the rear doorway. The present roof is supported by softwood common rafters

and purlins spanning a central cross-partition of brick. The first-floor is reached by a late 19th century stair with splat balusters and turned newels. There were three heated bedrooms, two of which have blocked fireplaces with brick arches situated in the south-east wall above the kitchen. The third room over the parlour retains a decorative cast-iron fireplace surround in the south-west end wall.

A low, former 2-door cow-house, built of coursed rubble stone is attached in-line at the south-west gable-end, now with blocked openings and a central doorway on its south-east side. It appears to have had two pairs of opposed doorways and a window all with timber lintels. At the cow-house south-west gable-end there is a fireplace and alcove, both with stone lintels and both blocked in stone, and the site of a boiler blocks a doorway in the south-east corner. It was probably used as a bake/wash-house for a period, when the doorways were blocked and then reverted to farm use later. There are two roof-trusses similar to the combination range with late-19th century lapped and pegged softwood tie-beam trusses, covered by corrugated-iron. The south-west gable-end has partly collapsed obscuring some details, including a projection to the gable-end shown on the OS 25' second edition map of 1907.

The main building ranges and fields including privy are all shown on the OS first edition 25' map 1887 and a small enclosure beyond the stream to the south-east is annotated as Old Pinfold.

The immediate field walls surrounding the farm are curved and of large width, indicating that the site is of great age.

A stone-built, early C19th combination range, now with a corrugated-iron roof, is situated to the north-west of the adjacent farmhouse, on level ground. The range consists of a former cow-house and a stable, divided by a cart-house with lean-to. The late 19th century roof has pegged and lapped softwood collar-trusses seated on timber pads, two pairs of side-purlins and a diagonally set ridge-piece. The cow-house has a central lateral entry and there are remnants of two lines of stalls with iron tethering bars and chains. One stone slab stall partition exists, others formerly divided the space into two sets of 4, with cattle tethered facing the cross-walls.

A stable at the north-west end has a central lateral entry with opposed window opening and surviving posts for framed stalls at the east cross-wall, indicating there were two sets of stalls for 3 horses, each tethered facing the cross-wall.

The central cart-house has timber lintels to its opening and extends as a lean-to at the rear. Its entrance lintel retains a nailed block of wood with a hole for a former harr-hung doorway, similar to those seen at Carnachenwen, Mathry .

A drip-stone line in the east gable-end indicates a small structure formerly existed here, such as a pig-sty. Visited, through the Tir Gofal Project, 07/06/2006, Geoff Ward.RCAHMW,

### **Penpedwast;Penpedwas, Eglwysrwrw**

17th century farmhouse with later additions; derelict; notable for panelled partitions of early 18th

century style.

A 2-storey farmhouse of late 17th century date, altered and extended probably in the 19th century. The walls are of local rubble masonry and a slate pitched roof with end stacks. 3-window front: 4-pane sashes and an off centre entrance. Panelled partitions in large raised fields with ovolo-moulded frames. RCAHMW,

### **Sergeants Inn, Eglwysrw**

Rendered stone, welsh slate roof, 2 storeys, dated stone, 1767.

Two-storey, five-window range, disposed as three-window to right and two-window to the left, a chimney between sections. One-window lower addition at the left end. Whitewashed rubble stone with close-eaved slate roofs, and three rebuilt brick chimneys. Ground floor has continuous slate pent-roof, up to first floor sill level, not continued to the extreme right end, where small stretch of drip-course is visible. Three ground floor canted bay windows one each side of door in right section 8-16-8-pane sashes, one to the left of door in the left section with 8-12-8-pane casements and centre fixed light. Corniced flat tops, slate sills and stone bases. Doors have plain stucco surrounds.

PE/Domestic/SN12NW from Cadw

An early nineteenth century building to the rear of the Sergeant's Arms Inn, it is shown as a Meeting House on the Tithe Map of 1838, and as a school on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It is also said to have been a chapel before becoming a church hall. It has a hipped lateral facade, one pointed window, two doors, and two windows at the rear. In 1997 it was being used as the base for the local Young Farmers Club. RCAHMW, February 2010.

### **Fishguard and Goodwick**

## **Fishguard (Aberwaun)**

North Pembrokeshire's main shopping centre, occupying an undulating clifftop site and linked to the villages of Abergwaun. (Lower Town) in the mouth of the Gwaun Valley and Goodwick around the terminus of the railway line. Lower town, which must surely be one of the most attractive coastal settlements in Wales, with its old limewashed cottages and very narrow streets, was once a busy shipbuilding and herring-fishing centre, and it is still popular with fishing and boating enthusiasts. The main town owes most of its growth to the last 150 years. There is a good shopping centre, and the Market Square is the centre of affairs. The Royal Oak Inn claims the distinction of having been the place where the surrender papers were signed following the Last Invasion of Britain in 1797.

Carreg Wastad

Commemorative memorial to mark site of the last invasion of Britain 1797.

Martin de Tours granted Aberwaun to Jordan de Cantington along with the surrounding area which came to form the Lordship of Cemaes.

## **Fishguard & Social -- The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales - Benj Heath Malkin 1804.**

The town of Fiscard is so filthy, so ill built and so uncivilized as almost to be interesting on these very accounts. One generation of fishermen, mariners and smugglers, has succeeded another without the knowledge or the energy to avail itself of natural advantage.

The principle exports at present are oats and butter.

They import goods from Bristol, culm, coal, lime and timber. The herring fishery has been much on the decline of late years. They seldom cure any for exportation, as the capture frequently will not suffice to answer the demand of the country for any article, which, with potatoes constitutes the food of the lower classes.

The Church is a most mean and squalid building without either spire or tower. It was made the prison of the French troops after their capture in the last war, nor could any place of confinement more miserable have been devised.

## **1811 Fenton Tours Fishguard**

The bay of Fishguard, in the form of a crescent, bounded to the north east by Dinas Head, a bold projecting promontory; and to the north west by penainglas, a wedge shaped headland, sloping gradually from the high ground of Penyrhiw to the sea, a little beyond the rocks called Cow and calf, which make the roadstead of anchoring place generally enlivened by a fleet of vessels of different burden that ride here with perfect safety from all winds but the north and north east, when, in cases of extremity in violent storms from those points, they may have the advantage of drifting on Goodwick Sands, and by that means preserving both their crew and cargo.

Fishguard with a considerable tract of land round it, including all that constitutes the present parish, with an exception to Cronllwyn, in the partition of Martin's new conquest fell to the share of Jordan de Cantington, in whose possession it had not long been, before he appropriated it to the abbey of St Dogmael's having first planted a colony of new settlers there, who changed the original name of Abergwayn to Fishguard.

At The dissolution, in the disposal of the greater part of the abbey of St Dogmael's to Bradshaw, I cannot find that Fishguard was comprehended, but that it remained entirely in the crown till about the time of the restoration, when my great grandfather John Lewis Esq of Manarnawan, by grant or purchase appears to have possessed the lay impropriation of the tithes, together with Cronllwyn and some other parcels of land in fee, the manor and several fee farms rents being reserved to form part of the revenue of the Prince of Wales.

It is clear that the present town which certainly, in point of size and population, exceeds any other in the county but Haverfordwest, as well as the growth of its port displays, are of late and modern growth.

Fishguard may be said to consist of two towns, the upper and the lower; The upper occupying a healthy eminence includes much the larger portion, the church, market, and principal shops; the lower skirting the estuary, with an exception of two or three houses, has sprung from its shipping and commerce within this half century, and is, like its better half on the top of the hill, increasing daily.

Its market is well supplied, and for corn particularly, is one of the best and cheapest in the county, and yet it lacks the obvious convenience of a market House

The Church is a mean structure, and cannot, being dedicated to the blessed Virgin, have any claim on legend or tradition for the miracles of a patron saint;

It is a parish that till within this century, from the time of Martin de Turribus, could never boast of an inhabitant above the rank of Fisherman, The sacred walls or precinct cannot be expected to furnish any sepulchral trophies, or dignified memorials of the dead. In the churchyard there is a rude stone pitched on end, and inscribed in the stain of pious simplicity with a humble *misereere mei* without a name, which is said to commemorate a former vicar of the place about the beginning of the sixteenth century, who was excommunicated.

### **The Fishguard Fort**

built in 1781 of bricks and stone on a headland north of the Town.

An American privateer Stephen Manhant (Not John Paul Jones as is often quoted) had bombarded the town in 1779 before being chased off by a local smuggler.

The privy Council approved a local request and at the outbreak of hostilities with France in 1793

allocated some finance for it. It consisted of a gun platform with ammunition storage and Guard room. Three Invalid soldiers were sent to man the garrison -- but were little use when the French landed as they only had three rounds of ammunition -- but they refused indignantly to spike their guns when Colonel Knox, in command of the Fishguard Fencibles marched his men smartly away from the scene of action. (1797).

Lower town was used for the filming of "Under Milk Wood".

Royal Oak -- was the place where surrender papers were signed following the last invasion of Britain in 1797. In Churchyard near lies Jemima Nicholas (the Welsh Heroine) who is reputed to have rounded up a bunch of Frenchmen with a pitchfork.

Fishguard was the home of Richard Fenton 18c historian.

### **Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839 Fishguard**

FISHGUARD, a market-town and parish, in two divisions, the Upper and Lower, situated in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 15 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, 25 (N.) from Pembroke, and 249 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2013 inhabitants. The origin of the present town is of comparatively recent date, but the parish in many respects affords striking indications of remote antiquity. The Druidical relics which abound in the vicinity prove it to have been a resort of the votaries of that ancient religion, for the solemnization of their rites; and the extensive remains of foundations of old buildings still existing in a district within the parish, called Caerau, or "the fortifications," in which, though it has been for ages under cultivation, the progress of the plough is still occasionally obstructed, are strong evidences of its having contained a numerous population at a very early period. According to Mr. Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, this district was inhabited by an ancient race long before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, whom he supposes to have subsequently had a settlement in this place, in which opinion he is confirmed, in some degree, by the discovery, near the spot, of Roman coins, chiefly of the Lower Empire. In the early part of the fifth century, St. Dubricius is said by Bale to have lived in retirement here, and to have presided over a school, which was numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, for some time prior to his elevation to the archiepiscopal see of Caerlleon. *Pwll Dyvrig*, a spot in the romantic Vale of Gwynn, in the parish, which derived its name from that circumstance, is pointed out as the place of his retreat; and almost within the memory of man, games in honour of that saint were annually celebrated on his festival.

At the time of the Norman Conquest of England, this place was a small and unimportant fishing-village, which, from its situation at the mouth of the river Gwynn, was called, by the Welsh, *Aber-Gwynn*. Soon after that period, an Anglo-Norman leader, named Martin de Tours, or de Turribus, whose services under the Conqueror had been rewarded by a grant of lands in Devonshire, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, being desirous of extending the limits of his possessions, fitted out an expedition to act against such part of the Welsh coast as he should find least prepared for defence; and having sailed round the south-western extremity of Pembrokeshire, he succeeded with little difficulty in landing his troops here, and in subduing the territory, which subsequently formed the

ancient lordship of Kemmes, and one of the lordships marcher. In the subsequent partition of the conquered territories among his followers, Martin assigned the town of "Aber-Gwain," and nearly the whole of the district which is at present comprehended within the parish, to Jordan de Cantington, who introduced into his newly-acquired possessions an English colony. The name of the village was changed to *Fish Garth*, the latter word signifying in the Anglo-Saxon language a "weir;" and of this name the modern appellation of *Fishguardis* only a slight corruption. Jordan made repeated attempts to excite in his Welsh and English subjects sentiments of reciprocal conciliation, and peaceable subjection to his authority, but in these endeavours he was invariably frustrated by their mutual dissensions, and he finally gave the whole to the abbey of St. Dogmael's, which had been founded by his patron, Martin de Tours, in the vicinity, and in the possession of which it remained till the period of the general dissolution of religious houses.

The origin of the present town, or at least its elevation from an obscure and inconsiderable fishing village to some degree of importance, may be referred to the sixteenth century, when Newport, the head of the barony of Kemmes, being visited with a desolating pestilence, the inhabitants were driven from it and compelled to seek safety in all directions. Many of them, attracted by the open situation of the place, and the purity of its air, established themselves at Fishguard, which, from these advantages of its situation, had entirely escaped the contagion; and to this circumstance are usually ascribed the first increase and the present prosperity of the town, which, however, only obtained the privilege of a market towards the close of the last century, through the exertions of the late William Knox, Esq. In the year 1797, a French force of about 1500 men, under the conduct of General Tate, effected a landing on this coast, within a few miles of the town; but after committing some ravages in the neighbourhood, they were made prisoners by the troops under Lord Cawdor. This event, though generally referred to Fishguard, took place in the adjoining parish of Llanwnda.

The town is beautifully situated on the river Gwayn, near its influx into St. George's Channel, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town, the former on the summit of a hill commanding an extensive marine view, and the latter occupying the banks of the river, over which is a neat stone bridge of five arches. The Upper Town includes the principal portion, containing the church, market-place, and chief shops, and consisting mainly of three streets, diverging from a common centre; partially paved, but formed of houses irregularly built and of indifferent appearance. Some improvements, however, have taken place, and a better style of building and greater regularity prevail in the houses of more modern erection. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water of excellent quality, and the springs are so numerous, that wherever the ground is opened, water is found at a small distance below the surface. The parish comprises an area of 3430 acres: the soil is tolerably fertile; the lands, with a trifling exception, are inclosed, and the greater portion is in a superior state of cultivation. The scenery is finely diversified, assuming in some parts a striking boldness of character, and in others a pleasing combination of picturesque and romantic features. The situation of the town, upon a small bay in St. George's Channel to which it gives name, and the shores of which are distinguished for the beauty of their scenery; the salubrity of its atmosphere; the abundance and cheapness of the commodities brought to its markets; and the facility for sea-bathing, contribute to render Fishguard desirable as a place of residence, and attract to it numerous visitors during the summer. As a proof of its salubrity, the number of aged inhabitants is, perhaps,

greater than in any other place of equal population in the kingdom: from a return of the bills of mortality made by the vicar, in compliance with an order from government, from 1813 to 1830 inclusive, it was found that in every year of the above period there was a majority of persons from seventy to ninety, and often to one hundred, years of age.

Fishguard bay extends a distance of three miles in a direction from east to west, and about a mile and three-quarters from north to south, varying in depth of water from thirty to seventy feet, in proportion to the distance from the fine bold shore by which it is inclosed. The bottom is firm, affording good anchorage to ships of the largest size, which may ride in safety in all parts of the bay during the prevalence of gales from any point of the compass, except north and north-east. According to a survey made by Mr. Spence, in 1790, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, this bay was reported to be the only place between Milford Haven and St. Tudwal's Roads, off Carnarvonshire, where large vessels navigating the Irish Channel could at that time put in for shelter. The harbour, which is capacious and easy of access, is situated on the western side of the bay; it is irregular in form, being about 2400 feet in length, and about 1160 feet wide at the entrance, which is free from obstruction either from rocks or a bar. The erection of a pier, which was strongly recommended by the engineer who surveyed the bay, would greatly tend to improve it; and according to an estimate delivered by the engineer, a suitable pier might be completed, for the accommodation of 100 sail of merchant-vessels of the usual class, at an expense of £14,785. The harbour was again surveyed, under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, by the late Mr. Rennie, who confirmed the preceding report, and recommended, in addition to the proposed pier from Fort Point, the construction of a breakwater from Cow and Calf Point. The expense of both these works, according to Mr. Rennie's estimate, would not exceed the sum of £80,000, and their construction would render the harbour one of the safest and most commodious on the coast for vessels of almost all descriptions. But in consequence of neither of the above plans being carried into effect, the prosperity of the place has been greatly retarded, and, owing to the very indifferent state of the present small pier, Fishguard has become much impoverished: while its pier was in good repair, not only its own shipping, but vessels from other ports, were accustomed to put in and remain here, for a greater or less period, making Milford their port only as a matter of necessity. It was originally intended that Fishguard bay should be the terminus of the South Wales railway, but a deviation seems likely to be adopted, which will terminate at Abermawr, some miles distant from the town. A few particulars of the line are given under the heads of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and a fuller account under that of Glamorganshire.

The trade, which is very inconsiderable, consists chiefly in the exportation of corn and butter to Bristol and Liverpool, and the importation of shop goods; of coal and culm from Milford and Swansea; coal from Newport, Cardiff, &c.; limestone from Milford; and timber. Some of the larger vessels belonging to the port are engaged in the general carrying-trade from Bristol, Liverpool, Milford, and London, to Ireland, &c. The Irish packets, and vessels bound for Liverpool, often put in here, when driven by stress of weather. The herring fishery, which formerly afforded employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, becoming unproductive, has been some time discontinued, with the exception of procuring a supply for the immediate neighbourhood only. Lead-ore has been found within the parish, but not in sufficient quantity, nor of quality rich enough,



to encourage any attempts to work it; slate of very good quality abounds in the neighbourhood, and iron-ore has been found near the town. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain, and with provisions of every kind: an act for establishing a market was obtained in 1834. The fairs are on February 5th, Easter-Monday, Whit Monday, July 23rd, and November 17th.

Fishguard is thought to have been anciently an incorporated borough, and is traditionally reported to have possessed a charter, granted by King John, which was lost during the great civil war of the seventeenth century; but the only officer appointed in the present day is a mayor, whose election is merely nominal, as there are now no burgesses, or other vestige of borough jurisdiction. This mayor, who is chosen from among the tenants of the manor, which formerly belonged to the crown, is selected by the lord's steward, and submitted by him to the jury present, who, upon their oaths approving of the appointment, allow the candidate to be sworn in. There is a district in the parish still known by the name of "The Borough," which is co-extensive with the manor. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation of the People," the place is constituted a contributory borough with the boroughs of Haverfordwest and Narberth, in the return of a representative to parliament. The right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than £10, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, is sixtyfive. The sheriff of Haverfordwest is the returning officer. Fishguard is also one of the polling-places for the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 0. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £111. The tithes have been commuted for £230 payable to J. Hughes, Esq., and £70 payable to the vicar: there is a glebe of twelve acres, valued at £16 per annum. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is pleasantly situated in the Upper Town, and is a neat small edifice, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of architecture. A handsome vicarage-house, called Vicar's Park, from the name of the plot of glebe on which it stands, has been erected by the present incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Fenton, M.A., which has much improved the entrance into the town from Haverfordwest. Fishguard, previously to the erection of the present church, is said to have comprised two distinct parishes, now forming only one; and the ruins of three ancient chapels, called respectively LlanVihangel, Llan-Vartin, and Llan-Ist, may still be traced: of these, two probably were parochial churches, and the third a chapel of ease to one of them. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; and five Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the Established Church.

The hills in this parish, inclosing the romantic Vale of Gwayn, were formerly thickly strewed with Druidical relics, of which several vestiges may still be traced; and near the site that was occupied by the ancient town called *Caerau*, three Roman urns have been found, containing numerous coins, of Gallienus, Posthumus, Claudius, and some other emperors; but the coins were melted down soon after their discovery. In various parts of the parish are tumuli, some of which have been found to contain relics of the rudest ages, urns of the coarsest workmanship, implements of stone, bones,

ashes, and curiously wrought stones. Near the town are several tumuli, or artificial mounds, intrenched as if for military purposes, and called Castellau, or, "the castles," probably from that circumstance: these Mr. Fenton supposes to be sepulchral monuments of a remote age, and to have been reduced to their present form, which is a truncated cone, and probably surmounted by forts, during the wars between the Welsh and the invading Saxons. On the bank of the river Gwayn, in a secluded and romantic situation, stands the neat mansion of the late Richard Fenton, Esq., barrister-at-law, and author of the "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire;" it is pleasantly embosomed in a thick grove of trees, and is now the property and residence of his eldest son. Upon Fort Point, on the north-east of the town, is a battery, but the guns from disuse and neglect have become unserviceable. A mineral spring in the parish was formerly in high estimation for its efficacy in the cure of numbness of the limbs and other complaints.

#### **1844 Fishguard Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1844**

Is a market-town and sea-port, in the parish of its name, hundred of Kemess, and county of Pembroke: 257 miles W. by N. from London, and 16 N from Haverfordwest, the like distance NE from St David's, and 7 W. from Newport; situated on a steep cliff on the seashore, at the influx of the river Gwaine with the sea, which forms a spacious bay, where vessels may ride safely in five or six fathoms water. At this place Frenchmen landed in 1797, who surrendered, on the summons of Lord Cawdor, without firing a single shot.

The town is divided into two portions, the upper and lower town, by the river, over which is a good stone bridge of five arches. The upper town occupies the eminence, and includes the greater proportion of inhabitants, with the church, market-house, and principal shops: the lower part skirts the estuary, and, having sprung from its shipping and commerce within the last seventy years, is fast becoming a rival in trade and population to its more elevated neighbour.

With the exception of a little flannel weaving, no manufactures exist here - corn, butter and herrings, comprise it's chief trade; the fishery however, of late years, has not been prosperous. Slate abounds in the neighbourhood, and of excellent quality; there is also iron ore near the town, but up to the present time no works have been established. There is no regular municipal government attached to Fishguard; but a head constable, with the title of mayor, is elected annually under the court leet, though his duties are not particularly defined. The manorial courts are held annually within the limits of the borough. Fishguard shares, with Haverfordwest and Narberth, in the elective franchise.

The Parish church of the Virgin Mary is an old structure, presenting little worth notice. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents and Calvinists: the living of Fishguard is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown. Within a few miles of the town are several romantically situated seats, and the views from many points around are highly picturesque, from the undulating surface of the country, and the abrupt altitude of the sea-cliffs. The prospect inland includes Preselau, the loftiest mountain in this county, being one thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea; together with hills

of inferior height, many crested with enormous masses of rock. The narrow vale of Gwaen, including the grounds round Glyn Amel, is an interesting object to the tourist and the artist.

A New Market-house has been erected; the market is held on Thursday; and the fairs on the 5th of February, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the 8th and 9th of October, and the 17th and 18th of November. The parish contained, in 1831, 1,990 inhabitants; and at the last census (1841), 2,013.

The outline of a market place can be detected in the street patterns.

### **St Mary's Church – 1850 August 2 Glynne Arch Camb 1888**

This very mean church unworthy of a populous parish, is scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses, the walls are so very low, and the appearance insignificant. The walls are probably ancient, but the original character obliterated all the windows being modern, and the ceiling a flat one of plaster. The chancel arch is pointed, but somewhat modernised the interior filled with new pews. At The west end is a double bell gable but only one bell. The font octagonal, and seems modern.

**1851** St Mary's Parish Church "... and 6 large pews are huddled together in the Chancel...The Church is too small..." Thomas Richardson, Curate

### **1857**

The Fishguard parish church was rebuilt entirely, and opened by the Right Rev Dr Thirlwall on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of July 1857. The church is built without any pillars; a large nave with an arched roof of massive timberwork. Any ordinary architect of the present day would have hesitated before he attempted to roof in a nave of 60ft by 40ft and 50ft high with only tiebeams in wood. Mr Clark, the architect, has thrown over it a series of circular arches coming down 7 ft below the wall plate where they rest on corbels as their ultimate points of support. Upon these arches he rests the principals of the roof, locking them together with iron bolts; and he thus carries the main thrust of the roof right down to the ground by means of corbels placed low, and strengthened by short external buttresses. The nave is divided by a massive arch. The chancel has a circular apse. The style of the architecture is that of the thirteenth century, which is to be seen in the old churches now in the southwest of France. The church has always been admired for its stability and strength, and also for its simplicity, easy and suitable for divine service. Pembrokeshire Herald 24<sup>th</sup> July 1857 copied by Rev W Rowlands Vicar of Fishguard 29<sup>th</sup> Oct 1887

present building dates from the 1857 but an earlier church existed from c1300.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins**

The town of Fishguard hangs, as it were, upon the slope of a precipitous hill overlooking the vale of the Gwaen, which here, as George Owen puts it, ' falleth into the sea, making a faire Haven and goode Harborow for shippes and Barks.' Its waterside suburb of Abergwaen, approached by one of

the steepest bits of coach road in the Principality-, is mainly frequented by fisher-folk and seafaring men engaged in the coasting trade.

Usually the most easy-going of Sleepy Hollows, Fishguard town awoke one fine morning towards the close of the last century to find itself become suddenly famous. On February 21, 1797, three French frigates were sighted off the Pembrokeshire coast bearing up towards Fishguard Bay, where they presently came to anchor near Carreg Gwastad Point. During the ensuing night the enemy came ashore to the number of about 1,500 men, regular troops and gaol-birds, under the leadership of one Tate, a renegade Irish-American. Tate, with the chief of his satellites, established himself at the neighbouring farmhouse of Trehowel, while the main body of the 'invaders' encamped atop of an isolated hill overlooking the village of Llanwnda. Thence the Frenchmen dispersed about the country-side, scaring the inhabitants out of their wits, and rummaging the farmhouses in search of potheen and plunder.

In one of these exploits a drunken fellow entered a cottage at Brestgarn, where a 'grandfather' clock happened to be standing in a corner. Dismayed by the sounds issuing from the mysterious object, the simpleton fired his gun at a venture, concluding the devil must be lurking within. This clock is still to be seen at Brestgarn, with the bullet-hole through the panel

Meanwhile the authorities bestirred themselves. Under the command of Lord Cawdor, the Fishguard Fencibles and Castle Martin Yeomanry marched out to Goodwic Sands, where the enemy, finding the game was up, laid down their arms and surrendered a discretion. Thus these doughty regiments achieved the unique distinction of facing a foreign foe on the soil of Britain itself. It is said

that the goodwives of Pembrokeshire, arrayed in their red woollen 'whittles,' countermarched and deployed around a neighbouring hill, thus leading the invaders to suppose that a regiment of gallant redcoats was preparing to oppose their advance.

The French prisoners were subsequently lodged in durance vile at a place near Pembroke, whence some of them effected their escape in Lord Cawdor's yacht, with the connivance of two Pembroke lasses— the old story of *cherchez la femme* once more. One of the French vessels having been afterwards captured was re-christened the *Fishtiard*, a name that has only recently disappeared from the files of the Navy List.

Incredible as it may seem in these days, the news of this famous event took a whole week to travel to the Metropolis, and it is said that the anniversary- of the French landing is still held in remembrance amongst the old folk in the locality.

## **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin

The church was rebuilt in the year 1857, and contains nothing of antiquarian interest. The font is modern. Sir Stephen Glynne describes the previous building as "very mean, scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses, the walls are so very low". (Arch Camb 1888 p130).

## **Inscribed Stone**

In the churchyard is an erect stone 5ft in height, bearing a pAlain cross with trifoliated terminal to

each arm. Beneath the arms are the letters David Medd and round the sides of the stone is an inscription. The whole doubtless commemorating David Meddus (or Mendus) who was vicar in 1535 (*Valor Eccl*). The stone is probably one of the latest examples of a pre Reformation memorial, and should be brought under cover. Visited 17<sup>th</sup> june 1915.

Arch Camb 1883 325 Glynne Notes 1888 130

## Clergy

Price, Gulielmus ?	Curate
Barker, Owen	1571 Vicar
Meredith, Thomas	1581 Vicar
Jones, Rowland	1589 Vicar
Price, John	1661 Vicar
Price, Robertus	1670 Curate
Price, Robertus	1677 Vicar
Price, Robertus	1692 Vicar
Rice, Griffinus	1696 Vicar
Rice, Griffith	1734 Rector
Williams, John	1734 Rector
Williams, John	1746 Vicar
Morris, David	1746 Vicar
Dalton, Thomas	1750 Vicar
Morris, David	1750 Vicar
Conway, Charles	1750 Stipendiary Curate
Dalton, Thomas	1750 Vicar
Pugh , James	1763 Vicar
Dalton , Thomas	1763 Vicar

Pugh , James	1763	Vicar
Phillips , William	1766	Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1767	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , William	1769	Curate
Phillips , George	1782	Stipendiary Curate
Philipps , George	1782	Vicar
Phillips , William	1782	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , Rees	1788	Curate
Jones , Rees	1804	Curate
Bowen , David	1808	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , David	1818	Stipendiary Curate
Harries , William	1823	Stipendiary Curate
Fenton , Samuel	1825	Vicar
Philipps , George	1825	Vicar
Fenton , Samuel	1825	Vicar
Fenton , Samuel	1833	Stipendiary Curate
<b>1929</b> St Mary & St Justinian (Llanstinan) & Parish Church (Llanymchaer) Incumbent D Davies (D J Evans)		

### **Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

This Vicarage was part of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Dogmaels, and on the dissolution of that Abbey came into the hands of the Crown.

Described as Fysgard, this church was assessed at £8 in 1291 for tenths to the King, the amount payable being 16s - *Taxatio*.

Fyshyr ngegard Vicatia. - David Mendus clericus vicarius perpetuus ibidem annuatim percipit tertiam partem ormlium frugurn oblacionum et aliorum emolimentorum ibidem. Et valet de dicta tercia parte iiij] iiijd cum vicara et gleba ibidem et est ex collacione infrascripti abbatis [Abbot of St. Dogmaels, Inde sol" in procuracionibus quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria 2rija. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno winjd. S11mma ijs xjd. Et remanet clare £4 0s. 5d. Inde decima 8s. 0d *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Fishgard (Aber Gwayn) alias Fishingard alias Fishguard V. (St. Mary). Prox. quolibet tertio armo, IS. Visit. archidiaconus quolibet anno, 1s 11d Habet annuatim tert. part. fruct. and oblat., &c. Prince of Wales; Abb. St. Dog-waells Propr. Clear yearly value, £16, £3. King's Books, £4 0s. 5d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 4th July, 1855, the Infant National Schoolroom at Fishguard was licensed for divine service until the church, then being rebuilt, was completed. The church was entirely rebuilt, and was opened by Bishop Connop Thirlwall on 22 July, 1857. - *Arch. Camb.*,

The subordinate chapels to Fishguard Church were Capel Llanvihangel (dedicated to St. Michael), Capel y Drindod (Holy Trinity), Llanust (Ust), and Llanvarti (St. Martin), the last mentioned being the old site of Fishguard Vicarage. - *Paroch. Wall.*, p. 26.

Capell y drindod in Fishguard is mentioned as having originally been a pilgrimage chapel. *Owen's Pem.*, Pt. II., p. 509.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905**

Fishguard (S. Mary). —The parish Church of Fishguard was rebuilt in 1855 during the incumbency of the Rev. William Rowlands who was of the family of the celebrated Rowlands of Llangeitho. Nothing is known of the disposition of the old Communion vessels. There is now a Chalice with its cover bearing the hall marks of 1786 and the maker's mark C H. The bowl is of the form of an inverted cone and is decorated with the sacred monogram within rays. Inscription "Poculum de Ecclesiae St, Mary Fishguard," It measures 6 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight with cover 8 oz. Upon the handle or foot of the cover is engraved the date "1790". Like the chalice, the cover is decorated with a band of beaded moulding;

A Chalice which is of parcel-gilt is a modern reproduction of the medieval pattern and carries the hall mark of 1893. the maker's mark being SB FW. The plain bowl rests on a hexagonal stem which is divided by a knop. One of the six compartments of the base is decorated with a cross. It measures 8 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.;

A Paten bearing the date letter of 1892 and the same maker's mark, measures 5 in. in diam., and weighs 3 oz. 7 dwts. Both chalice and paten were given in memory of Lizzy Smyth Lewis who died Easter, April 1893, and Hannah Sarah Bennett who died Feb, 3rd 1893, by their respective husbands Mr. Robert Lewis and Mr. T. G. Bennett, Churchwardens.

Chalice, Flagon and two Patens, all of plated metal. Each piece is decorated with the sacred monogram. One of the Patens carries the following inscription " Presented to Letitia Maria Harries, By the Vicar. Teachers and Friends of the Fishguard National Schools as a token of regard and approval of her unwearied exertions in the cause of Education. March 23, 1839 ". In the centre of the plate is the sacred symbol beneath which is inscribed " Presented to St. Mary's Church by Letitia Maria Harries In humble gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness vouchsafed to the Fishguard National Schools, Mar. 33rd 1859 ".

Two glass Cruets with silver mountings, presented by the Rev. R. Lloyd Lloyd, Vicar (1894-1900).

By a recent donation this parish possesses a Paten which is the only piece of Gold Plate in the County. It bears the London hall marks of 1904 and was made by Messrs. Barkentin & Krall of Regent Street. It is interesting as being an exact reproduction of the Paten found at St. David's Cathedral in 1874 in the grave of Bishop Thomas Beck (1380-1293). It measures 4 in. in diameter and is of 18 carat gold.'

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

1851 **Tower Hill CM** Erected in 1759 David Meyler, Supplying Master still open in 2006

1851 **Hermon Particular Baptist** Erected in 1776, rebuilt in 1832 "During the winter when Sailors are at home Congregations are more numerous" Richard Owen, Minister, Park St, Fishguard

Hermon Baptist Chapel was built in 1776 and rebuilt in 1832 to the design of architect Daniel Evans. The present chapel, dated 1832, is built in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan, two storeys and small pane round-headed windows. Hermon is now Grade 2\* listed for one of the most architecturally interesting chapel facades of its date in Wales and for the near complete contemporary interior including a fine plasterwork and gallery. RCAHMW, October 2010  
Still open 1998

### **Tabernacl Welsh Independent Chapel: Tabernacle, Park Street, Upper Fishguard**

1851 The afternoon service is performed in English David Bateman, Minister  
Tabernacl Independent Chapel was first built in 1796 and rebuilt in 1845. The present chapel, dated 1845, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan, half-hipped roof, two storeys and flat-headed windows surmounted by blind fan-heads to both storeys. The central door with is fanlight over, has a gabled surround housing a datestone inscribed 'Tabernacle Independant Chapel 1845'. The interior however dates from a complete refurbishment started in 1915, but due to the first world war not completed until 1924. The gallery front is ornately decorated with Neo-18th century detail, fashioned both from hardwood and plaster of paris moulded to match the more expensive material. The pulpit is a half round projection on a semi-octagonal base, detailed with columns and classical motifs and accessed by stairs to either side. The later work on 1924 included the insertion of the pipe organ to the rear of the pulpit. Tabernacl is now Grade 2 Listed for its distinctive richly ornamented interior. still open Dec 2006  
RCAHMW, October 2010

1851 **Ebenezer, Kensington St Baptist** Erected in 1850 James Owen, Deacon, Saddler, High Street



**Baptist Mission, Lower Fishguard**

**Bethel English Baptist Church, Fishguard**

Bethel Baptist Chapel was built in 1905 in the Sub-classical style, with a gable-entry plan, two storeys and a giant arch in the pediment. RCAHMW, October 2010  
Still open 1998

**Capel Sion Baptist, Scleddau** (within Fishguard parish)

**St Nicholas's chapel (Methodist), Fishguard**

**Capel-y-cwm, CM chapel, Glyn-y-mel Rd, Lower Fishguard**

**Chapel, in Fishguard town** [Wesleyan Methodists, c 1815]. The cause died out c 1840

**Church of the Holy Name (Roman Catholic), Fishguard**

**Capel-bach, Cilshafe** No denomination given

**Chapel, Bridge St, Glyn-y-mel Rd, Lower Town** No denomination given

**Jehovah's Witnesses, Kingdom Hall, Fishguard**

**Masonic Hall, Brodog Terrace, Penyraber, Fishguard**

**Temperance Hall, West St, Fishguard** Temperance Hall was built in 1878 in the Classical style of the gable-entry type. By 1993 this chapel had been converted for use as cinema. RCAHMW, October 2010

**Pentowr Chapel** (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist; Pentour; Tower Hill), Tower Hill, Fishguard

Pentour Methodist is a long-wall chapel originating in 1759, rebuilt in 1788, 1806 and again in 1824. In 1889 the chapel was remodelled for £1200 by architect D E Thomas of Haverfordwest, in conjunction with the Tenby based builder William Davies, and a schoolroom added in 1890 by Thomas Harries of Trellan. Early ministers included John Dafydd (1765), Thomas Davies (1790) and David Jones (1794). By 1802 the membership was recorded as 80, during that year the chapel was granted the right to hold baptism and communion services and by 1810 membership had risen to 200. During the revival in 1859 30 new members are recorded, but when Philip Jones started as minister in 1886 members are recorded at 100. In 1901 a cemetery was bought and four years later a manse was constructed on land donated by D Jones, a future MP for the county. During the period 1917-1938 J T Job was minister, who as a poet won Chair at the National Eisteddfod in 1897, 1903 and 1918 and the Crown in 1900.

The stuccoed front façade is lateral entry and the two end doors hidden by porches linked by a verandah supported by two cast iron columns. A central pair of round-headed windows with Florentine tracery is matched by a single gallery window over each porch, and a small glazed, roundel is set above the pair. The interior escaped re-orientation during the 1889 renovation, the

pulpit is still to the front wall, although now with a later organ inserted behind it and blocking the central pair of windows. The three sided gallery is of pitch pine with pierced cast iron panels inset to the front and supported by cast iron columns. To the front of the chapel has a narrow courtyard separated from the road by a low stuccoed wall set with cast iron railings.

Pentour is now Grade 2 Listed RCAHMW, July 2010

**Baptistry, Glan-Ainon, Fishguard** Baptistery and graveyard marked on OS 25" scale map of 1907. Present status [1998]: unknown **RCAHMW**

## **The Last Invasion Of Britain**

After the outbreak of war between Britain and France in 1793, General Lazare Hoche decided to take the war onto British soil. In 1796 he planned a full scale invasion of Ireland, which would be supported by the United Irishmen. An expedition of 15,000 men was organised and to prevent British reinforcements being sent to Ireland and to create panic on the mainland two smaller expeditions were planned.

A force would cross the North Sea, land in the northeast, win the support of the working classes and march across northern England to Lancashire. Here they would link up with a smaller expedition, which would either have attacked Bristol or, failing that, would have landed in Cardigan Bay and threatened Liverpool. It was predicted that the Welsh and English working classes, like their Irish counterparts, would rise in the name of Liberty.

In December 1796, Hoche's expedition arrived in Bantry Bay in Ireland but was scattered by atrocious weather and limped back into Brest. A combination of poor weather and indiscipline had also put paid to the northern expedition. But what of the other expedition?

Preparations went ahead in Brest but with the failure of the Irish invasion it is difficult to see why it set sail at all. Equally strange was the choice of its leader, a little known American of Irish descent called William Tate from South Carolina. He had fought against Britain in the American War of Independence. However, after that war he became deeply embroiled in French plans to capture New Orleans and fell foul of the American authorities. In 1795 he fled to Paris, hoping to be reimbursed for his expenses and demanding confirmation of his rank. Hoche thought that Tate was the right man to lead the Bristol expedition.

Most of the soldiers were kitted out from a stock of British uniforms which had been captured earlier. But these would only take dark brown dye so La Seconde Legion des Francs became known as "La Legion Noir" or the "Black Legion." The force of over 1,200 men consisted of a mixture of republicans, deserters, royalist prisoners and grenadiers and they were very well armed. Some of the officers were Irish.

The quality of the four ships under Commodore Castagnier was impressive. Le Vengeance and La

Resistance were two of the largest and newest French frigates; the latter was on her maiden voyage. The corvette *La Constance* and the lugger *Vautour* were also new. Castagnier's instructions were to head for Irish waters after disembarking the soldiers.

Hoche's instructions undoubtedly asked far too much of this expedition. Having burnt Bristol, Britain's second largest city, the force was to land on the Welsh side of the Bristol Channel or failing this, in Cardigan Bay and then make for Chester or Liverpool.

Apart from this, the working classes were to be encouraged to rebel; Britain's trade was to be dislocated and French prisoners of war liberated, causing such chaos as to make the invasion of Britain possible. Hoche warned Tate that he should not risk battle unless it was absolutely essential, since the enemy would have superior forces.

The squadron left Brest on 16th February 1797. Flying Russian colours they lurked around Lundy, sinking a few small craft while waiting for a suitable tide to take them to Bristol. Skillfully using the tides to reach Porlock, Castagnier was finally forced to abandon the project because of adverse winds. The inhabitants of Ilfracombe sounded the alarm as they passed and the local volunteers were mobilised. Following instructions, Tate now insisted on making for Cardigan Bay. But there had been several sightings of them and the authorities had been alerted.

By noon on Wednesday 22nd February, Castagnier was spotted rounding St. David's Head in Pembrokeshire, flying British colours. At 4 p.m. the French anchored in perfect weather off Carreg Wastad, a rocky headland three miles west of Fishguard. By 2 a.m. on Thursday 23rd February, 17 boatloads of troops, 47 barrels of powder, 50 tons of cartridges and grenades and 2,000 stands of arms had been brought ashore. This was indeed a magnificent feat. A company of grenadiers under Irishman, Lieutenant St. Leger rushed a mile inland and took over Trehowel Farm, which became Tate's headquarters. *La Seconde Legion des Francs* had succeeded in making the last landing by enemy soldiers on the British mainland.

When one of the French ships entered Fishguard Bay to reconnoitre, Fishguard Fort fired a blank shot. Whether this was the customary signal to a visiting British vessel or the alarm for the Fishguard Volunteers, it saved Fishguard! The ship promptly hoisted the French tricolour and sailed away to rejoin the others. Although Fishguard Fort had eight nine-pounders, there were only three rounds in the magazine and the small port could have easily been taken.

With the loss of the American colonies in 1783, the last Under-Secretary of State, William Knox, decided in 1784 to purchase estates in Pembrokeshire and his mansion at Llanstinan was only 4 miles from Fishguard. When the Government called for volunteers in the war against the French, Knox raised the Fishguard and Newport Volunteer Infantry in 1794, one of the earliest in the kingdom. Having raised four companies, totalling nearly three hundred men, it was the largest force in the county and his son, Thomas Knox, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. At the time of the French landing, Knox was 28 years old with no combat experience. He was attending a social function at Tregwynt Mansion when news of a suspected enemy landing was brought to him. Initially he gave it little credence but as the seriousness of the situation dawned

on him he instructed his Newport Division to march the seven miles to his headquarters at Fishguard Fort.

Lord Cawdor was 30 miles away at Stackpole Court in the far south of the county when he received the news. He had been commissioned captain of the Castlemartin Troop of the Pembroke Yeomanry Cavalry, which fortunately was assembled for a funeral on the following day. He immediately mobilised all the troops at his disposal and crossed the Pembroke Ferry with the Pembroke Volunteers and the Cardiganshire Militia. Once across, Cawdor went ahead and met Lord Milford, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, who delegated full authority to him.

Most of the credit for gathering about 400 soldiers and sailors at Haverfordwest was due to the energy of Lieutenant Colonel Colby of the Pembrokeshire Militia. Having summoned the troops to Haverfordwest, he had galloped the sixteen miles to Fishguard to assess Knox's situation. Satisfied that Knox was taking appropriate measures, he returned to Haverfordwest to supervise the arrival of the local forces. Captain Longcroft of the navy brought in the press gangs and the crews of two revenue cutters at Milford, totalling about 150 sailors. Nine cannons were brought ashore, of which six were placed in Haverfordwest castle, and the others brought along. Due to Colby's exertions the force under Cawdor set off at noon, 23rd February from the Castle Inn, Haverfordwest to reinforce Knox, who was facing the French at Fishguard with his Fishguard Volunteers.

Knox had declared his intention of attacking the following day if he was not heavily outnumbered. Colby wrote later that he had suggested placing troops on the heights opposite the French to discourage them from moving until reinforcements arrived. Knox denied this but had sent out scouting parties to assess the French strength.

The French had moved a further two miles inland and occupied two strong defensive positions at Garnwnda and Garngelli, high rocky outcrops giving an unobstructed view of the surrounding countryside. Thus far all had gone well for Tate and his force.

On the morning of 23rd February, a hundred of Knox's men had still not arrived and he soon learned that he was facing an enemy of over 1200 men, who could have been seasoned veterans. This was a different proposition to the skirmishing role of their training. Although many inhabitants were fleeing the area in panic, hundreds of civilians were flocking into the area armed with a variety of crude weaponry.

Poor Knox faced a dilemma - to attack, to defend Fishguard, or to retreat towards his reinforcements, which he knew would be moving towards him from Haverfordwest. He decided to retreat slowly towards Haverfordwest. He gave orders to spike the Fort's cannons (which the Woolwich Bombadiers refused to carry out) and at about 9 a.m. he set off, sending out scouts to keep watch on the French. The Defence Committee at Haverfordwest agreed with this decision, which was to have grave repercussions for Knox later. Fishguard was now completely at Tate's mercy.

Knox and his 194 men met the reinforcements led by Lord Cawdor and Colby at Trefgarne, 8 miles

from Fishguard at 1.30 p.m. Colby was surprised to see him. After a short dispute Cawdor was accepted as Commander-in-Chief and he led the British forces back towards Fishguard.

By 5 p.m. the force had arrived within a mile of Fishguard and Cawdor decided to attack.

Considering the darkness, this was indeed risky to say the least.

The 600 men, dragging their cannons, marched up the narrow Trefwrgi Lane, with its high hedges, towards the French position on Garngelli. But a French advance party, under Irishman Lieutenant St. Leger, had prepared an ambush. A volley poured into the tightly compressed column at point blank range would have resulted in heavy casualties. Boxed into the lane, the force was in a potential death trap. Seemingly oblivious to this, Cawdor decided to withdraw to Fishguard, since they were losing their bearings in the darkness, and avoided the ambush awaiting him by a few hundred yards. So the force prepared to spend the night in Fishguard and the officers were based in today's Royal Oak Inn.

However, Tate's fortunes had changed. Many of his foraging parties had resorted to pillaging the local farms and Llanwnda Church. Indiscipline was getting out of hand with examples of mutinous men threatening their officers. It became obvious to Tate that the local Welsh peasants were hostile to his force of 'liberators' and six peasants and soldiers had been killed in clashes. Many of the Irish officers were counselling surrender, realising what would be in store for them if hostilities continued. The departure of Castagnier's squadron as planned for Ireland had shocked and demoralised the men who had seen their escape route vanish over the horizon.

There is strong evidence that the French were deceived by the appearance in the neighbourhood of large numbers of local womenfolk wearing the traditional dress of red shawls and black hats, which at a distance resembled infantry uniforms. It is certain that inhabitants over a wide area were flocking towards Fishguard to attack the enemy. The formidable local cobbler, Jemima Nicholas, captured a dozen demoralised French soldiers and secured them in St. Mary's Church.

That evening, two French delegates arrived at the Royal Oak to negotiate a conditional surrender and Tate wrote:

To the Officer commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops. 5th. year of the Republic. The Circumstances under which the Body of the French Troops under my Command were landed at this Place renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to Bloodshed and Pillage. We therefore desire to enter into a Negotiation upon Principles of Humanity for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar Considerations you may signify the same and, in the meantime, Hostilities shall cease. Health and Respect, Tate.

But Cawdor with magnificent bluff replied that with the superior numbers at his command, which were increasing hourly, he would only accept an unconditional surrender and gave an ultimatum of 10 a.m. the following morning, otherwise the French would be attacked.

On the following morning the British force was lined up in battle-order on the high ground

overlooking Goodwick, reinforced by hundreds of civilians from all parts of the county, to await Tate's response. Tate, however, accepted the terms and finally after some delay, at 2 p.m. Friday 24th. February 1797, with drums beating but without their banners, the French marched down to Goodwick Beach where they stacked their weapons. At 4 p.m. the French prisoners were marched through Fishguard on their way to temporary imprisonment in Haverfordwest. Later a group of prisoners made a daring escape from the Golden Prison in Pembroke by stealing Cawdor's yacht!

Meanwhile, Cawdor had ridden to Trehowel Farm and received Tate's surrender, although the document has been lost. After his surrender and brief imprisonment in Portsmouth, Tate was returned to France in a prisoner exchange in 1798. He was involved in bitter wrangling with the French authorities and was last mentioned in 1809 when he probably sailed back to America.

Castagnier had sent Vautour back to France with his dispatches. En route to Ireland the squadron sank eleven ships but they dallied too long in Irish waters and *La Constance*, helping *La Resistance*, crippled by storm damage were intercepted by two British frigates and were captured. *La Resistance* was renamed H.M.S. *Fisgard*. Castagnier, aboard *Le Vengeance*, made it safely into Brest.

Undoubtedly Cawdor was the hero of the hour. He, Knox and others were congratulated, received the royal gratitude from George III and countless local honours. However, a whispering campaign started against Knox. Accused of cowardice and poor judgement his name was ruined and eventually he challenged his accuser, Cawdor, to a duel, which was probably not fought.

In 1853 Lord Palmerston conferred upon the Pembroke Yeomanry the battle honour 'Fishguard.' This regiment has the unique honour of being the only one in the British Army, regular or territorial, that bears the name of an engagement on British soil and it was the first battle honour to be awarded to any volunteer unit.

### **The French Invasion.**

It was just towards the close of the last century that one of the most interesting and mysterious occurrences that ever disturbed the people of this county, and especially of Haverfordwest, took place—I mean "the French landing at Fishguard," as we have been accustomed to hear it called. The event has long since passed into the region of history; but some of the scenes in it in the immediate vicinity—as I have gathered them from the lips, of the folks who well remember them I should like if I were able to describe, as they deserve to be. It was in the month of February 1797, which country people used to say was the hottest weather ever known at that season of the year farmers sowing corn being obliged to suspend work at mid-day, on account of the extreme heat that the event happened. None now survive who were old enough at the time to notice all the surroundings: but, say forty years ago, there were many people with

whom one could converse about it. Without any previous warning of impending peril, the tidings shot through the county "The French have landed at Fishguard!" As the event turned out, there was little to be frightened at; but this was not discovered till afterwards. But the amazing heroism of them, and their patriotism, were some of the grand things in connection with it. One incident I just remember, and I had it from the mouth of a bystander. A woman rushed out into the little garden, where her husband was busily preparing the ground for potatoes, and exclaimed in a voice of terror, "John Bowen, John Bowen, the French have landed at Fishguard!" Throwing down his spade, declaring he was not going to do work for the French, he went into his house, and, reaching down an old fowling piece he happened to have, then and there he started out without any more ado to meet the invaders.

At Nolton a village about six miles from Haverfordwest, where there lived an aged clergyman, the Rev Moses Grant grandfather of the late Lord Milford, I read the record in the parish register there, and I assure my readers, with a thrill of interest, all the able-bodied men immediately left their homes for the scene of the expected conflict; and the parson writes: "I assembled all the women and children in the church, and we commended ourselves to the protection of Almighty God." When the alarm subsided, the enemy, who proved to be a miserable and contemptible force, were speedily disarmed, and marched as prisoners to Haverfordwest, where nothing but pity and compassion was displayed. Poor, starving wretches, as they were, the townspeople outvied each other in ministering to their necessities. They were, of course, imprisoned; but in the parish church of St Mary, most of them. So much for this marvel, a matter which became the central epoch of a couple of generations—I mean in the way of a local calendar—just, as the Norman Conquest still stands in English history. The date when a marriage or birth or death took place in a family would be fixed very commonly by its chronological relation to the landing of the French at Fishguard.

After a while the captured foreigners were released on their parole; and a lady told me the other day she had heard her father talk of one of them with whom he had often had a game of bowls at the bowling-green in front of our castle. He was here known as M. Bertrand, but became the attached and faithful companion of Napoleon Bonaparte in his exile, and was with him at his death in St. Helena.

As is always the case after such an occurrence, numberless stories were circulated in reference to the affair.

One report was, that when the commander of the French force discovered the want of strategy displayed by the officer in command of the forces who disputed his advance inland, in afterwards placing his troops between the naked cliffs and the foe, whence they might have been easily swept, he gnashed his teeth, and declared, had he known his incapacity, he never would have surrendered.

Another story was, that when the French saw what appeared to be the immense number of troops on the heights, where the Welsh women, clad in bright scarlet "whittles" (a local name for shawls), showed up, they were seized with panic, and called on their officers to surrender. The only

forces available on the spot were the Castle Martin Yeomanry led by Lord (afterwards Earl) Cawdor, and to them was granted the distinction of having the word "Fishguard" inscribed on their standard and on their uniform, as the troops which were engaged at Waterloo have that never forgotten name inscribed on theirs.

Some interesting evidence of the patriotic part Haverfordwest men played when the French landed at Fishguard was discovered in recent years amongst some papers in the offices of Messrs Eaton Evans and Williams, Solicitors of Haverfordwest, in the form of an old Moore's Diary for 1797. The diary has endorsed on it, "James Jones of the parish of St Martins in the Town and County of Haverfordwest Gent." Among the entries are the following:

1797 Feby. 22nd "1400 French landed at Pencare,"

do 23rd. "Went with Lord Cawdor's Cavalry, part of the Cardigan Militia, Fishguard and Pembroke Fencibles, and about 300 Haverfordwest Volunteers, in the whole about 800 armed men to attack the French, but did not come to battle. Night coming on, rendezvoused at Fishguard that night at nine."

do 24th "At about 2 p.m. the French surrendered prisoners of war and laid down their arms on Goodick sand, and marched into Haverfordwest that night by 12 o'clock." do 25th "A few prisoners with 5 officers brought in and 36 officers marched off for England."

do 26th "5 officers sent off for England."

do 27th "658 prisoners embarked at Milford for England."

"Mr J. Thomas taken up and imprisoned for High Treason. Hope he'll be shot if guilty."

do 24th (an additional note)

"At the time of the surrender of the French, on a moderate calculation, there were 43000 men women and children in and near Fishguard, among which there were at least 8000 armed, viz 2000 with fire arms, the others with Pikes, Picks, Scythes, and other weapons."

[The foregoing is a literal copy of Mr Jones' entries with the quaint spelling unaltered].

### **Acc/to Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archaeological Society**

1797 Feb 17th a force sailed from Brest consisting of a lugger and a corvette escorted by two frigates containing several hundred released jailbirds and galley slaves under the command of



an American adventurer named Colonel Tate ordered by the Directory to land and "burn Bristol the second city in England for riches and commerce" and thereafter to land in Wales, march across the mountains and do the same to Chester and Liverpool.

The raiders sailed into the Bristol Channel and turned tail when they saw what they thought was a warship ( it was the Dublin packet boat) then went to Fishguard where they anchored on Feb 22nd

The force landed in a rocky cove below Carregwastad Point

The Vessels had been sighted, and the alarm raised.. Lord Cawder mustered the Castlemartin Yeomanry, Cardigan Militia and Fishguard Volunteers (Local militia units) and they marched seaward from the village of Llanwnda followed, it is said, by the women of the area wearing their red cloaks. Although the French outnumbered the militia 3 to 1 on seeing the advancing militia Colonel Tate ordered his men to stand firm then went forward and surrendered himself and his army to Lord Cawder unconditionally "upon principles of humanity". The main problem of the volunteers was preventing the enraged Welsh villagers from cutting the throats of the French prisoners as they were marched off to jail.

#### **Acc/to Roger Worsley.**

25 of the imprisoned French captured after the invasion at Fishguard "chatted up" some girls in Pembroke and enlisted their aid in escaping. Two local girls Eleanor Martin and Ann Beach fell for some of the French and helped them escape. The French dug a tunnel and the girls took away the spoil in yoked tubs pretending it to be sewage. The tunnel was over 60yds long. They all then got away by stealing the yacht belonging to Lord Cawder.

Fifty Six years later Queen Victoria awarded the battle honour "Fishguard" to the Yeomanry, and it remains the only one given to a British Army unit for opposition to an enemy force within the British Isles. The Pembroke Yeomanry also has battle honours for:"South Africa, 1901" "Egypt, 1916/17", "Gaza", "Jerusalem, "Jericho", Tel Asur", "Palestine, 1917-18", Somme, 1918", Bapaume 1918", "Hindenburg Line", "Epehy", "Pursuit to Mons" and "France and Flanders,1918".

#### **Fishguard names for Jottings**

**Griffith Moses** 1872 Manorowen Fishguard *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire* - .

**Harries Hugh Lloyd** 1872 Cefendref Fishguard *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

**Worthington John** 1872 Glynaml Fishguard *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire* –

**ap Gwilym H L** 1842 Haverfordwest Author – An Authentic Account of the Invasion by the French Troops French Landing at Fishguard – *E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

**Ackland** 1797 Feb 22 Llanion Major Fencible infantry French Landing at Fishguard – *E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

**Bowen James** 1797 Feb 22 Trehowel tried and transported for Horse stealing was recognised and was said to have piloted the French to Carreg Gwastad point. *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

**Bowen** 1797 Feb 22 Fynondrudion Mr informed Mr E Laws that his grandfather had seen the prisoners go by and one of his maid servants recognised one who called out “Ie a thyna Catrin Trerhonw hefyd” *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

**Bowen Daniel** 20 January 1796 Fishguard, Yeoman Offence Assault. Fishguard, Prosecutor **David Mary** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Bowen Daniel** 5 August 1798 Fishguard, Yeoman Offence Assault. Fishguard, Prosecutor **Williams Thomas**, Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Bowen Daniel** 20 June 1799 Fishguard, Mariner Offence Rescue of livestock impounded by Evans, Maria Fishguard. Indicted with his wife. Fishguard, Prosecutor **Knox, William** esq Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Bowen Frances** 20 June 1799 Fishguard, Married Offence Rescue of livestock impounded by **Evans Maria**, Fishguard. Indicted with her Husband, Fishguard, Prosecutor **Knox William**, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Bowen John** 1858 Bishop of Sierra Leone, the son of **Captain Thomas, Bowen** of the 85th Foot, was born at Court, near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, and educated at Haverfordwest. He sailed for Canada, and farmed land at Danville, on the shores of Lake Erie, for seven years, returning to Wales in 1842. He entered himself at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A- in 1847, and LL.B. and LL.D. ten years later. He was ordained priest in 1847. He inherited considerable Property after an uncle died, and this enabled him to devote himself to missionary work, Under the auspices of the Church of England Missionary Society he visited Jerusalem, Syria, Cairo, Mogul, Smyrna, and other centres. In 1857 he was consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, and sailed for his diocese in November of that year, but the deadly climate claimed him as a victim in about 18 months afterwards, and he died at Freetown, the capital of the colony, on 28th May, 1858 *Eminent Welshmen*

**Bowling** 1842 Major – The only surviving officer of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry present at the surrender French Landing at Fishguard – *E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

**de Cantington Jordan** --*Fenton* says that Fishguard was granted by **Martin de Tours** to **de Cantington Jordan** 1246 and by him, after his ill government thereof, to St. Dogmaels Abbey."

There is no trace of any **Jordan de Cantington** contemporary with **Martin**, and the donation to St. Dogmael was by **William** the son of **Jordan**.

**Cawder** 1797 Feb 22 Stackpole Lord "heard in the middle of Wednesday night and with the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry, Cardiganshire Militia, in Pembrokeshire set off." French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**Cawdor Lord** 22 Feb 1797 . Castlemartin Yeomanry commanded 750 local men French landing near Fishguard ---1811 July stopped smuggling Manorbier Castle nearly killed in the attempt.

**Colby** 1797 Feb 22 Colonel French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**Cuny Richard** 1613 signed his pedigree for **Dwnn** in 1613. Some eight generations of the family remained in the county for two and a quarter centuries, seemingly the last in the male line was the **Cuny Rev. John Powell** 1820-25 rector of St. Brides who died unmarried. On Colby's map of 1831 are marked Golden Hill and adjacent Golden Farm. There is a suggestion that after the French Invasion at Fishguard, some of the French prisoners were held here and escaped with the aid of local girls.

**David James** 23 January 1825 Alias **James Davies** Fishguard Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money there from Prisoner aged 15 St David's Prosecutor **Williams Thomas** Fishguard mariner Verdict Guilty Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David John** 14 May 1764 Fishguard ? Mason Offence Theft of wearing apparel Llandaf Glamorgan Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/- Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David John** 23 January 1790 Fishguard Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food Llanrhian Prosecutor **Davies William** esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David Llewellyn** Fishguard Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Evan Thomas** otherwise **David Thomas** 20 December 1816 a poor man legally settled in Llansteffan Carm with **Means Lettice** a poor woman legally settled in Fishguard so as to relieve the owners of Fishguard from maintaining the said **Lettice** Fishguard Prosecutor **Davies David** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David Mary** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Married Offence Riot and assault on **Wigley John** surveyor Fishguard Prosecutor **Stokes John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Davies Peter** 1842 Fishguard Innkeeper served in the Fishguard Fencibles French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**Davies William** 1797 Feb 22 Captain who had fought at Bunkers Hill drew up the troops so as to

deceive the French as to their numbers French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**Davies David** 8 April 1822 Fishguard Labourer Offence Pickpocketing money and a purse from the person of **Thomas Sarah** being the goods of the prosecutor Fishguard Prosecutor **Thomas John**  
Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Davis Daisy** 1827 born abt Fishguard Pembrokeshire Died 1 Jan 1850 Aberdare Glamorgan  
Married to **Davis David Thomas** on Abt 1846 at Dowlais Glamorganshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**de Tours Martin** Aberwaun Fishguard

**Edwardes** 1797 Feb 22 Hon Captain aide-de-camp to Lord Cawder French Landing at Fishguard –  
E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**Edwards Mary** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages,  
Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas**, esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Evans David Rees** 13 Aug 1818 born Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Wales died 3 Jan 1861 Brigham  
City, Box Elder, Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Oct 1850 aboard the Joseph Badger Arrived in New  
Orleans on 23 Nov 1850 Marriages Married to **Lloyd, Winnifred** on 8 Jul 1853 at Brigham City,  
Box Elder, Utah --Children-- **John Lloyd, Roberts, David Evans, Charles Evans, Lorenzo Evans**  
*Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Evans Morgan** 1830-1899 a journalist and specialist in live stock and agricultural subjects, was a  
native of South Wales, and died at Fishguard. In 1870, in conjunction with the well-known  
veterinary expert, the late **Professor Gamgee**, he started a paper entitled "A Milk Journal," which  
had for its object the drawing of the attention of Parliament to the then wholesale adulteration of  
milk. Their efforts were speedily successful, as, in 1872, milk was placed within the scope of the  
"Adulteration of Foods Act." C. & D. Herald. *Eminent Welshmen*

**Fenton Elizabeth** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and  
cottages, Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas**, esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Fenton Ferrar** 1900 Esq. .Fishguard, Pembrokeshire *Arch Camb* 1900

**Fenton Jas** 1829 Glynamel Fishguard Subscriber *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1* 1829

**Fenton John** 1847 "Glyn Ammel, Fishguard " Appointed member of the Committee *Arch Camb*  
1847

**Fenton John** 1848 July 24 Fishguard– Llanwnda Article on the cromlech *Arch Camb* 1848

**Fenton John** 1864 Glynymel Fishguard Obituary *Arch Camb* 1864

**Fenton Richard** 1746-1821 the author, was born at St David's Pembrokeshire, and received his  
early education at the Cathedral School. He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there

studied for the legal profession. He afterwards practised at the Irish, English, and Welsh, bar, both in North and South Wales. During his stay in the Metropolis he met **Dr. Johnson**, and was on intimate terms with **Goldsmith** and **David Garrick**. He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar, The last twenty or thirty years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits. He was a very intimate friend of **Sir Richard Hoare**, at whose suggestion he undertook and published his "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," London, 1810, a work of high character, containing much interesting information. He also wrote "A Tour in quest of Genealogy," 1811, 8vo. and the "Memoirs of an Old Wig," both of which were published anonymously He also wrote a very caustic reply to the strictures of **Dr. Burgess**, bishop of St David's on his " Historical Tour." An " Index to the Historical Tour," compiled by Henry Owen, was published in 1894. He is described by one who knew him as " a man of indefatigable industry, of a fine poetical fancy, of a very cheerful disposition, of particularly gentlemanly and fascinating manner, and a person of the best information, almost on every subject, he ever knew." He married the daughter of Fillet David, a Swiss military officer, the personal friend of the second duke of Mallborough, who brought him over, and induced him to settle in this country. By her he had a family who survived him. He died at the age of seventy- five, in November, 1821, and was buried at Manorowen near Fishguard. -- *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams*

**George Ann** Fishguard, 30 August 1824 Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, Fishguard, Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**George Anne** 1797 Feb 22 Trehowel farm servant to **Mr Mortimer** rescued his silver spoons and then fled French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Griffith David** 19 March 1796 Fishguard, Mariner Offence Assault. Fishguard, Prosecutor **Williams Mary** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Griffith Mary** 30 May 1803 Fishguard, Married Offence Assault. Fishguard, Prosecutor **Lewis, Mariah** spinster *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Griffith Moses** 30 Apr 1789 of Manor-Owen near Fishguard. JP and *Dep Lieut for Pembrokeshire* -- *Sheriff* 1871- formally in the army Medical department born at Poyntz castle unmarried

**Griffiths , John** 28 June 1811 Fishguard, Yeoman Offence Assault on **Prosser Elizabeth**, prosecutor's wife, Newport, co, Pemb., Prosecutor **Prosser, William** Llanrhian, tailor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Griffiths John** 30 August 182 Fishguard, Labourer Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, Fishguard, Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas** esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Griffiths Martha** abt 1803 born Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 2 Oct 1865 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to **White, William** on 25 Oct 1825 at Fishgaurd, Pembrokshire, South Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Griffiths Owen** 1842 Fishguard Schoolmaster served in the Fishguard Fencibles – French landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**Harries Elizabeth** 1 May 1772 Fishguard Married Offence Assault and rescue of **Humphreys ,David** Fishguard, mariner, from bailiffs' custody Fishguard Prosecutor **Williams William**, clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Harris Martha** 27 August 1824 Fishguard Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls, Fishguard Prosecutor Hamlet Thomas esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Hughes John** 27 August 1824 Fishguard Gent, Offence Riot and destroying walls, Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** , esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Humphreys David** 1 May 1772 Fishguard Mariner Offence Assault and rescue of himself from bailiffs' custody Fishguard Prosecutor **William Williams**, clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Humphreys John** 1 May 1772 Fishguard Mariner Offence Assault and rescue of **Humphreys, David** Fishguard, mariner, from bailiffs' custody Fishguard Prosecutor **Williams William**, clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**James** 1797 Feb 22 Colonel French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

**James Davis** abt 1842 born Fishguard Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool, England on 22 Oct 1881 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York, New York on 2 Nov 1881 Married to **White, Elizabeth** on 19 Mar 1870 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Jenkins Hannah** 5 Sep 1787 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 30 Mar 1854 Mississippi River Left Liverpool on 4 Feb 1854 aboard the Golconda Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Mar 1854 Married to **Nicholas William** on 28 Dec 1813 at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**John Daniel** 4 March 1817 Henry's Moat Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 42, Apprehended at Fishguard, Henry's Moat Prosecutor **David Thomas** , Maenclochog Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**John Mary** 2 August 1774 Fishguard Married Offence Assault. Fishguard Prosecutor **Evan Mary** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Jones James** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Corviser Offence Riot and assault on Wigley John surveyor. Indicted with his wife. Fishguard Prosecutor Stokes, John Rees *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Jones Jemima** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Married Offence Riot and assault on **John Wigley** surveyor. Indicted with her husband. Fishguard Prosecutor **John Rees Stokes**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Knox Thomas** 1797 Colonel of Llanstinan commanded his father's regiment of fencibles who retreated from the French landing at Fishguard. Ordered to resign his Commission by Lord Milford in the name of the King

The three Invalid soldiers were sent to man the Fishguard garrison Gun platform -- were little use when the French landed as they only had three rounds of ammunition -- but they refused indignantly to leave their post or to spike their guns when Colonel Knox, in command of the Fishguard Fencibles marched his men smartly away from the scene of action.

**Llewhellin Martha** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** , esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Malefant Walter** 1268&1278approx,1290 November 6 the son of **Malefant Walter** married **FitzHenry Joan**, daughter of **Henry Fitz Henry** the son was, about 1268, a witness to the grant of Fishguard" by **William de Cantinton** to St. Dogmael's Abbey, to **Roger Mortimer's** charter to **Thomas, de la Roche**," and some ten years later, to **Thomas, de la Roche's** charter to Pill Priory. *charter roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290 November 6 Clipston.*

**Mansell** 1797 Feb 22 Pembroke Dr – posted bills all over the County offering 500 Guineas for the recovery of the two traitorous women who had helped the French Prisoners to escape from Golden Hill Pembroke French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Mathias David** 1738-1812, was a shopkeeper of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. He had a daughter **Grace**

**Mathias Grace** d. 1834 She had inherited various estates in Fishguard from her aunt

**Milford** 1797 Feb 22 Castle Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire was too infirm but followed with reinforcements French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Millingchamp** 1797 Feb 22 yeoman who carried the flag of truce for **Capt Edwardes** French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Morgan David** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Mason Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas**, esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Morris John Stephen** born 7 Nov 1838 Manorowen Mill nr Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 5 Jan 1928 Deathplace, Portage, Box Elder County, Utah Marriages, Married to **Williams, Esther** on 20 Jan 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Mortimer** 1797 Feb 22 Trehowel farm Thought the frigates were King Georges ships and had a supper prepared for the Officers -He managed to escape in time. Trehowel became the Headquarters of General Tate of the French invasion force. French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Mortimer G T** 1870 Fishguard Rev MA-Court Fishguard-- Member *Arch Camb* 1870

**Mortimer Mary** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Widow Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet, Thomas**, esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Mortimer . T. G** 1900 Rev M. A. The Court. Fishguard, *Arch Camb* 1900

**Powell Richard** 1604 Sep 10 Newport of Fishguard plea of debt against **Thomas Phillips** of Fishguard gent

**Lloyd Thomas** 1611 July 8 of Fishguard plea for trespass against **Hugh Thomas** of Newport clerk regarding a lease to **Griffith ap Rees**

**Nicholas David** born 3 Oct 1822 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 9 Jul 1895 Moroni Sanpete County Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Feb 1854 aboard the Golconda Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Mar 1854 Married to **Cadoret, Mary** on 12 Sep 1860 at Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Nicholas Jemima** 1797 .reputed to have rounded up a group of Frenchmen with a pitchfork

**H.L. Williams**, who was present as a member of the Fishguard Volunteers, writing his memoirs describe her actions: "On her approach she saw in a field, about twelve Frenchmen; undaunted she advanced to them, and whether alarmed at her courage, or persuaded by her, she conducted them to and confined them in, the guard house in Fishguard Church," Early accounts place this in a field in the Henner area, above Goodwick.

In 1832, the Vicar of Saint Mary's, **Samuel Fenton**, noted on her burial record: "This woman was called **Jemima Fawr** or **Jemima the Great** from her heroine acts, she having marched against the French who landed hereabout in 1797 and being of such personal powers as to be able to overcome most men in a fight. I recollect her well. She followed the trade of a shoemaker and made me, when a little boy, several pairs of shoes."

**Nicholas Jemima** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas**, esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Nicholas John** born 12 Aug 1815 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 18 Jun 1878 Malad Oneida Idaho Married to **Morgan, Mary Ann** on Abt. 1857 at Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Nicholas Martha** born 16 Aug 1819 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 18 Jun 1947 Hanelly Married to **Ormond, William Charles Jenkins** on 10 Dec 1897 at Logan , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Nicholas William** born 12 May Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 30 Apr 1865 Brigham City Box Elder County Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Feb 1854 aboard the Golconda Arrived in New Orleans on



18 Mar 1854 Married to **Jenkins, Hannah** on 28 Dec 1813 at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Wales  
*Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Owen Ann** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Spinster Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages  
Fishguard Prosecutor **Thomas Hamlet**, esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts  
1730-1830*,

**Owen David** 20 December 1816 Fishguard Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marriedy **Thomas,  
Evan** otherwise **Thomas David** , a poor man legally settled in Llansteffan, Carm.,, with **Means  
Lettice**, a poor woman legally settled in Fishguard so as to relieve the oners of Fishguard from  
maintaining the said **Lettice**, Fishguard 20 December 1816 Prosecutor **Davies David** Verdict No  
true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Potter Joseph** 1842 Haverfordwes Printer—An Authentic Account of the Invasion by the French  
Troops French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Protheroe Schaw** 1882 Fishguard Miss of Brynting Goodwick – drawing and rubbing of an  
unusual gravestone *Arch Camb 1882*

**Rees David** born 6 Jan 1837 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 2 Dec 1916 Left Liverpool on 17 Apr  
1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 *Mormon Records for  
Pembrokeshire*

**Rees Joseph Alexander** born 14 Aug 1840 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 21 Mar 1922 Santaquin  
Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May  
1855 , Married to **Jenkins, Mary Ann** on 21 Feb 1863 at Utah Married to **Hassel, Christina  
Amelia** on 24 Jun 1872 at Salt Lake City Married to **Blixt, Caroline** on 2 Jun 1904 at Santaquin,  
Utah County, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Rees William** 1800-1802 Dinas Pembrokeshire died 19 Mar 1875 Fishguard Pembrokeshire Left  
Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 Married  
to **Evans, Elizabeth Leyshon** on 30 Jun 1830 at Bridge End, Glamorgan Wales ,*Mormon Records  
for Pembrokeshire*

**Richard Ebenezer** , 1781-1837 , a Calvinistic methodist minister, was born at Trefin,  
Pembrokeshire, and when about eighteen years of age he left his father's house, and opened a day  
school at Dinas, near Fishguard. He was ordained in 1811, and two years later became secretary of  
the general association of the connexion in South Wales. *Eminent Welshmen*

**Richardson Arthur** 1797 Feb 22 St David's the organist – on hearing the report **Arthur  
Richardson** rode of and informed the Mayor of Haverfordwest – He completed the journey it is  
said in 45 minutes French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Roach John** 1797 Feb 22 Lythir one night soon after reported hearing boats near Y Gesial Vawr –  
rushed to St David's with the report ..... French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch  
Camb 1883*

**Sampson Elizabeth** 30 August 1824 Fishguard Married Offence Riot and destroying walls and cottages, Fishguard Prosecutor **Hamlet Thomas** esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Shadrach Azariah** 1774-1814, a Congregational minister, author, and hymn-writer, was born at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. He had but little schooling, but at an early age he entered the employ of the **Rev. John Richards**, the pastor of the Congregationalists at Trefgarn, who allowed him free access to his library, and in this way he acquired considerable knowledge. He entered the ministry, and laboured successfully at Hirnant and Llanrwst, in North Wales, afterwards removing to Llanbadarn, Cardiganshire. *Eminent Welshmen*

**Shirburn John** 1298 who, as sheriff of Pembroke, witnessed the confirmation by **Nicholas Fitz Martin** of the grant of Fishguard to St. Dogmael's.

**Stephen Manhant** 1779 .American privateer bombarded Aberwaun Fishguard

**Summons George** 27 August 1824 Fishguard Labourer Offence Riot and destroying walls, Fishguard Prosecutor **Thomas Hamlet**, esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Symonds William** 22 November 1820 Alias **William Summon** Fishguard Labourer Offence Theft of a plank, Prisoner aged 20, Fishguard Prosecutor **Richards, Henry** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Tate William** 22 Feb 1797.General commanded French invasion Force 1400 men landing near Fishguard

**Thomas** 1797 Feb 22 Mathry visited his relatives house at Penrhew which was occupied by the French who relieved him of his valuables but then let him go French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Thomas Ann** 5 June 1800 Fishguard Married Offence Theft of sheep belonging to the prosecutor, **John Evan**, Morfil,Husbandman and his son **Owen Evan**, Morfil, farmer from Preseli Mountain. Her husband indicted with receiving the same. Accomplice indicted separately for the same offence - Mynachlog-ddu Prosecutor **Evan Thomas** Morfil, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Thomas John** 6 June 1800 Fishguard Husbandman Offence Receiving stolen sheep. Fishguard Prosecutor **Evan, Thomas** Morfil, farmer Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Thomas Joseph** 20 December 1816 Fishguard Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Thomas Evan**, otherwise **Thomas David**, a poor man legally settled in Llansteffan, Carm., with **Means, Lettice** a poor woman legally settled in Fishguard so as to relieve the oners of Fishguard from maintaining the said **Lettice**, Fishguard Prosecutor **Davies David** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Thomas Martha** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Married Offence Riot and assault on **John Wigley** surveyor. Fishguard Prosecutor **Stokes, John Rees** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Twigg Sarah** born 7 Nov 1834 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 15 Dec 1918 Rigby Jefferson Idaho Left Liverpool on 2 Jun 1869 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York City on 15 Jun 1869 Married to **Summers, Stephen James** on 20 Apr 1857 at Sutton, Pembrokeshire Married to **Evans, George** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Vaughan Dan** 1797 Feb 22 Colonel French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Vaughan George** 1797 Feb 22 Colonel French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Vincent Henry James** 1865 June 11 St Dogmaels Obituary Rev. Born Fishguard 1799 June 19 educated at St David's and Haverfordwest Grammar School married **Miss Jones** who died in 1831 – sine prole- *Arch Camb 1865*

**Walter Morris** died in 1593 and was buried at St Mary's Haverfordwest on the 27 June 1593 His father was **John Walter** and mother **Alson Mendus** of Fishguard. Morris was Mayor of Haverfordwest 1579 and 1587

**White Elizabeth** born 14 Oct 1876 Fishguard Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool, England on 22 Oct 1881 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York, New York on 2 Nov 1881 Married to **Davison James** , 19 Mar 1870 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**White Eunice** born abt 1830 Fishguard Pembrokeshire Married to **White, William** on 22 Aug 1888 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**White Jane** born 28 Oct 1839 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 4 Jan 1913 Left Liverpool on 11 May 1860 aboard the William Tapscott Arrived in New York on 15 Jun 1860 Married to **Miles, Edward David** on 8 Feb 1860 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**White Mary Gilmore** born 27 Dec 1837 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 30 Oct 1898 Paradise Cache Utah Married to **Jackson, Henry Clark** on 4 May 1861 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**White William** born 19 Jan 1794 Prendergast Pembrokeshire died 19 Nov 1874 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 29 Jan 1849 aboard the Zetland Arrived in New Orleans on 2 Apr 1849 Married to **Griffiths, Martha** on 25 Oct 1825 at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, South Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**White William** born 21 Sep 1826 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 11 Dec 1905 Salt Lake City Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Thomas Ann** on 1 Oct 1854 at Haroldston-St. Issells, Pembrokeshire Married to **White, Eunice** on 22 Aug 1888 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Whitesides** 1797 Feb 22 Solva Liverpool contractor for the erection of the Smalls Lighthouse

Raised a force from the Solva sailors French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**William Mary** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Spinster Offence Riot and assault on **John Wigley** surveyor Fishguard Prosecutor **Stokes John Rees**, Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**William Owen** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Innkeeper Offence Riot and assault on **Wigley John** surveyor. Fishguard Prosecutor Stokes, **John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**William Owen** 7 August 1792 Fishguard Yeoman Offence Assault. Fishguard Prosecutor **Morse Joshua** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Williams** 1797 Feb 22 Llandegigge Yeoman – escort to the flag of truce French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Williams Ann** 5 June 1800 Fishguard Married Offence Theft of sheep belonging to the prosecutor, **John Evan**, Morfil, Husbandman and his son **Owen Evan**, Morfil, farmer from Preseli Mountain. Prisoner aged 40. Accomplice indicted separately for the same offence Mynachlog-ddu Prosecutor **Thomas Evan**, Morfil, farmer Verdict guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**William Esther** born 27 Dec 1814 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 11 Jul 1888 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to **Twigg, George** on 1830 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Williams Gilbert** born 17 Oct 1830 Fishguard Pembrokeshire Married to **Williams Elizabeth** on Abt. 1850 at , Carmarthenshire, South Wales Married to **Williams Jane** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Williams Joseph Smith** born 25 Sep 1852 Fishguard Pembrokeshire Married to **Manning, Rebecca E.** on 15 Mar 1876 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Williams Mary** 1797 Feb 22 wounded by a gunshot then maltreated probably by drunken men – given a pension of £40 per annum which she was still in receipt of in 1842 French Landing at Fishguard – E Law – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Williams Owen** 20 January 1796 Fishguard Innholder/mariner Offence Assault. Fishguard Prosecutor David Mary *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Williams Thomas** 1797 Feb 22 Trelythin Old Sailer settled as a farmer and JP sighted a lugger and 3 men of war and roused the St David's men to the French invasion fleet. French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb 1883*

**Williams William** 10 September 1776 Fishguard Clergyman Offence Assault. Fishguard Prosecutor **Martha Davies** widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

## **State of Education in Wales 1847**

**Parish of Fishguard** This is a maritime parish, and the people are somewhat divided in employment accordingly. Labourers in the town of Fishgear get 9d a day and their food; in the country about 4d(?) per day with their food and other perquisites; from 1s to 1s 6d per day on their own finding. The earnings of the quay porters could hardly be estimated. There were 8 boats belonging to the town. The fishing was mainly done by the women. The landed proprietors are not resident. The principal one Sir James Cockburn had offered a site for a national school, but no active steps had been taken towards establishing one at the time of my visit. I did not find a single school of public institution for the poor in the place. The rising generation were said in general to be able to read Welsh. The registrars were mostly signed with a mark. The Vicar during my stay, kindly ascertained the following particulars respecting children in various parts of the parish who were attending no school at all between the ages of 3 and 12 years of age, a total of 163. He considered that in any plan of education it would be necessary to bear in mind the very short period during which the parents could afford to let their children remain at school. Wm Morris Assistant

**Mr Barzey's school Market Street.** The schoolroom is a small room in the master's dwelling house. The furniture consists of three desks and five benches but there are no maps. The master was ill and unable to attend school, and the scholars were not present. The scholars are principally mariners, mechanics, and small tradesmen's children. Some copybooks were well written 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

**Miss Evan's School Tower Hill** The mistress lives with her parents. The schoolroom is in their house. The furniture consisted of two tables and five benches – no maps or prints. The mistress spoke English very correctly. The scholars are the children of tradesmen and mechanics. Only one little boy, learning Fennings Spelling Book, was present this afternoon. January 22 1847 Wm Morris Assistant.

**Miss Griffiths School, Hottipas** The late father of the mistress used to keep this school. The room is well adapted for school purposes: but the floor, walls, windows and part of the roof are in bad repair. It is well lighted. The furniture consisted of four desks and seven benches.

The mistress spoke English correctly; she teaches fancy needlework. The second chapter of St Matthew was read, and three scholars could answer the questions proposed by the mistress from the chapter correctly. The one present in arithmetic reduced £20 16s 6 ½ d to farthings very quickly and calculated 20 lbs at 11d correctly -- January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

**Mr Griffiths School Main Street** The schoolroom is a small room in the master's dwelling house. In the room are one master's desk, three desks fastened round the walls, one chair, and seven benches.

Mechanics and mariners children were the scholars; few were present

They read part of the fourth chapter of St John's Gospel – only one read with ease. The master said they were not used to be questioned on their reading, as they were of different religious denominations. The copy books were indifferently written January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

**Mr Jones's School, Lower Town** The schoolroom is part of a dwelling house. It contained three desks and six benches in bad repair.

The master said “They learns the Church Catechism as soon as they comes to read”. The few scholars are children of mariners and labourers – None were present.

**Mr Rees's school near the Baptist Chapel.** The schoolroom is the property of the Baptist Congregation, for which Mr Rees pays a yearly rent. The building is in good repair and well lighted. The furniture consists of six desks, a masters desk, and eight benches, but no maps of any description or prints were hanging on the walls. The only maps which the scholars see are those which are in the geographical books used in the school. The master was brought up in Carmarthen Presbyterian College, and hs devoted his whole life to the duties of a schoolmaster. His pupils are the children of respectable farmers and tradesmen, but few of them had returned since the Christmas vacation.

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Psalm were read but few with ease. They answered the questions proposed bt the master from the Psalms tolerably well, and some others on common facts of Scripture history. In arithmetic most problems were worked out correctly. Only one present was learning grammar and answered questions with great correctness. Some of the copy books were fairly written. 22<sup>Nd</sup> January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant.

**Mr Vaughans School, Lower Town** The room in which this school is held is a part of a chapel formerly used by the Wesleyans: the other part is used by a carpenter, and there is a wooden partition dividing it. It contains two large tables and seven benches but neither maps nor prints. The master could not speak English. The scholars are mariners and small tradesmen's children, and there were two adults in school but one of them did not answer a single question on any subject. The 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter of Acts was read. No answers could be had to the questions proposed. In arithmetic the third class answered the questions set correctly. Some of the copy books were tolerably well written 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant.

**Church Sunday School** On the 17<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. The school was held in the church. The first class I visited was reading the second chapter of Acts of the Apostles. All the class read English with ease. The mode of questioning was chiefly putting the verse verbatim into an interrogative form. The other two classes read out of the third Class Book, The one class read with great difficulty, indeed it was little better than spelling and the young ladies who were the teachers told me that it was useless to put questions in any other form. David Lewis Assistant

**Calvinistic Methodist Sunday School.** On the 17<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. It was

held in the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. One of the classes I visited was reading the 15.<sup>th</sup> chapter of Deuteronomy. They all read Welsh very correctly. The mode of questioning adopted by the teacher was merely putting the verse verbatim into an interrogative form. I visited the classes all round and found the same system pursued. The teachers all informed me that this was the mode of questioning always adopted. —David Lewis Assistant

### **Sites of Interest - Fishguard**

#### **Y Caerau RCAM**

“Near the site which was formerly occupied by the ancient town of Caerau, three Roman urns have been found, containing numerous coins but they were melted down soon after their discovery” (Lewis Top Dict 1833) The Pem Arch survey (1896-1907) records that “very slight traces can be found at Y Caerau but Dr Owen Pughe states that “extensive foundations of old walls could be traced in his day”. The word “Caerau” enters into the names of several fields in the immediate vicinity – Visited 10<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

#### **Earthwork RCAM**

About 600 yds due south of Cilshafe, and close to the eastern boundary of the parish is a much worn circular enclosure, now scarcely visible above the level. So far as its faint outline permits of measurement, it seems to have had a circumference of 150 ft, and probably only a single bank. The position of the entrance cannot be determined. Possibly it is the remains of an early cattle enclosure – Visited 7<sup>th</sup> September 1920

#### **Castle Murtach RCAM**

About 100 yds south of Fishguard vicarage, on the right of the high road leading to Haverfordwest, are the faint traces of an earthwork marked “Castell” on the 6in Ordnance sheet of which no further description can now be given. Cultivation has practically wiped it out: a slight rise in the ground may mark its enclosing bank. When seen in 1870 there was visible “a square with rounded corners, 38 by 40 yds on fairly level ground. Trench only on East side” It is bounded by a narrow lane called “Feidr Castell” the Castle Lane. The field on which it stands is known as “Castell Murtach” and an adjacent cottage is called “Castell” About 600 yds south of the site are several fields which doubtless were formerly one enclosure, bearing the name “Parc Castell Murtach – Visited 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1915.

#### **Castle Point RCAM**

In the Cambrian Register for 1795 is the statement that “There is a place in the town of Fishguard, called in old deeds Y Castell”, and which from its situation on a small tongue of land commanding the entrance to the harbour might have been once crowned with an occasional entrenchment .. but of which not a trace now appears but which to calculate the form, the consequence or the age of such fortification.” This site could not be located.

#### **Tower Hill Burial Ground RCAM**

A site on Tower Hill. A single block of stone is visible on the surface. It may be suggested that here stood Capel y Drindod, one of the four subordinate chapels to Fishguard Church Visited 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1915.

### **Hen Fynwent RCAM**

A field known as “old Church Field” opposite Parc y Morfa in Lower Fishguard. It has long been under cultivation. Lower Fishguard was known as the hamlet of Capel Llanfihangel – ffisguard cum capel Michangel ( Owen Pem 288 ) This may be the site of the chapel thus alluded to by Georhe Owen – Visited 10<sup>th</sup> June 1915

### **Llan Fartin RCAM**

This is the site of the chapel of St Martin at Llanfartin, it is close to the border of Fishguard North and Manorowen. A field adjoining Llanfartin Cottage is yet known as “Yr Hen Fynwent” Within the living memory of Mr Brown of Trellewelyn a tombstone found therein was removed to Manorowen churchyard, and another (it is said) to Jordanston. Until lately a fragment of old walling remained, which was locally said to be a portion of the chapel. It is also reported that “a window which belonged to this chapel is still to be seen” Visited 17<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **Glyn y Mel ( Glynamel) RCAM**

This is the name of the small glen through which the river Gwaun winds its brief final course before loosing itself in Fishguard Bay.

### **A Stone Ring RCAM**

Probably a spindle whorl - “found in a tumulus near Fishguard” was exhibited in 1851 by Mr John Fenton *Arch Camb 1851 p334 . Its present location is unknown.*

### **Parc yr Och Tumulus RCAM**

This sepulchral mound stands in a field known as Parx yr Och, the field of Lamentation, about 200yds west of the footpath which divided the parish from that of Llanstinan. About the year 1800 it was opened by Fenton and an urn was found. The tumulus today has a height of from 2 to 3ft above the level, and a circumference of 180ft; it is grass grown – Visited 6<sup>th</sup> September 1920

### **Tumulus RCAM**

On a stony “Rhos” or open land near Criney Bridge, which is being cleared for cultivation, was recently (August 1920)) revealed what must have been an extremely interesting burial ground. The mound had a height of some 2 ft and a circumference of about 180 ft, and was outlined by small well set boulders. These were removed and used for road mending. A trench was then observed on the east side running in the direction of the centre of the mound; the trench was about 2ft wide and 4ft deep was lined and paved with flat stones and it led to a cist. The cist was about 3ft long and had a base and covering of hard clay. Within the cist was an urn which, judging from the fragments remaining on the day of our Inspector's visit was probably 15 in. in height and from 10 to 12 in



diameter at the mouth. The neck was ornamented with four lines of herringbone pattern 3 in wide . The urn which rested upon a flat stone contained incinerated remains; these were unfortunately scattered by the breaking of the vessel; eighty one of the fragments were collected on the site by our officer, but several had already been carried away by visitors. The disturbed ground revealed a quantity of small white quartz stones with which, it was said the clay floor was strewn. Adjoining this mound in the same field are three of four other low mounds which present every appearance of being sepulchral. Visited 7<sup>th</sup> September 1920

### **The Lady Stone RCAM**

This stone , so called from its fancied resemblance to a veiled female , stands by the roadside, at a spot known as Yet y bontbren, over two miles east by north of Fishguard, and in a field still locally called Parc y maen. The field of the stone. It is somewhat pointed, has a height from the level of 8ft 6in, and a circumference of 122 inc. it is said (Pem Arch Survey) “that passengers on the coach are in the habit of saluting it by taking off their hats.

### **Carn Blewyn; Carn Madog; Carn Slanney; Carn Slideran RCAM**

These are natural outcrops of rock, and of no archaeological significance –Visited 25<sup>th</sup> June 1920

### **Castell Draenen RCAM**

Fain traces of this small earthwork were visible on Parc Castell within recent years. Cultivation has completely obliterated them and an adjoining cottage known as Castell has been razed. The site is marked by a solitary tree in the middle of the field. The earthwork was in the form apparently more oval than round. On the eastern side is the copious spring of “Fgynnon Caran” corrupted into “Ffynnon Crane” – Visited 10<sup>th</sup> June 1915

### **Site of Chapel RCAM**

The site of a chapel is marked by the Ordnance sheet on the left side of a narrow lane leading out of the Fishguard -Newport main road and on a field known as Parc yr hengapel immediately SSE of the farm house of Capel. Nothing is now visible above the surface, but when ploughing the lower part of the field discloses a quantity of slatey blue stone and the fence especially where the lane makes an elbow (probably marking the entrance to the chapel enclosure) is largely built up of stones which have been set in mortar. Regarding the history or dedication nothing is known (Pem Arch Survey) Visited 24<sup>th</sup> June 1920

### **Llanust RCAM**

A chapel is said to have stood upon this farm of which no traces are visible (Pem Arch. Survey) The spelling on the 1in Ordnance map is Llaneist and on the modern maps is Llaneast.

### **Old Castle Close RCAM**

Several fields around Ddolwen farm house were formerly known as Old Castle Close but the name had died out in the district, and is not remembered at the farm itself. About 500 yds immediately

north, just over the border in the parish of Fishguared North are the remains of the earthwork –  
Visited 7<sup>th</sup> September 1920

### **Carreg Samson, Carn Wen, Chambered Tomb I; Garn Wen**

Carreg Samson is the most southerly of three closely grouped burial chambers set in a north-south line. All three monuments appear to have had a capstone partly earthbound and partly supported. Carreg Samson is the largest of the capstones, being 4.0m by 3.2m and there is a trace of a probable mound against its north side. RCAHMW J.Wiles 01.05.02

### **Pen-Rhiw, Burial Chamber; Parc-Y-Cromlech, Chambered Tomb**

Three redundant stone supporters define a chamber 3.9m by 1.8m, with a displaced capstone resting partly on the ground. Traces of a mound have been reported but not subsequently confirmed. RCAHMW

### **Park-y-Llan, Enclosures**

Features in Park-y-Llan field: drystone walls define a subcircular enclosure, c.26m N-S by 34-26m, resting against the field wall on the S, having an entrance at its W junction; from this enclosure sinuous walls lead N, within the field, the western one running along the spine of an outcrop; a low bank crossing the field appears to continue the line of the fieldwall abutting its E side; N of this bank, the line of the eastern wall leading N from the enclosure appears to be continued by a similar bank, with the fieldwall immediately to the N continuing its line.

Features portrayed on OS County series (Pembroke IV.15 1889).

RCAHMW J.Wiles 30.09.03

### **Caerau, Y, 'BRITISH Town'**

Turf-covered remains of a rectangular, stone-built structure, about 25m NNW-SSE by 15m, much robbed internally, exposed stones show signs of burning; slate fragments occur in molehills around the site: the building rests on a pronounced east-facing lynchet, part of a relict, rectilinear field system that extends over an area of some 200m north-east to south-west by 100m, across generally north-facing slopes. Visited 21.02.04

Can be identified with the 'extensive foundations of old walls' noted in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (Pughe 1855, 271); records of an enclosure (RCAHM 1925, 94, No.239; Crossley 1963, 200, No.27) may refer to a site to the west known as 'Hendinas', mentioned by Pughe, to which notice of Roman coins & sepulchral urns may also refer RCAHM 1925 J.Wiles 08.03.05

### **Strip Field System, Fishguard**

Medieval strip field system to the East of Fishguard Comprehensive Secondary School.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 23rd Oct 2007.

L Osborne, RCAHMW, 22nd Oct 2010

## **Fishguard Seaplane Base**

A concrete slipway is the only remaining evidence of Royal Naval Air Service seaplane base which was established in 1917. The base covered 3 acres to the north of the railway station (Fishguard Harbour Station?). It comprised a canvas and wood hanger, sheds, the slipway and a wireless station.

### **Event and Historical Information:**

The Royal Navy stationed three Fairey Hamble Babies and three Short 184 seaplanes at Fishguard during the First World War. The seaplanes formed the coastal patrol flights 426 and 427 of 245 Squadron. A small wooden framed hangar covered in canvas formed the maintenance area. Accommodation was also in tents, although an Officers mess was established in the Fishguard Bay Hotel and in a nearby requisitioned cottage. RCAHMW, May 2008.

## **Fishguard's Market Hall**

Fishguard's Market Hall was originally begun c.1830, when what is now solely the Town Hall was constructed as a combined Market and Town Hall. A tithe map of 1844 shows the Hall to the front, facing Market Square, with a long yard filled with covered lean-to stalls at the rear. In the late nineteenth century the Market was divided from the Town Hall, and the current Market building was constructed from rubble masonry, with the roof supported on iron trusses.

Between 1839 and 1844 rural south Wales was plagued by what has become known as the 'Rebecca Riots', when groups dressed as women and calling themselves 'Rebecca and Her Daughters' attacked tollgates in protest against the expensive tolls which afflicted those bringing their stock to the market. In 1843 approximately 2,000 rioters occupied Fishguard Square, and the town magistrates and constables were forced to flee. When order was returned and suspects arrested, they were imprisoned in the town's Market Hall.

The building also houses the town's Library and Tourist Information Centre, together with the Last Invasion Gallery, displaying the tapestry which was completed in 1997 to commemorate the 200 year anniversary of the thwarted French Invasion, designed to ape the famous Bayeux Tapestry. Source: Cadw Listed Buildings Record K Steele, RCAHMW, 12 January 2009

## **Fishguard Quay**

The old harbour of Fishguard is known as Lower Fishguard or Cwm Harbour and had a herring fleet. The present structure of the quay dates from the 19th century, but there were probably moorings here since 16th century. Warehouses remain from its days as a major herring and trading port. RCAHMW, 2009.

## **Fishguard Harbour**

Fishguard Harbour was created by blasting vast quantities of rock from the cliffs on the west side of Fishguard Bay, north of Goodwick village, to provide a level area of nearly 11 hectares. Upon this a huge quay was constructed, wide enough to accommodate the newly-built railway line from Clarbeston Road, the harbour station and its associated sidings and buildings, and long enough to accommodate transatlantic liners. Planned to be the western end of the Great Western Railway's line from London and its major sea port, replacing Neyland, the harbour opened in 1906 with the inauguration of the Fishguard to Rosslare boat service. The anticipated transatlantic traffic did not materialise. A stone breakwater extends from Pen Cw at the north end of the quay into Fishguard Bay; it was later lengthened to about 850m and a lighthouse (nprn 309558) constructed on the eastern end. A 750m-long inner or east breakwater, carrying a navigation light at its northern end, was added later. A housing estate, known as Harbour Village (nprn 410488), for railway employees was built on Pen Cw. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 19 May 2008.

### **Royal Oak Public House, Market Square, Fishguard**

18th century, probably. One storey and attic. Front elevation of 3 bays, with pebbledash cladding and stuccoed plinth. A peace treaty was signed here between the British and French invasion force in 1797. RCAHMW

### **Glyn-Y-Mel, Garden, Fishguard**

Originally the home of Richard Fenton (1747-1821) the county historian, author of *A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire* (London, 1811). The original site had a Picturesque garden enhanced by the steep cliff-side of Fishguard old town. It was enjoyed along contrived walks cut (1799-1805) into the slopes behind (N) of the house. There are terraces and a small garden surrounding the house and river meadow flanking the Afon Gwaun. The addition of 'Plas' is recent.

On the first 25 inch OS plans the site is shown to have several glasshouses set mainly in the probable kitchen garden. There is even more glass on the 2nd edition. Now part of the garden has become a swimming pool.

C.S.Briggs 29.10.05

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire IX, sheet 4 (1907). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

### **Castle Point Old Fort; Fishguard Fort**

Artillery fort: a roughly 30m east-west by 25m enclosure upon Castle Point, comprising a battery facing north & west, with a simple wall set across the neck of the promontory. Constructed 1781, the fort had eight 9-pounder cannon and participated in the action of 1797. J. Wiles 30.09.2003

One of the few pre-Second World War coastal defences to have fired shots in anger, Fishguard Fort occupies Castle Point overlooking Fishguard Harbour from the south-east. It was built between 1781 and 1785 and successfully warded off the French invasion force of 1797 with a single cannon

ball, forcing them to land further along the coast of Pen-caer/Strumble Head. Today the fort stands restored with four cannon facing bravely out to sea (RCAHMW, AP\_2005\_1342). From: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, page 115, Figure 176.

## **Goodwick**

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

The lane now winds downhill, and we soon find ourselves pacing the smooth firm expanse of Goodwic Sands, with the hamlet of that ilk clinging to a wooded hillside before us. Goodwic is picturesquely situated, overlooking a tiny haven and pier in an elbow of the rock close under the hill. Its genial climate and safe bathing shore make the place deservedly- popular, and cause the handful of lodging-houses to fill up rapidly - during ' the season."

A large village at the held of Fishguard Bay, with streets and houses clinging to the steep eastern slopes of Pen Caer.

Once a sleepy fishing village, the settlement expanded rapidly around the turn of the century with the development of the rail terminal and the harbour designed for trans-Atlantic liner traffic. The high hopes of the developers were unfulfilled, but the port became (and remains) an important one for Irish ferry traffic. Sealink vessels transport containers and other traffic, and passengers between Fishguard and Rosslare daily.

Goodwich has a pleasant sandy beach and its sheltered waters make it a popular boating centre. The Last Invasion of Britain occurred hereabouts in 1797, and the defeated French soldiers laid down their arms on Goodwick Sands. High on the headland above the harbour is Harbour Village, built around 1906 by the GWR as a railway workers settlement. The most imposing building in Goodwick is the Fishguard Bay Hotel, now thriving after a chequered history. Behind the Frenchman Motel is the site of the old Goodwick Brickworks, which closed in 1969.

1905 Two and a Half million tons of rock blasted out of the Quarry in one explosion -wanted for harbour site.

### **Church - St Peter built 1922.**

CADW

## **Goodwick**

A narrow strip of land in modern Pembrokeshire, to the west side of Fishguard Harbour, Goodwick Brook and Goodwick Moor. The area is now largely built over by the town of Goodwick, whose development is almost entirely a product of the 19th century and 20th century. There is little recorded earlier settlement; it lay outside the medieval and later borough of Fishguard. The northern end of the area, now occupied by the Goodwick Ferry Terminal and associated development, lies

largely upon made ground laid down in 1906 to connect the terminal with a large breakwater. Historically the headland on which the breakwater was constructed, Pen-cw Point, more-or-less formed an island. However, a ?neolithic hammer-stone found on the slope above Pen-cw Point, a possible flintworking floor, a possible round barrow and an important early medieval penannular brooch retrieved from Goodwick Sands all indicate an earlier human presence, if not settlement. The area, moreover, had been named 'Pwllgwdig' as early as 1074 when it was the scene of a battle between warring Welsh Princes, the site of which has been tentatively identified as Goodwick Moor. During the later medieval period, the area formed part of the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Anglo-Norman Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. Pwll-hir Common, over which part of the town is built, may have medieval origins but has no recorded early history. The raised saltmarshes of Goodwick Moor, a small part of which lie within this area, exhibit a number of physical features associated with land-reclamation, including the ?early post-medieval canalisation of Goodwick Brook and several earthworks. The Bishops of St David's who owned saltmarsh meadows here until the 20th century may have undertaken some drainage works.

The small nucleated hamlet at Dyffryn, which lay on an island of enclosed land in saltmarsh, appears to have developed from a gentry-house, Dyffryn Goodwick. The house, which may be mentioned in a deed of 1595, was certainly present in 1624 and the site still remains.

To the north a gentry-house – Goodwick House - had been constructed on part of Pwll-hir Common overlooking the harbour, prior to 1702. A quay had also been constructed on the site of the harbour breakwater (shown on a map of 1815). The tithe map of 1845 shows three distinct elements of what was to become Goodwick – the quay with a small settlement, a small nucleation of houses at the crossroads on the foreshore, and Dyffryn hamlet.

In fact the development of the area did not really begin until 1906 when the ferry terminal, and railway link from Haverfordwest, were opened by the Great Western Railway, the Fishguard and Rosslare Railway, and the City of Cork Steam Packet. The railway, breakwater and new port facilities are all depicted on the OS map of 1908 and many of the present structures retain substantial elements from these original buildings, particularly the railway station, the engine sheds and old customs house.

Goodwich House was purchased by the GWR and rebuilt as the Fishguard Bay Hotel. The map shows that Dyffryn was by now linked to the main settlement at Goodwick by the railway, and new houses had to be constructed along the valley floor and up the steep valley side. The constraints of the site were already apparent, as terraces of new houses had been built on the flat ground high above the harbour. Development during the 20th century was sporadic. Housing development continued along the valley floor, linking Dyffryn with Goodwick proper, and up the steep valley side. In the last quarter of the 20th century commercial development has taken place on the marsh behind the foreshore, and considerable improvements to the port's infrastructure have been carried out.

## **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Goodwick is a small urban historic landscape character area located on a constrained site of steep southeast-facing valley side and a narrow valley bottom. Although it is a nucleated settlement, open spaces and woodland on the steep valley sides between the houses lend a rural aspect to parts of Goodwick. To its east lies the sea and a stretch of coastal marsh. Goodwick harbour and the railway are the core and *raison d'être* of the settlement. There are very few historic landscape components earlier than the 19th century, and most date to the mid-to-late 19th century and 20th century. The oldest portion of the area is at Dyffryn. Here there are some older stone-built structures, including Dyffryn House, a substantial stone-built house with 16th century elements, and a former watermill. From the commercial/industrial core at the harbour residential settlement spreads along the valley floor and up the valley side. The central, oldest, residential part of Goodwick is nucleated around a road intersection at the base of the valley side. Here shops, houses, public houses and chapels are mostly of mid-to-late 19th century date. There is considerable variety in building materials and styles. Materials range from red brick through to bare stone and cement rendered stone. Corrugated-iron sheeting protects the walls on some buildings. Included is a corrugated-iron hall – the former Goodwick Institute built in c. 1900. Stone buildings are generally earlier and include early 19th century cottages.

The gothic style church of St Peter dates to 1910. Slate is the most common roofing material. Linear development of later 19th century terraced housing built as single units is situated on the valley floor, while on the constrained valley side more informal terraces, larger detached or semi detached housing has developed, again in a variety of styles and materials, but with many buildings displaying neo-gothic porches, windows and other details. During the 20th century small linear housing estates were built on the less steep higher slopes on the minor road up to Stop-and-Call and on the plateau above Goodwick Harbour, as well as along the main A487 road (now quite since it was bypassed by the Fishguard Eastern Bypass) to the southeast of the old residential core. The railway station on the quayside retains many of its early 20th century redbrick buildings. The former brick stationmaster's house is on Station Hill.

Nearby the Fishguard Bay Hotel dates to the late 19th century but was enlarged in 1905 by the Great Western Railway in the anticipation of trans-Atlantic passengers. The gardens of the hotel, laid out in the first decade of the 20th century are included in the Register of Parks and Gardens for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. Several listed structures in Goodwick include public buildings and older cottages, but not the more typical late 19th century terraced and other houses. Much of the harbour and port facilities are of late 20th century date and include extensive infrastructure for the Irish car ferries. The main, north, breakwater, dating to the early 20th century is a prominent feature of this area; the less massive east breakwater less so. Petrol stations, light industry and leisure facilities developed in the late 20th century across reclaimed marsh and alongside the A40(T) road that runs along the sea front. Within this area are small pockets of steep coastal slope.

Recorded archaeology mostly consists of 19th century and 20th century structures associated with the port and town, but a possible bronze age round barrow and a prehistoric flint working site lie in the area.

This is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring areas of farmland and marsh. It is separated from the older urban area of Fishguard by a stretch of marsh and foreshore.

### **Goodwick Moor; Battle Of Pwllgwdig; Battle Of Llanwnda, Near Fishguard**

"Goodwick Moor. Here Rhys, son of Owain ap Edwyn, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap Caradog (Brut y Tywysogion). The moor is now waterlogged and marshy. Visited, 2nd June 1921." [The 'Brut' gives a date of 1078, see below]

Source: RCAHMW Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925, ii, no.591.

1078: "And then there was the battle of Pwllgwdig. And then Trahaearn, king of Gwynedd, prevailed. And then all Rhys [ap Owain]'s warband fell."

Source: Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.29.

"In 1078 Trahaearn of North Wales invaded Dyfed, defeated Rhys [ab Owain] in the battle of Goodwick, not far from Fishguard . . ."

In a footnote the battle is referred to as 'urwydyr Llan wnda' (battle at Llanwnda).

Source: J.E.Lloyd, A History of Wales, vol II, 1912, p.377; p.393 & n.114.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 27 October 2006.

### **Fishguard Harbour: North Breakwater Lighthouse**

Fishguard Harbour was opened in 1906. The new development included a stone breakwater, extending from Pen Cw at the north end of the quay into Fishguard Bay. This breakwater was later lengthened to about 850m and a lighthouse constructed on the eastern end. A Notice to Mariners printed in the County Echo, 12 April 1906, notes that the harbour was intended to open around 1 August and that the light on the end of the breakwater would be 'a red flashing light giving one flash every five seconds... the focal plane will be 46 feet above High Water Spring Tides and the light will be of about 5,700 candle power and visible all round, will have a range in clear weather of about 12 miles'. The fog signal was to be a bell sounded every 10 seconds. In addition, a gas-lighted conical bell buoy was installed some 350ft from end of the breakwater. Painted black and white with one occultation above every 10 seconds, vessels were to pass to eastward.

RCAHMW, February 2013.

### **The fishtraps of Fishguard Harbour, Goodwick.**

Fishguard has a Scandanavian name fiskigardr ('enclosure for catching or keeping fish'). The commercial port of Fishguard Harbour at Goodwick was largely constructed towards the end of the nineteenth century and the start of the twentieth.



Two stone-built fish traps flank the north and south sides of Fishguard Harbour, Pembrokeshire.

The fish trap to the north-west of Fishguard Harbour lies just below the entrance road to the ferry terminal. It is first shown on the early maritime charts of Lewis Morris dating from 1748, and is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25in map of 1889 as an inverted 'V'-shaped submerged stone wall, adjoining coastal rocks north of the village of Goodwick at its west end. It extends for approximately 100 metres to the east into Fishguard Harbour and turns to the south for approximately 120m. The east-west section was destroyed by construction of the railway between 1901 and 1906. The hooked portion of the trap is locally renowned as a good place to catch Bass which gather there to feed on the crab population.

Aerial photographs taken through clear shallow water on 1st June 2009 showed remains of other submerged walls and structures to the south-west of this trap of unknown date and character. This trap is related to a smaller V-shaped fish trap on the south-east side of the harbour, which has never been recorded on maps or charts

The south-east fishtrap, filmed for BBC Wales' Hidden Histories in 2009, is a 'V'-shaped stone-built fishtrap, springing from coastal rocks on its south side. It measures approximately 34m from base to apex, with equally-spaced arms measuring 40m long and up to 9m broad. It is built from large boulders, now partly dispersed with a few smaller stones visible in the matrix. The trap is only exposed at the lowest tides, of 0.5m and under. It is likely that a build-up of sand behind (to the west, beach-side of) the trap may have obscured further parts making it considerably larger.

Because of the present sea-level it would be difficult to regularly use and make repairs to this fish trap, and this might indicate a construction date back in the Middle Ages, or earlier. This trap is not mapped on any sea-charts or historic maps, unlike its counterpart on the north-west side of Fishguard Harbour. The site was discovered and photographed through shallow water during Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance. RCAHMW, T. Driver, RCAHMW, 28th October 2009

### **Fishguard Harbour Submerged Walls**

To the south-west of the Fishguard Harbour fishtrap (NPRN 407699) are fragmentary remnants of two further V-shaped fish traps or angled walls, the largest measuring 100m north-south, together with other shorter walls lines and areas of stone. These may well be remnants of a shipbuilding yard hereabouts. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 1st June 2009.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 12th June 2009.

### **Fishguard Bay Hotel, Goodwick**

Late 19th century and early 20th century with later alterations. The south front range is 3 storeys high plus attic, 5 bays, the left bay much wider in the form of a full-height canted bay window with crowning gable and the right end abutting an even larger canted corner entrance tower of 4 storeys. Painted stucco with slate roof and 2 stuccoed ridge stacks. Roof is hipped at the south west corner. Plate glass sashes or 20th century imitations generally, with stucco voussoirs and keystones

**Goedwig Welsh Baptist Church; Goodwick, Main Street, Goodwick**

Goedwig Baptist Chapel was built in 1873 and modified in 1908. The present chapel, dated 1873, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable entry type.  
RCAHMW, November 2010

**Berachah Chapel (WELSH Calvinistic Methodist), New Hill, Goodwick**

Berachan Methodist Chapel was built in 1830 and restored/rebuilt in 1906. The present chapel, dated 1906, was designed by architect William Jones of Ton Pentre, in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan and two storeys.RCAHMW,

**Bethany English Congregational Chapel, Goodwick Hill, Goodwick**

Bethany Congregational Chapel was built c.1905 in the Simple Gothic style. By 1993 this chapel was in use as a storage facility.RCAHMW, November 2010

**Ebeneser Welsh Independent Chapel;**

**Ebenezer Chapel Vestry;**

**Stop And Call, Goodwick Hill, Goodwick**

Ebenezer Independent Chapel was built in 1828, restored in 1907 and again in 1928. The present chapel, dated 1828, is built in the Gothic style of the gable entry type.  
RCAHMW, November 2010

The Vestry, a corrugated iron construction, was formerly used as a Roman Catholic church by Irish workmen constructing the GWR line at Treffgarne Gorge: dated to early 1900s L. Moore,  
RCAHMW, 14th November 2012

**Bethesda English Baptist Church, Main Street, Goodwick**

The church was formed in 1789; the present corrugated-iron building with Gothic windows dates from 1908. Status (1998): chapel



## **Henry's Moat**

### Henry's Moat

Iron age earthwork - nearby - upon hill is a Motte and bailey fortress near-the church.

### **1811 Fenton Tours Henry's Moat**

Here crossing the river from this sweetly sequestered vale, I ascend to Henry's Moat, or as in Welsh it is called Castell Henry, that is , Henry's Castle, Most in the Englishery of Pembrokeshire, being often used for a castle, where there is one of the flat headed tumuli with a ditch round it, and a parish church; but the right name is castell Hendrev, that is, the Moat or Castle of the Old Town, the other parish being called New Moat, so denominated by the English Advenae, who first settled there to distinguish it from this , which was the oldest.

### **1839 Henry's Moat Topographical Dictionary of Wales, Lewis**

HENRY'S-MOAT, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 338 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient tumulus in the form of a truncated cone, surrounded by a moat, and in all probability formerly surmounted by a military work, called by the Welsh *Castell Hêndrêv*, or "the castle of the old town." The parish comprises 3166 acres. It is for the greater part enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the portions of unenclosed land, consisting chiefly of heath and turbaries, afford pasturage for sheep, and supply the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The soil is various, being rich and fertile in the lower and cultivated grounds, but in other parts poor and unproductive. The scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; the views over the adjacent country are interesting, and in some instances extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; patron, **W. H. Scourfield**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145; and there is a glebe of about 5¼ acres, valued at £5 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Bernard, presents no architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, with a Sunday school held in each of them; also a Sunday school held by the Calvinistic Methodists, in a dwelling-house. St. Mary's Well, about three miles from the church, and within three-quarters of a mile of St. Mary's church, but in this parish, is stated to afford relief to such as are afflicted with rheumatism.

### **The Parish Church dedicated to St Brynach Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

The church consists of a small nave, chancel, south transept, north porch, and a western bell cote. A few ancient features were retained in the restoration of 1884. on either side of the low pointed chancel arch are two projecting corbels which supported the rood beam. In the chancel is a plain

piscina with circular bowl and drain; also a portion of a slab upon which is carved a plain incised cross within a circle. The font is of the cushion type; the basin 21 in square externally and 16in internally by 13 in deep, slopes of a circular shaft on a square base, the total height being 32 in. in the churchyard are the base of a cross, and a boulder which is locally said to have been the fragment of a cromlech. Visited 24<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

**Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.**

The nave and chancel are probably 13c and the south transept is probably 14c but the restoration of 1884 has left no datable features. In the church is a stone from the nearby chapel which once stood alongside the nearby holy well.

**Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

St. Bernard: This rectory from the year 1488 has been in private patronage, and down till 1556 it was in the patronage of the Wogans of Wiston. George Owen, writing in 1594, states that the patron was then Woogan of Wiston and X that the presentation was "in Grossa," that is to say, not appendant to a manor. By 1621 the patronage was vested in the Scourfield family.

Described as Ecclesia de Monte Henrici, this church was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the King at £8. - *Taxatio*.

Ecclesia de Mota Henrici. - Ecclesia ibidem es cellaci-one Johannis Woogan armigeri unde Magister Thomas Woogan est rector valet eommunibus annis dare 106S. 8d. Inde decima, 10S. 8d. - *Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading "livings Discharged":- Mota Henrici alias Henry's Mote, alias Castle Henry R. (St. Bernard). J. Woogan Esq., 1535; William Seourfield, Esq., 1714, 1763, 1768. Clear yearly value £22 8s. 4d. King's Books, £5 6s. 8d. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 7th July, 1784, a faculty was granted for the restoration of Henrys Moat Church.

In a list of chapels originally built for pilgrimages, but the greater number of which were in ruins "Capell Burnagh in Harisemoat" is mentioned. *Owen's Pem*.

## Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Henry's Mote (S. Brynach). —An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, measuring 7 in. in height; with the cover, 8 in. The hall marks indicate the year 1574, the maker's mark being A H in plain oblong. This maker's mark is also found at Morvil, these vessels bearing the same characteristics as those belonging to that parish. In repairing the rim, the bowl of the Henry's Mote chalice has been made about an inch deeper. It is ornamented with two belts, the upper intersecting four times and enclosing the conventional foliation; the lower containing the following inscription " - POCVLVM DE EGLESIE HARY SMOT ". As at Morvil, the space between each word is filled in with graceful sprays of foliation, and the knop which divides the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines. Beneath the bowl and also on the foot is a band of vertical line moulding. Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; present depth, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter and weighs 2 oz. 5 dwts. The date " 1574 " is engraved on the foot handle within a decorated circle of strap-work. Two more of these circles appear near the rim.—

A Paten 7 in. in diam., having the Birmingham hall mark of 1888 with maker's mark WS; weight, 70z. 10dwts. The centre is decorated with a cross pattern within a circle, and round the rim is inscribed \*• Presented to Henry's Mote Church, Pembrokeshire, by Mrs. Charles Pryse August 1889".

Besides a small electro-plated Paten, there is a pewter Plate, 10 in. in diameter, rudely inscribed " H. M." and by the same maker as that of the Llanycefn plate, viz. "William Watkins".

### Clergy – *Church of England Database*

Philipps , Thomas	1611	Rector
Phillipps , Robert	1624	Rector
Williams, Richardum	1675	Rector
Williams, Davidis	1675	Vac(Death) Rector
Williams, Richardus	1675	Rector
Williams, Richard	1675	Rector
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Rector
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac(Death) Rector
Thomas, Thomas	1714	Rector

Thomas, Thomas	1721	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Morgan, Georgius	1721	Rector	
Harris, Johannes	1732	Rector	
Morgan, Georgius	1732	Vac( <i>Death</i> )	Rector
Pinand, James	1734	Curate	
Griffiths, George	1735	Curate	
Morgans, John	1739	Curate	
Griffith , Samuel	1762	Curate	
Bowen , James	1763	Rector	
Harries , John	1763	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Bowen , James	1763	Rector	
Harris , John	1768	Rector	
Bowen , James	1768	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Harris , John	1768	Rector	
Williams , James	1788	Curate	
Harries , John	1804	Rector	
Roch , William	1821	Curate	
Roch , William	1821	Rector	
Harries , Henry	1821	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Davies , Lewis	1827	Curate	

**1851** Henry's Moat, Dedicated to St Bernard, Parish Church Lewis Davies, Curate

**1929** St Brynach & Parish Church (Castle Bythe) Incumbent and Curates; A W Jones

#### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**1851** Horeb, Hendrys moat Baptist Erected in 1835 William John, Ebenezer Eynon, Deacons

**1851** Silo chapel, Nery's Moat Ind Erected in 1842 Day School kept David Owen, Siloh, in Tufton – Castell Henri Seilo Ind chapel , restored 1900 still open Dec 2006

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

This parish has no residential clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with three farmers paying over £100 per year in rent but no landed proprietor resident who make subscriptions for the maintenance of a school. Labourers are paid 8d a day with food and 1s without food. The moral character is regarded as good. Most of the population can read but not write and there are about 20 children who have had no schooling. Information from Stephen Edwards Blaen y wern Henrys Moat.

**Parish of Henry's Moat - Siloh School** This school is held in the Independent chapel by the minister but is open to all without any restrictions. The master spoke English well. The school had not been re-opened since the holidays,. The chapel contained three tables and fifteen benches but no maps or prints of any description. The scholars were children of farmers and labourers. Many of the latter are very poor. Wm Morris Assistant

### **Henry's Moat names for Jottings**

**Corbet William** 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin, William** lord of Kernes, one fee at Henrys Moat worth £4, and one at Diffiranth (Llanfyrnach) worth 60s." In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of Pembroke, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of Pembroke, Haverford, and Carmarthen, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of Lawrenny and Begelly in the barony of Carew, and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of Walwyns Castle. **William Corbet** was succeeded by his son,

**Scourfield William** 1717 Patron Llysyfran Church Esq 1714 Patron Henrys Moat *Bacons Libes Regis Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

**Scourfield William** 1763 Patron Henrys Moat . 1768 Patron Henrys Moat *Bacons Libes Regis.*



**Woogan J** 1535 Esq Patron Henrys Moat *Bacons Libes Regis.*

**Woogan Johannis** 1534 .armigeri Henrys Moat *Valor Eccl*

**Woogan Thomas** est rector Henrys Moat *Valor Eccl 1534.*

.....

**David Henry** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Dedwith Griffith Lewis** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Evan Richard** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Griffith George O J** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Griffith Jenkin** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Griffith Lewis** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Hugh Owen** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**James David** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**James Margaret** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Jenkin John** 1670 hooper Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Jenkin William** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John David** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Evan** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Phillip** 1670 Henrismote H2 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John Richard** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**John William** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Johnes Henry** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Lawrence Griffith** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Lewis David** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Lewis David** 1670 Henrismote H2 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Lewis Owen** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Morice John** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Morice Richard** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Nicholas Jane** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Owen Lewis** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Owen Thomas** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Owen William** 1670 Henrismote H2 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

**Richard John** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Rosser Thomas** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas John** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Thomas Owen** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Vaughan Ursula** 1670 Henrismote H4 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Will John** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William John** 1670 Henrismote P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**William Lewis** 1670 Henrismote H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

## **Sites of Interest**

### **Dyffeyn Stones**

This “Circle” so styled on the Ord sheet, stands on the farm of Dyffryn, on the right bank of the Syfnwy stream within a mile of Rosebush railway station. It is known locally as “Garn Ochr”. So far as the overgrowth permits of examination the monument appears to be the circumference of a ruined tumulus. It now displays a circle of thirteen low stones, the diameter of which is 65ft. With three exceptions the stones are of the size usually forming the base of a tumuli. Within the circle is a heap of smaller stones and soil, having the present height of about 2ft. Twelve yds. to the north east are three meime hiron, one erect(4ft) and two fallen which appear to be supporters of the buried cromlech; the latter were upstanding within living memory. At a distance of some 700yds, in a field called Parc Maen hir, is another standing stone – the Budloy stone, and at a distance of some 30 yds to the south east is another prostrate monolith. The Budloy stone is 7ft above ground, and is said to be “worked” with a tool on the western side, which is towards the Dyffryn circle” *Arch Camb 1911* The markings however are somewhat indefinite. The name Parc y Pist “field of the posts” was used to designate the site by one aged inhabitant. This site should receive careful exploration – Visited 25<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Holmus Cromlech**

About 300 yds to the south east of Holmus farm house are three prostrate and partially buried stones. These were erect within living memory, and are reported to have been the supporting stones of a cromlech, the capstone of which was “fired” to furnish building material. To the east of the stones and 200 yds distant, is a stone in the hedge on the side of a lane, which may have been connected with the cromlech. The two stones, probably taken from the cromlech have been placed as rubbing posts for cattle in fields on either side of the same lane – Visited 25<sup>th</sup> September 1923.

### **Camp**

An oval enclosure 180ft by 150ft surrounded by an earthen bank, now 2 to 3ft high, and by an outer ditch, which in places is 4ft deep, and in others has almost disappeared. On the west side the earthwork has been obliterated by the high road – Visited 19<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Tufton Castle**

A small circular enclosure about 100ft in diameter, 300 yds north east of Tufton village. It has almost disappeared under cultivation, the bank being almost level with the surrounding surface. It is seen at its best on the south west where the bank may be about one ft high. The ditch is practically filled up. The entrance was probably the point where the present high road impinges on the enclosure. A long narrow field called Llain y Castell divided by many lateral fences. Stretches northwards from the earthwork Visited 15<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Henry's Moat**

Immediately north of the parish church is a fine mound, which is marked on the Ord. Sheet as "Tumulus" It rises to a height of some 15ft and has a summit diameter of 35ft; it has a slight depression in the centre. The ditch is best seen towards the west; on the east side it has almost disappeared (if it ever existed) in the steep slope of the hill. The bailey may have originally taken in the "**Camp**" in which case the castle enclosure was of unusual extent; the two earthworks are now quite separate – Visited 29<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **St Brynach's Chapel and Well**

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile north east of the parish church are the ruins of a small well chapel dedicated to St Brynach. The chapel has long since fallen into ruin and is now hardly traceable, *Fenton* (Tour p355) refers to the well "Cross over a small brook to St Brynach's Well a redundant spring close to the ruins of an old chapel, having an upright rude stone pitched on end near it, rudely marked with a cross" [It is not improbable that the rude stone bearing a cross now preserved in the Parish Church is the stone referred to by Fenton.] The spring still flows strongly, protected by a modern masonry hood. Adjoining are traces of the well chamber; a hedge now separates the well from the site of the chapel. The site itself is a wilderness of undergrowth in which vestiges of foundations can still be dimly traced. The little chapel may have had a length of about 30ft – Visited 25<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **St Mary's Well**

This well stands at the side of an early roadway (marked on the Ord sheet as a "Roman Road") in the south corner of the parish, where it adjoins that of Maenclochog. The strong spring is protected by a few mountain boulders. The well still goes by the name St Mary's Well, and the adjoining cottage to the south west is known as "Ffynnon Fair – Visited 29<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Circle**

Of this circle which is marked on the Ord sheet as lying immediately north east of B M 669 no stones appear above ground, but a small patch of green sward stands out on the fern covered common – Visited 25<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **Garreg Wen**

This is a striking natural outcrop of white quart stone which gives its name to the cottage built near it Visited 29<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **Pen y Garn**

The name of a farmhouse possessing no features of interest other than the name – Visited 25<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **Farthings Hook Mill; Farthings Hook Woollen Mill, Henry's Moat**

Building derelict; only parts of the walls survive. RCAHMW

## **Little Newcastle**

### **1811 Fenton Tours Little Newcastle**

Hence turning northward I cross the Sealy to Little New Castle, leaving on my right, just above the margin of that river, barely the site of Martel, the ancient residence of the family of Symmons before they came to inhabit Lanstinian and prior to them of Martel or Marketil, their ancestor who gave name to the place. Little New castle is a mean village consisting of a few straggling houses and a church of the very meanest fashion, and has at its centre one of those large mounds or tomens which whatever might have been its origin or use vouches the name of the village to justify its pretensions to the rank of castle, which was called new I presume to distinguish it from an apparently much older work a little above the village.

The Church was, by the endowment of Adam de Rupe annexed to the priory of Pill, and is now a vicarage of small value.. Yet in this miserable village was born a man of strong natural parts and great personal bravery, who if he had directed the vigour and energy of his mind to nobler ends might have adorned the page of history. This was Bartholomew Roberts the noted pirate.

### **1839 Little Newcastle Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 431 inhabitants. It derives its name from an ancient mound near the church, called "the Castle," and its distinguishing epithet of Little from the inferiority of this fortification to a much older and more extensive work of the same kind, at a short distance from the village. The parish comprises a moderate tract of land, by far the greater part inclosed and cultivated, the remainder being stony, barren, and unfit for tillage, especially the northern portion of it, which is hilly. Fairs are held in the village on May 6th and July 10th. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £54; patron, **T. Morse**, Esq.; impropriator, the Rev. **T. K. W. Harries**. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A Church Sunday school is held; and there is a place of worship for Baptists, with a Sunday school held in it. Near the village is a spring designated Golden Well, which ebbs and flows regularly with the tide in St. George's Channel, nine miles distant; the water is said to be efficacious in coughs, and in diseases of the eye.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

Little Newcastle, a mean, unkempt village, presenting few attractions for the wayfarer. At Little Newcastle was born a certain Bartholomew Roberts, who, about a century ago, made some noise in the world as a successful filibuster. In company with his fellow-countryman Howel Davies, (as big a rascal as himself), this notorious freebooter sailed the high seas arrayed in priceless silks

and jewels galore — as pretty a pair of desperadoes as ever hoisted the skull-and-crossbones flag, or graced the yardarm of a man-o'-war.

### **The Parish Church Dedicated to St David? Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

This Church was entirely rebuilt in 1870. The original font has been redressed. It is octagonal in shape; the diameter 22 inches, that of the circular basin 17 ins. It has been covered, marks of the hinge being visible – Visited 28<sup>th</sup> October 1914

NB According to Dugdale in the grant to Pille Priory the church is described as dedicated to St David

### **The Parish Church dedicated to St Peter?**

*The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.*

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

### **According to Richard Davies “Nineteenth Century Church Reconstruction” Journal of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society Vol 6 1994/5**

The ecclesiastical history probably dates back to the Celtic period but the first definite records appear at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval church of that time probably consisted of a nave, chancel and north aisle. Later the north aisle became ruinous and so the north arcade blocked off just leaving the nave and the chancel. In 1811 Fenton described the church as being of the very meanest fashion although repairs had been carried out in 1807. This may have been when the north aisle was partly re-erected. By 1835, when the Rev Peter Davies Richardson was appointed Perpetual curate, the church was in a “thorough dilapidated state” It would appear the materials used in the 1807 refurbishment were “of bad quality” The total seating capacity of the church was 35.

Rebuilding work started in August 1842 with the parishioners, while it was going on, having to go the church at St Dogwells, but the money ran out. Work had been started without the plans being submitted to the Incorporate Churches Building Society so the church technically did not qualify for a grant but, even so, the building was largely completed by 1843 and reopened on the 12th May According to the form the Rev Richardson filled in the church “excluding chancel was 32 feet long 30 ft wide and 12 ft high inside . It had no gallery, no tower and no spire but it had a bell-cote”. The door was almost in the middle of the north wall and flanked by two windows directly opposite the present churchyard gate. The pulpit was against the south wall with a reading desk flanked by two windows.



By 1870 the church was again in a dilapidated estate and had to a comprehensive restoration which completely altered the appearance of the building.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905**

Little Newcastle (S. David)— An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover measuring in height 6 in. and 1 in. respectively. The only mark found is ^SSS' ^^^ cover is inscribed the date " 1577 ". The shape and ornamentation correspond exactly with the Amroth examples. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "- POCVLVM « ECLESIE « DE \* NEWCASTELL ". The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter. Both pieces are in a beautiful state of preservation.

### **Clergy from the Clergy of the C of E database**

Thomas , John	1762	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Curate
Rees , David	1762		Curate
Rees , David	1763	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Curate
Davies , David	1763		Curate
Rees , William	1769		Curate
Rees , James	1782		Curate
Rees , William	1782	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Curate
Evans , Morgan	1788		Curate
Rees , James	1804		Curate
Davies , Michael	1816		Curate
Harries , George	1819		Curate
Rees , James	1835	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Curate
Davies Richardson , Peter	1835		Curate

**1851** Little Newcastle Parish Church "Little Newcastle is now consolidated with the adjoining Parish of St Dogwells....."Peter David Richardson, Perpetual Curate

**1929** St Mary & St Peter (Little Newcastle) Incumbent and Curates; D Morgan

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Beulah [ Baptists, 1808].** Built 1808, rebuilt 1874 & 1887, restored 1910 Still open 1998

Beulah Baptist Chapel is located around 1/3rd of a mile outside the village of Little Newcastle where Baptists are recorded as early as 1697. the original aim for the congregation was for a modest building, but John Evans of Rynaston persuaded them to go for amore ambitious structure, and played a prominent part in raising the necessary funds. Dying before the work was completed, his mantle was taken on by a Mrs Martha Griffiths of Wolfscastle who paid for the erection of the gallery.

The first chapel was completed in 1808, the opening sermon preached on Easter Monday. This was built in the long-wall form. The church was incorporated in 1823 with 135 members released from Llangloffan. It was rebuilt in 1874, and again in 1887 and restored in 1910. This was major reconstruction work carried out by the architects G Morgan & Son of Carmarthen and builder Daniel Thomas, and was due to the efforts of the minister Jacob John. Baptisms took place in the nearby River Angof. In the early 20th century the chapel went into decline and had to rejoin with Smyrna in 1927. In May 2014 there was only 1 member and the chapel due to close in the very near future.

The current chapel is of stone, built on the gable entry plan type in the Arts and Crafts Style. The façade has a hooded door inscribed "1808 BEULAH 1910" above which is a stepped, flat-headed tripartite window containing small panes of leaded green glass. Side elevations are lit by two storeys of flat-headed windows.

The interior contains a small vestibule with a leaded glass window containing leaded coloured glass in Art Nouveau motifs, and two doors with leaded glass panels and lights above through to the main interior. This has a simple platform pulpit behind which is a match boarded pulpit arch with a winged pediment surmounting it. The sedd farw, pews and gallery front are similarly simple in their use of match boarded panelling. The gallery pews are raked, being only two levels of pews to the sides and five to the rear.

RCAHMW, May 2014

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

This benefice was granted by Adam de Rupe to Pill Priory, and in the grant it is described as the church of St. David of Newcastle, but in Parochiale Wallicanum it is ascribed to St. Peter. Its annual value including the glebe was in 1535-6 stated to be £40 - (*Valor Ecc.*)

In 1594 it was in the hands of the Crown as being part of the possessions of that priory. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

In 1536 the rectory of Newcastle and Rupe [Roch] was leased to Edward Lloid of the Household for 21 years. - (*State Papers.*)

The tithes of Little Newcastle were in 1645 owned by Sir John Stepney of Prendergast, Pems. Bart., who was MP., for Haverfordwest in 1640. Sir John had been taken prisoner at the capture of Hereford in December 1645 by Col. Birch, the parliamentary commander and was imprisoned in the Compter, Southwark. Sir John alleged that he had not been in arms against the Commonwealth but had arrived in Hereford three week before his capture, and was waiting there for a pass from the wife of Major General Laugharne. This defense however proved of little avail, and Sir John was fined £1230.

On 31 May, 1649, the inhabitants of Newcastle in Kemes petitioned the Commonwealth for an augmentation for their minister, their maintenance being only £4 a year, so that they could not procure any godly and able minister to reside amongst them. Sir John Stepney held the tithes, which were worth £20 on 18 June 1649, Sit John's fine was reduced to £530 provided he settled £70 yearly on certain rectories. - (*Compound. Papers.*)

On 13 Jan., 1845, the benefices of Little Newcastle and St. Dogwells were united under an Order in Council.

On 8 Sept., 1870, plans for the rebuilding of the church of Little Newcastle were approved by the Chapter. - (*Chapter Acts.*)

### **Little Newcastle Names for Jottings**

**Bevans Margaret** 26 July 1828 **William Bevans** Ambleston, Labourer Charged with Murder of **Margaret Bevans** by poisoning her porridge and broth with arsenic. Prisoner aged 51. Little Newcastle , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Barti Ddu** --Little Newcastle

*An extract from "The Maritime Heritage of Dyfed" . National Museum of Wales ISBN 0 7200 0268 0*

" The smuggling activities of the men of New Quay and Penbryn pale into insignificance however when compared with the exploits of Dyfed's most famous pirate - Barti Ddu or Black Bart.

Born in 1682 in the village of, Bartholemew Roberts was perhaps one of the most successful pirates of all time, and is reputed to have been first to hoist the Skull and Crossbones flag, universally recognised as the dreaded hall-mark of pirate vessels.

He first went to sea at the age of thirteen, serving in naval vessels during the war of the Spanish Succession, and after a number of years on board slaving vessels, he joined the crew of the Royal Rover, a pirate vessel in 1719. Within a few months, the captain of this vessel was killed in an engagement, and such was the esteem with which the crew already regarded Roberts, that he was made captain. Within a short period of time he sailed down to Brazil, and in the sight of forty Portugese men o'war, captured the prize vessel, Sagrada Familia, bearing a cargo worth about two and a half million pounds in present day terms.

This was to be the first in a series of daring raids and actions that returned a fortune in excess of eighty million pounds for Roberts and his crew by 1721. Despite his fierce reputation, Bartholomew Roberts had a number of beliefs and habits not usually associated with the accepted image of a pirate captain. He was a strict tee-totaller and Sabbatarian, and allowed no gambling nor prostitution on board his vessels. When engaging his intended prize, he appeared on deck dressed in a crimson coat and breeches to the accompaniment of a band that sailed everywhere with him.

This flamboyant character ultimately met his end however off St Lopez in January 1722, where he was confronted by H.M.S. Swallow commanded by Captain Chaloner Ogle. Ogle, who had been given a particular commission to seek out and destroy pirate vessels, hoisted the flag of a Portugese merchantman, and Roberts moved in for the prize. As he came alongside, Ogle opened fire, and the pirate captain, conspicuous in all his finery, was killed in the first exchange. His crew, utterly demoralised by the death of their captain, surrendered, and many were later hanged.

So ended Black Barty's life as a pirate, a life that he is said to have described as he lay dying a '..... a merry life, and a short one' " [*Pat Sewell 19.4.2000 D* ]

**David Morgan** 1694 Yeoman Little Newcastle emigrated before Quaker Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania*

**de Rupe Adam** c1200 Roch Little Newcastle Church granted to Pille Priory church of St Kewit de Steynton granted monastery of Pill Pems — New Moat Church foundation charter to Pill Priory *Acc to charter25 Edw I n 8 Pembrokeshire Parsons Dug Monastic*

**Gilbert de Vale** 1234 also granted to **Fitz Martin Nicholas** lord of Kemes pleas of theft and murder in all his lands in Kemes except Little Newcastle

**de Vale Robert** 1268 the last of the male line who was one of the leading men in Pembrokeshire in the reign of Edward I He was a witness to the charter of **Wallensis Thomas** mentioned above and to the Precelli charter of **Nicholas Fitz Martin** in which last he is described as a **Knight**" He had bought land at Little Newcastle of **Isabella** the wife of **Roger the Carver** and there is extant a bond by **Isabella** for the quiet enjoyment of the land by the lord **Robert de Vale** under a penalty of one hundred pounds of silver and excommunication by the Lord Bishop of St David's "

**John Moses** 1 October 1781 Llanych Overseer of the poor Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to support **Elizabeth Jones** and her children, her husband **George Jones** , Little Newcastle, militiaman, having substituted for **Edward Jenkins**, who had been balloted for the quota of Llanych-- Llanych Prosecutor **Martha Mathias, Thomas Richard & John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**John Thomas** 23 February 1797 Little Newcastle Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of the Kingdom. On examination 'some of the French...observed a great many more than three hundred soldiers he the said **Thomas John** replied that half were women with red flannels'. Prisoner spoke English.. **John** Reed of Llanwnda, Yeoman, implicated but not indicted Llanwnda Prosecutor **Richard Foley**, deputy clerk to the crown. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Lloid Edward** 1536 lease Little Newcastle Rectory *State Papers.*

**Morgan David** 1694 farmer Little Newcastle emigrated to Pennsylvania before 1694 *Acc to A History of Quakers in Pembrokeshire by Stephen Griffith.*

**Owen David** 6 February 1821 St Lawrence Labourer Offence Poisoning his spouse **Owen Margaret** with intent to murder her by mixing copperas with 'guts' which had been prepared for her, Prisoner aged 28, St Lawrence Prosecutor **Reynolds, Martha** Little Newcastle, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Robert Mary** 24 August 1766 Little Newcastle Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of a male bastard child of **Morgan Mary**, Little Newcastle, widow, by throwing him against the ground. Little Newcastle Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Roch Adam** late 12c Roch Castle -founder of family was **Adam**, who founded Pill Priory at the close of the 12th century in the general words at the end of his charter he gives the churches of all the lands he had acquired he must have added considerably to the family acres, for he gives to St. Mary, St. Budoc, and the order of Tiron, the land on which the Priory was built, other lands in Roose and at New Moat, and the churches of St. Cewydd now St. Peter at Stainton, St. Mary of Roch St. David now St. Peter of Little Newcastle, and St. Nicholas of New Moat.

**Seaborn Lettice** 24 August 1766 Alias **Lettice Sober** Little Newcastle Married Offence Infanticide of male bastard child of **Mary Morgan**, Little Newcastle, widow, by throwing him against the ground. Little Newcastle *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Smith John** 10 July 1830 Little Newcastle Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor, **Maria Salmon** and **David Williams**, Prisoner aged 24, Little Newcastle Prosecutor **Vaughan Thomas** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Sir John Stepney** of Prendergast, Pems. Bart., The tithes of Little Newcastle were in 1645 owned by **Sir John Stepney** of Prendergast, Pems. Bart., who was MP., for Haverfordwest in 1640.

**David John** 1670 Lt Newcastle H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David Margaret** 1670 Lt Newcastle P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

<b>David</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Evan</b>	<b>David</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Evan</b>	<b>Edward</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Evan</b>	<b>Morgan</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Evan</b>	<b>Phillip</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Evan</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Evan</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Howell</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H2	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Jeffery</b>	<b>Edward</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>John</b>	<b>Sibell</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>John</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>John</b>	<b>Watkin</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H2	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Lewis</b>	<b>David</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

<b>Morgan</b>	<b>William</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Owen</b>	<b>John</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Rayad</b>	<b>James</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Richard</b>	<b>Griffith</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Richard</b>	<b>Griffith</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Richard</b>	<b>James</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Robert</b>	<b>George</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Symyns</b>	<b>John</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	Colston	H3 Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Thomas</b>	<b>Evan</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>William</b>	<b>Owen</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>William</b>	<b>Watkin</b>	1670	Lt Newcastle	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

**The Parish of Little Newcastle –Mrs Bevans School** The Reverend P D Richardson Curate, pays for the cottage in which this school is held. It is in good repair, and there are plenty of benches , but no desks, except planks lent by the farmers, which are used as desks. The room is far



too small to accommodate the scholars. The Reverend Mr Rischardson spoke very highly of the master. The school has been the means of doing much good already. The scholars are the children of farmers, mechanics and labourers. The school was closed for the holidays, and would not reopen for a fortnight. The master was from home. January 11<sup>th</sup> 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

A single storeyed, single-roomed building with small entrance porch in gable-end. Appears to be annotated school on OS 1/2500 First Edition.

## **Sites of Interest ---- Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

### **Colston Cromlechau**

About ½ mile south east of Little Newcastle village on the farm of Ffynnonau is a small but perfect cromlech, and on its south side the ruined remains of a second. The first cromlech is separated from the road to Beulah bridge by a fence which is carried iover the mound on which the stones are placed. The capstone measuring 82 in by 75 in with a thickness of 37 in, is supported on three short stone pillars. The structure stands east and west. The stones of the second cromlech were broken up about the year 1815. This is said to have had a “room under it”. Endeavours were made to remove the ring of stones around the comlechs; a sufficient number yet remain to show that the mound had a base circumference of some 350ft. About 50 yds due south of the cromlechs is a pointed stone standing 40 in above ground, which may have been connected with them. The existing cromlech is usually spoken of as “the Altar” – Visited 28<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

### **Castell Pentre**

A semi circular enclosure 500 yds south east of Pentre farmhouse, and half a mile north west of Little Newcastle village; the high road forms the chord of the arc. The rampart 400ft in length, is best preserved on the north side where its height is 6ft, with a fall of 10ft to a 10ft ditch. The interior is level. To the south of the existing rampart and closely adjoining it , is a strong spring, with a slightly sunken trackway leading from enclosure. On the further side of the road are traces which suggest the possibility of this having been a circular work.-- Visited 30<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

### **Summerton Camp**

The following account is by Lieut.- Colonel W.Ll. Morgan R.E., F.S.A.,

“ This work is one of the most difficult to classify, as either it has been much destroyed, or else the defenses when at their best must have been of the most feeble description. It consists of an oval enclosure and circular keep, situated on the mountain side, with the ground sloping upwards to the north, and protected to some extent by a steep slope to the south. The outer enclosure is 310ft by 250 ft, and a rampart to thr north against the hill is 7ft high with a 10ft fall to a ditch 5ft deep. To the south it is 2ft high, with 7ft fall to a ditch 2ft deep. The inner enclosure or keep is 120ft in diameter; the rampart is 3ft with 6ft fall to a ditch 4ft deep; the inner rampart to the north is thus 4ft lower than the outer. An entrance for both is to the east, and the outer enclosure has a further entrance to the west leaving a terrace between the two enclosures.”

Although possessing many of the features of a Romano-British earth work, this camp is probably of Norman origin, and its wooden defences having decayed, the earthen foundations of the keep are all that remains of a once formidable work – Visited 30<sup>th</sup> October 1914

### **New Castle**

In the centre of the village adjoining the parish church is a mound which has been much tampered with. It is grass grown, and its surface is somewhat irregular. The summit diameter varies from about 150ft from east to west to about 100ft from north to south. The height is about 10ft..The ditch is obliterated. The dry summer of 1914 revealed signs of stone foundations beneath the soil. To the west of the mound are indications of the bailey, too faint to permit of further description. In close proximity to the work is a strong spring. This is doubtless the site of the New Castle built in the 12 century by Adam de Rupe – Visited 28<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

### **Ffynnon Olden**

A never failing spring about 500 yds north west of the village; the water was formerly in repute for certain infantile ailments, but no traditions exist which exhibit it as a sacred well. The name by which it is known is probably that of a former owner or occupier of the site – Visited 30<sup>th</sup> October 1914

### **Parc Castell**

Two fields about one third of a mile north of Castell Pentre. The reason for the name is not apparent, there being nothing in the nature of an earthwork – Visited 30<sup>th</sup> October 1914

## **Llandilo (Llandeilo)**

### **1834 Acc/to the Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis**

Llandilo (Llan-Deilo), a parish in the hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke 11 miles N of Narberth containing 117 inhabitants. This parish, which is not of very great extent is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county bordering on Carmarthenshire. It derives its name from dedication of its church to St Teilo one of the most eminent saints of British antiquity who flourished in the latter part of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th c. The surface is boldly undulated and in some parts rises into abrupt eminences, among which are some of the highest summits of the Precelly range of Mountains. The lands are but partially enclosed and cultivated; and the soil is various being in some parts fertile and in others thin and poor. Slate of good quality is found in abundance within the parish; some quarries of it are worked with advantage, the produce consisting of roofing slates, which are in high estimation. The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Llangolman in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's and endowed with £800 royal bounty. There is a place of worship for Independents. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £17 10s.

### **1847 State of Education in Wales**

There is no resident clergy and the the church is down but there is a Perpetual Curate . It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is one resident land proprietor with no provision for education of the poor of which approximately 18 children are without any education. Many of the population can read but not write.

Information George Harries Perpetual Curate of Llandilo

### **Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

There appears to be no mention of this church in the *Valor Eccl.*

George Owen, writing in 1594, states that it was a curacy appertaining to the vicarage of Maenclochog, which vicarage was then in the Queen's hands, as belonging to the monastery [of St.

Dogmaels] - (*Owen's Pem.*)

In 1536-7 a lease of the rectory of Llandeilo (lately owned by the abbey of St. Dogmaels) was granted for 21 years to John Leche of La Haddin (Lawhaden). - (*State Papers.*)

1765 Under the heading "Not in Charge":- Llandeilo Cur. (St. Teiaw). The church down — united to Maenclochogg. Hugh Boylen, clerk, 1765. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

The benefices of Llandeilo, Llangolman, and Maencloch-clochog were united by an Order in Council, dated 11 July, 1877.

**1898** The church of Llandeilo is now in ruins, and has been in that state for over 70 years. In 1898 the walls of the nave were nearly gone; the chancel with part of the east wall was then standing, but in some places the walls were only 4ft. high or less. - (*Arch. Camb., Ser. V. Vol. 15, p 277.*)

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins**

Passing by Temple-Druid, the site of a now destroyed cromlech, we arrive at Llandilo, where we search in vain for the church : for this sparsely-peopled parish has been merged into that of Maenclochog, in consequence of which the sacred edifice has been allowed to fall into disrepair, and is now represented by a few crumbling walls smothered in rank, untended ivy. Crossing the stone stile that gives access to the churchyard, we espy upon its southern side a slab of greenstone bearing, in rudely-chased letters, the inscription : *coimagni fili caveti*. A similar stone near the east end of the ruined chancel has also its superscription, which reads : *ANDAGELli iacit* ; with a fainter line, possibly *fili CNOI*, below ; and over all a cross with trident terminations.

The earliest incumbent of Llandeilo, of whom there is record, is William Rees, who held it and also Maenclochog in 1617.

1811 The following note appears in Llangolman Bishop Transcript 1811: "I hereby certify that there are no registers in the parish of Llandilo and that all were for these last twenty years entered in the register of the parish of Llangolman".

1851 No return for the Parish Church

1929. St Teilo, Llandilo (in ruins) The church was a ruin by 1930.

### **The Parish Church Dedicated to St Teilo**

This church has been deserted for nearly a century. It shows the ruins of a small building, comprising nave 18ft by 8 ½ ft chancel 14ft by 11ft and south door. The round headed chancel arch still stands but ruin is fast overcoming it. It is 8ft high to the crown, 6ft wide and 2 ½ ft thick. Round the nave there ran a low stone bench.

The ecclesiastical parish with that of Llangolman was united to Maenclochog by Order in Council of 11 July 1877.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Llandilo (S. Teilo). —Here is a Chalice and Paten cover of peculiar interest, bearing the hall marks of 1639 and maker's mark L.B with what appears to be a crescent beneath. Under the plain bowl which rests upon a trumpet-shaped stem and base, is a collar or flange. This form of cup was made in the reign of Edward VI and some examples are found in the early Elizabethan period. Its re-appearance between 1630 and 1640 when the popular pattern was the baluster stem or a modified Elizabethan shape is very remarkable. Mr. Wilfred Cripps thought that this resemblance was too marked to be accidental and gave it as his opinion that the silversmith who 'revived' the fashion must have been well acquainted with the work of the Edwardian and early Elizabethan smiths. On the bowl of the Llandilo chalice is inscribed " Llandylo Parish " Height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, in.; The Paten cover which is quite plain has been roughly used; diam. 4in.; height, an in.; weight, 3 oz. 3 dwts. The inscription on the cup is here repeated.

### **Inscribed Stones**

Two incised stones which formally stood in the churchyard, have recently been erected on either side of the primitive wicker gate.

The taller stone stands 68 in above the soil. It bears in Roman letters the inscription ANDAGELL – IACIT FILI CAVETI, and in Ogam ANDAGELLI MACU CAVI. The head of the stone above the inscription, carries a Latin cross, the ends being forked.

The second stone stands 40in above the soil. It has the simple inscription in Roman letters – COLMAGNI FILI CAVETI.

Unfortunately both stones have been so fixed as to be exposed to the full force of the prevailing winds and rain, and in consequence are weathering badly. It is much to be desired that they should be removed to a place of shelter and safety – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> October 1914

### **Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994**

Llandeilo Llwydarth St Teilo

Only the lower part of the walls of this remote church now survive although it was roofed until early this century. In a brick pump house serving the nearby farm is St Teilo's well.. It was said to be the skull of the saint himself and has now vanished, (but see the Welsh Churchman May 1994 page 4).

The waters were said to be effective as a cure only if drunk early in the morning out of part of the skull which was purchased by museum officials in 1950

### **St Teilo's Church, Llandilo, RCAHMW**

The ruined nave and chancel (possibly 12th century) of the church of St Teilo, abandoned by c.1850, are set within a circular churchyard at Llandilo. Two inscribed pillar stones of early medieval date have been removed from the site and installed in Maenclochog church. J.Wiles 21.03.02

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

#### **Chapel -- Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

At a distance of ½ a mile north of the deserted parish church, is the ruined chapel known as *Hendy cwrdd* "the old meeting-house" ; they show a building 40ft by 15 ft, with a door to the south. The headstones cover the years 1752 to 1840, some of those of the 19<sup>th</sup> century marking burials within the foundation walls of the chapel. – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

**1851 Llandilo Ind** Erected before 1800, rebuilt in 1845 Benjn James, Independent Minister, Llandilo

**Chapel [Independents, 1714].** Built 1714 modified, altered or rebuilt 1786, 1845, 1882 and 1931 Still open 1998 - Shown as still open on the Union of Welsh Independents site Dec 2006

### **Landilo Hearth Tax 1670**

Evan John -	Landilo-	H
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Thomas Griffith -	Llandilovach Landilo-H4	
Howell Evan -	Landilo-	H2
Melcher William -	Landilo-	H2
Griffithes Griffith -	Landilo-	H2

### **Sites of Interest**

St Teilo's Well, Llandilo RCAHMW

#### **HOLY WELL**

Spring in rough stone grit enclosure, reputation for healing properties, the water being drunk from part of a human skull.

### **St Teilo's well and skull RCAM**

#### **St Teilo's Well**

This is a strong and never failing spring which rises about 100yds north east of St Teilo's church, on the farm owned and occupied for many generations by a family named Melchior. The well is a plain roughly constructed stone girt enclosure which, it is clear was never intended for the total immersion of adults. The overflow passes into a pond. There are no remains of early masonry at the well head. The water has a widespread reputation for the healing of pulmonary complaints, and still attracts pilgrims from far and near.

#### **St Teilo's Skull**

The receptacle from which the water is drunk is a human skull – the reputed skull of St Teilo, in Welsh called “Penglog Teilo” of which the representative of the Melchior family residing at the farm is the hereditary keeper. To ensure the full benefit of the water the skull must be completely filled and the vessel offered to the pilgrim only by the senior living member of that family. The cranium is evidently old and is polished from constant handling. A part of the superciliary ridge remains and this is of a slight elevation as to make it almost certain that the skull is that of a female, while the open sutures point to the same conclusion.

Until well within recent years the skull was in constant requisition. Most of the votaries were sufferers from tuberculosis; but many visitors came to register pious vows, and in the early days of the recent war pilgrims visited the well to drink from the relic to a speedy termination of hostilities. The late Mrs Melchior, who died at a great age, remembered persons coming from Haverfordwest and more distant places. When as a child she herself suffered from whooping cough, she was taken to the well and made to drink out of the skull. There appears to be no doubt that the skull is a genuine pre-Reformation relic. --Visited 21<sup>st</sup> September 1914.

**According to information from Llandeilo Llwydiarth - The Well and the Skull** by Kemmis Buckley MBE, DL, MA

For nearly five hundred and fifty years the skull of St Teilo was held in the keeping of two families, the Mathews and the Melchior. In 1403 the tomb was pillaged and desecrated. Shortly after this Owen Glyndwr sacked both the Cathedral church and the Bishops' Palace and the necessary work of restoration to the Saint's tomb was undertaken by Sir David Mathew presumably because his family had come to be thought of as its keepers. As a reward for this act of devotion, the Bishop gave Sir David the skull of the saint, set in a costly reliquary, to be an heirloom in his family.

The reliquary remained in the hands of the Mathew family for seven generations until William Mathew died without issue at Llandeilo Llwydiarth in 1658. Before he died William handed the skull, by that time taken from its reliquary, to the Melchior family who owned Llandeilo farm; and it remained in their possession until this century. A few hundred yards from the farm is St Teilo's Well (Ffynnon Deilo). The water, which is bland to the palate, has recently been tested and found to be drinkable. In earlier times the overflow must have fallen into a pond, the outlines of which can still be seen.

The water was said to be particularly effective in the treatment of chest complaints and it was doubly so if it was drunk out of the skull. The height of efficacy came when the skull, filled with well water, was handed to the sufferer by the hands of the hereditary keeper himself.

The said skull of St Teilo is, I am informed, reputed to have been taken from St Teilo's Tomb in the fifteenth century by Bishop Marshall and to have been given by him to Sir David Mathew and to have remained in the Mathew family until the year 1658. It is reputed to have been kept in Llandeilo by one, William Mathew, a descendant and on his death that year to have been given into possession of the family of Melchior, to which family I belong. It has certainly been in the possession of the Melchior family for a very considerable period, and has been for eight years past in my possession and during the whole of my recollection at Llandeilo. It has been agreed to sell the said skull to Gregory Macalister Mathews descendant of the above named Sir David Mathew for the sum of £50. When he had received the skull Gregory Mathews had it examined by Sir Arthur Keith, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, 'who pronounced it of undoubted antiquity, of Welsh origin and of a small man between fifty and sixty years of age' Having done this he had the relic set in a reliquary.



It is a curious fact that whereas the whereabouts of the skull were widely known from 1450 to the time Gregory Mathews acquired it in 1927, it became progressively more difficult to trace thereafter. This may well have been because Gregory Mathews and his son Alister both lived in England and their ties with Wales were loosened. When I began the search in 1991, the trail had gone completely cold and I began to think I would have to make inquiries in Australia as the relic might well have gone to the descendants of Gregory Mathews' brother who was mentioned in his will. In fact the skull had gone to Australia: Alister Mathews had died in 1985 but before this he had sent the relic to his cousins in New South Wales. This remarkable story ends when the present Dean of Llandaff, the Very Revd. John Rogers, rang me up in early February this year to say that Captain Robert Mathews, the Hereditary Keeper, would be coming from Hong Kong to present the skull to the Cathedral at Sung Eucharist on St Teilo's Day, 9 February 1994. The skull had come home for the first time since 1450.

At The service the Chancellor in his address told us that it would eventually be placed in a reliquary in St Teilo's Chapel.

### **The Prescelly Group Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

On the highest point of the Prescelly range 1760 ft above o.d. is a small group of Tumuli. Mounds occur over the entire length of the range and on both sides of it, some appearing to stand singly others so close together of two or three that their proximity must be intentional.

What seems to be the principle member of the group now in question was opened by **Fenton in 1806**. His account, which is valuable not only for his description of what he found but for the complacent story of his method of exploration, runs as follows :-

“In the autumn of that year, having had permission from Lord Milford to explore any part of the waste within his manors, for antiquities, and wishing to examine the contents of the most conspicuous barrow in the county, a day was appointed for the undertaking, and a party made up of all the beauty and fashion of the county to attend this solemn ceremony. Though I had ten miles to travel, such was my zeal for the business I was at my post on the mountain top by sunrise, with the pioneers. The morning was remarkably clear and mild, the view most charming, and everything auspicious to our plans.

We were not long at work before we discovered that under the outer greensward there was a carnedd of pretty large stondes. We removed those in the centre, and came to a large coarse stone that covered a circular cist regularly lined round with flags, and with a flag at bottom, on which an urn was placed with its mouth downwards; but in consequence of the side flags of the cist having in the lapse of time departed from their perpendicular, the incumbant stone thereby sinking, had crushed the urn that came out in several fragments, yet leaving sufficient of it together to enable the young draughtsman, my son, to form an accurate idea of its dimensions and shape. The pottery

was very rude and ill baked, but the model elegant, and the ornaments singular and more varied than usual. In one part there was a raised line encircling it.... the urn contained a large quantity of charcoal ashes and small pieces of bone, not perfectly calcined .

T then proceeded to make sections of two smaller tumuli, but as they were composed of spongy turf and heavy whitish clay, the work was tedious and could not go on with spirit –(*tour 349*)”

The rifled monument is again grass grown, but the marks of the operations of 1806 are still perceptible. The cairn is built of local stones and has a base circumference of 300ft with a height of 5ft. On its summit has been a modern construction for bonfires. Examination of the disturbed places shows much white quartz stone on the surface

## **Llanfair Nant Gwyn**

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor or day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write. Information from **Thomas Griffiths** Dyffryn Manor Eglwysrwrw

Llanfair Nant Gwyn

### **1839 Llanvair Nantgwyn (Llan-Fair-Y-Nant-Gwyn)Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

Llanvair-Nantgwyn (Llan-Fair-Y-Nant-Gwyn), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cardigan; containing 241 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and the distinguishing adjunct to its name, probably from the abundance of white quartz stones scattered over the lands and in the bed of a brook by which it is watered. It comprehends a tract of about 1400 acres of rather flat but dry land, for the most part inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the soil, though light, is in general fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but from the higher grounds are some good prospects over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income £80; patron and impropriator, **Thomas Bowen**, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. The church is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Baptists, with a Sunday school held in it. **John Jones**, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of 20s. to the poor, and a similar sum to the officiating minister for preaching four sermons annually; but this charity is at present suspended.

### **Church St Mary's**

1855 isolated church designed by R. J. Withers wooden spire.

### **The Parish Church dedicated to St Mary RCAM**

A modern building consisting of nave, chancel and porch. Nothing has been preserved from the former church except a few tablets now fixed against the west wall – Visited 8<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

### **Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

This living is a perpetual curacy now held in plurality with Whitechurch Rectory. In pre-Reformation times it was a free chapel and was with the free chapel of Penkelly Vachan held with the vicarage of Eglwyswrw which was appropriated to the abbey of St. Dogmaels.

In 1594 the living is described as a free chapel curacy, in the hands of the King. *Owen's Pem.*

Under the heading 'Not in Charge':-Llanvair Nant-gwyn C. (St. Mary), annexed to Whitchurch. £3 certified value. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

### **Mining Llanfair nant gwyn**

Un-named Mine Exact location not known; trials carried out in south eastern part of the parish at some date prior to 1875

### **Sites of Interest**

#### **Castell Coch**

The remains of a circular earthwork are barely perceptible on a field known as Parc Castell Coch half a mile to the north east of the parish church. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 200 ft. Nowhere is the bank above 2ft in height, and in places it has disappeared. The east side is merged into a hedge which probably conceals the entrance. Any ditch which may have surrounded the bank has disappeared. The third field west of the earthwork is known by the name Parc y ffynnon goch it contains a good spring. The field next east is called Parc y cerrig gwynion – Visited 8<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

#### **Castell Duffryn Mawr**

This is a fine Norman mound placed practically on the western boundary line of the parish, about 50yds to the south east of Dyffryn Mawr farm house. It rises to a height of over 20 ft from the bottom of the surrounding ditch. The centre of the summit which is 60 ft in diameter has a saucer like depression of some 10ft. Around this basin are the stone foundations, 5 ½ ft wide, of what was probably the turret or manor house. The ditch is 8ft wide and 10ft deep; the counterscarp is crowned with a thick quickset hedge. There are no signs of a bailey. The field on which the mound stands is still known as Parc y domen.

In the spring of 1920 a narrow trench was driven into the west side of the mound , revealing two post holes each about one foot square, in the hard soil just outside the stone foundations. At the foot of each hole was a bed of decayed timber a foot thick Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1920.

### **St Meugan's well**

The well chapel of St Meugan has entirely disappeared, but there is no doubt that its site is occupied by the farmstead of Pistill Meugan which is situated immediately on the parish boundary , rather more than half a mile east by north of the parish church. It was a site for fairs and also of the game of knappen between the Kemes men and the Emlyn men against the men of Cardiganshire.

However an order was received from London “ Thes are to will and require you being gent'men to us knowne to be well affected and forward in her Ma'tes service and good of the countrie forthwith with all convenient spede and to repaire to the place called St Meygans where somtyme offerings & superstitions pilgrimages have bene used, and there cause to be pulled downe and utterlie defaced all reliques and monuments of that chappell, not leaving one stone thereof upon another”.

A strong spring still flows in the foldyard of Pistill Meugan Farm but of the chapel not a trace remains above ground. Visited 8<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Carn Our**

The third field of Meugan Well farm is so called but the name is not remembered, and no local traditions that would explain it seem to have survived.

### **Parc Maengwyn ucha and issa**

Two fields belonging to Berthwyd Farm. In the hedge are a few white quartz stones which appear to be natural features Visited 8<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **Bwlch y garreg lwyd.**

This is a farm at the place indicated. The name is doubtless to be associated with Parc y maen llwyd the site of a removed maenhir. About 600 yds east of Bwlch y garreg lwyd farmhouse is the homestead of Cwm Bettws, a name betokening a small religious building of which no traces remain. The latter site is a little over a mile directly north of Pistill Meugan.

## **Llanfyrnach**

A hamlet to the SE of Crymych. Surprisingly, in such a Welsh area, the church has a tower unusual in a Welsh area. There used to be much industry hereabouts - traces can be seen in the abandoned lead workings NE of the hamlet and in the massive slate quarry at Glogue. Slates from this quarry used on the roof of the Palace of Westminster.

Damaged Ogham stone in nearby Glandwr Chapel.

## **1811 Fenton Tours Llanvyrnach**

Still pursuing the vale, and at no great distance from the margin of the river, I come to Llanvyrnach church, of mean structure, with a glebe house near, having an air of neatness and comfort. Not far from the church, adjoining a farmhouse, is an immense tumulus, such as frequently occurs in this county; and as I have often had occasion to remark, might have been in after ages surmounted with the usual wooden castle for the defence of the pass.

Though all the churches in this district and all around the range of our mountains, are dedicated to St Bernach, this is the only one that bears his name; and Edward Llhwyd, in a MS note of his, has preserved a curious tradition to account for it. On the saints coming into this country, he first stopped at Llanbeudy, where he was lodged in a cow house, and therefore gave the church a name significant of his reception; from thence he went to Cilymaenllwyd, where missing entertainment he was forced to shelter himself under a grey stone the maen llwyd, and so named the church; but at Llanvyrnach, being better treated, he called the church after his own name.

Still following the course of the Tawe, I come to the lead mines of Llanvyrnach, situated close to the banks of the river, where though now stopped, there are evident indications of its having been a great work. For some years this mining adventure was carried on with great success, and held out so flattering a prospect from the quantity and quality of the ore raised as to become a fair object of speculation, and induced several gentlemen of the first rank and fortune in the country, by increasing the capital of the concern, to give new life to the works. That the acting part of the concern thus assisted derived great wealth from this little Potosi is too well known; but I fear the sleeping partners, who were the main spring of the enterprise, had not even lead for their gold.

The land involving these mines was the only remnant left of the once immense estate that appertained to the house of Blaenbullen, and was the property of the late Maurice Morgan Esq. The last of that name and family, whom it just survived, having been sold by his executrix soon after his death, and now belongs to Thomas Lloyd Esq of Bronwydd.

There was a report in circulation two or three years ago, that the works were to be revived with suitable means, on a much greater scale, and the better to contribute to it, that there was a project of

making the Tave navigable for that purpose, a plan I conceive would not be difficult to accomplish from the nature of the level, and if ever carried into execution, could not fail to be of incalculable advantage to this interior part of Pembrokeshire, and the adjoining counties, and consequently the most remote from coal and lime, those great contributors to the melioration of the soil, which is naturally good, and the advancement of agriculture.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

#### **Llanvyrnach**

The neighbouring village of Llanvyrnach is said to derive its name from the following circumstance. When the good St. Byrnach was making his pilgrimage through this portion of the country, he could at first obtain no better quarters than a cowshed ; thus, as the story goes, arose the name of Llanbeudy, the Church of the Cowhouse. The next day the saint fared even worse, for, coming to Cilmaenllwyd, he was obliged, for lack of better accommodation, to repose beneath the gray cromlech that gives the place its name. The third night, however, St. Byrnach came to a place where he was accorded a kindly welcome, and provided with a comfortable night's lodging. Overcome with gratitude for this hospitable reception, St. Byrnach declared the place should ever after bear his own name ; and hence it is called to this day Llanvyrnach, or the Church of St. Byrnach.

### **Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1833**

LLANVYRNACH (LLAN-VRYNACH), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S.W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 979 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the north eastern part of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, and comprises an extensive tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery, though not characterized by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing and in some instances picturesque: the soil, though inferior in fertility to that of other parts of the county, is not unproductive. An extensive common, connected with Precelly mountain, rises to the west of the village, but an enclosure of land was made in the parish a few years ago. On the banks of the river Tâf, and at no great distance from its source, are some extensive lead mines, which were formerly worked with great success; but for some years the works have been suspended. The living is a discharged rectory, in the arch-deaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and

Presbyterians. On the common above the church are four large erect stones, visible at a great distance, marking out, according to tradition, the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near that spot: and near the church is a large tumulus, which is supposed to have been surmounted by a castle, or fort, to defend the pass. There are several mineral springs within the parish but their peculiar properties have not been ascertained. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £194. 9s

### **Parish Church dedicated to St Brynach    Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

NB The church was appropriated to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech by Robert son of Stephen under the title *ecclesia Sancti Bernachi* de Blaentav

The present structure was erected in 1842. It consists of nave , chancel, and low west tower. The font is a plain octagonal basin of 25 ½ in. exterior and 20in. interior diameter, chamfering off to an octagonal shaft of modern masonry; the base is concealed beneath the wooden floor. On one of the faces of the bowl the letters T.D. have been rudely cut – Visited 16<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Lost Inscribed Stone**

A sepulchral slab bearing an inscription appears to have been in existence in this church at the commencement of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A hitherto unpublished letter written to Edward Lhuyd on the 26<sup>th</sup> September 1708 by Mt Ddavid Lewis of Pnat y benne Llanboidy, co Carmarthen runs as follows :-

“Happened to be at Llanvinnach Church in the County of Pembroke I took notice of a stone lying under the altar in the chancel about two ft. broad each way and 5in. Thick It was a sort of ragged milstone of the nature of the stone at Parke. I turned the stone, and ordered yit to be washed, and there discovered some lettrs which I have transcribed to the best of my endeavor and care thus TAVUS—FI \_\_\_\_ but it seems yet there [are] more lettrs, but yet they were worn out or yet the stone laid in some other place regardless till it was carried there. The first letters gives me some apprehension or light yet from Tavus the man whos sepulchral monument it was the river Tafer might be denominated, for this place being within two short miles to the spring of yt river. Moreover, here is a Barrow about the bigness of yt att Llanboydy, hollow within and about 5 or 6yds deep and about the bigness of a cocpit in the bottom, and a camp about a bow shot from it. And some farmers bouse near this church called y Tre fawr yn'r dheubarth, and the old Roman way menc' oned in my description of Lhanboydy is visible here as[? In} several places the east side of the river (*Ashmolean Collection, No 1816, fo 38 Bodleian Library*)”

It is probable that this important inscribed stone was utilised in the rebuilding of the church in 1842, and may lie hidden in the modern structure, or it may have been removed at that date to one of the neighbouring farmsteads. Careful search should be made for it, and in subsequent alterations to the church its possible presence in the walls should not be forgotten.



## Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Described as Ecclesia Sancti Bernachi de Blaentav in Bemeys, the church of Llanfnnach, with 100 acres of land, was granted by Robert, the son of Stephen. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. — *Anselm's Confirm. Charter.*

This grantor was the son of Stephen, constable of Cardigan Castle, and Nesta his wife, the daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales widow of Gerald de Windsor. On the dissolution of the establishment of Slebech, this living came into the hands of the Crown.

Described as Ecclesia Sancti Bernaci super Taff, this church was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s. 4d. for tenths to the King. - *Taxatio.*

Uanvernach super Tave.—Ecelesia ibidem ex collaci-one preceptoris de Slebech unde **Thomas Lloid** clericus est rector valet eommunibus annis dare £10. Inde decima 20s. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'livings Discharged': lanver-nach alias Llan Fernach R. (St. Brynach). Precept-de Slebech Patr. The Prince of Wales.. Clear yearly value, £40, £60 - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

### **The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.**

St Brynach received a warm welcome here after failing to find shelter elsewhere and gave the place his name. The church along with eight others in north Pembrokeshire is dedicated to him.

1851 Llanfernach Parish Church No information

1929 St Brynach Incumbent and Curates; T M James

## **Non Conformist**

### **Glandwr Chapel**

The present building is the successor of the structure erected here by the Independent connection in the year 1712. The congregation originated at Aber Elwyn, in Carmarthenshire. In 1717 and again in 1774, the first building was enlarged, and in 1836 much improved. In the burial ground is the grave of one David Williams of Bwrrws, who died 14<sup>th</sup> December 1788; above it is a flat unhewn boulder.

### **The Tre Hywel Ogam Stone**

This inscribed stone now reserved in Glandwr chapel has been described by Sir. John Rhys

In 1908 Mr Arthur O Griffiths Glandwr and Mr Llewelyn James noticed that the gatepost near Tre Hywel farmhouse bore traces of ancient markings and of the outlines of a cross. Previously , 35 years before the stone had been brought down from an exposed hill known as Mynydd Stambar. The stone stands 5ft above the ground ; the face on which the cross has been traced measures 12 ½ in across and the face to the right of it is 15in. across. It is the edge between those adjoining faces that bears the Ogam scores. The arms of the cross are enclosed in a circle. The inscription has been badly damaged over time But Professor Rhys suggested it read “EFESSAor O NI ASEGNI” *Arch Camb 1913* Visited 23 June 1920

1851 **Glandwr Ind** John Davies, Minister Erected before 1800 in Glandwr village [Independents, 1712]. still open Dec 2006

1851**Hermon Baptist** Walter Davies, Baptist Minister Erected in 1808 rebuilt 1863.Still open 1998

**Brynmyrnach Ind** chapel, Hermon Built 1888 still open Dec 2006

1851 **Tymawr Ind** Not a separate building, not used exclusively as a place of worship "Tymawr is a dwelling house licensed for religious exercises ...."John Davies, Minister, Glandwr

1851 **Antioch Ind** Simon Evans, Minister, Eglwysrwrw "It is also used as a day school .... " Erected in 1846 Seion Baptist chapel, Crymych Built 1900 Still open 1998 Antioch Sunday School,

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6s and 1s a day. There is no resident land proprietor but six farmers pay more than £100 per annum with no provision for education of the poor of which many are without any education. Many of the population can read and write. Information Hugh Howell Rector Newcastle Emlyn.

**Parish of Llanfyrnach – Village School---** This school is kept in a schoolhouse erected at the expense of the parish on the land of Mrs Lloyd of Bronwydd, close to the church yard. Mrs Lloyd is willing, I was informed by the Rector, to secure it by deed.

The schoolroom is in good repair, except the windows. The furniture consists of three desks one table and fourteen benches. The Rector subscribes £8 a year to teach 17 poor children.

The master has a good control over his scholars and pays much attention to them. The scholars are farmers mechanics, and labourers children, and were almost all well dressed.

They read the fifth chapter of St Matthew, many of them withease. To questions proposed by me, partly in English and partly in Welsh, they answered a few Scriptural questions but not very readily. Had poor knowledge of geography. But good on arithmetic and had knowledge of trigonometry and grammar. The above efficient day school is due to the exertions of the Rector.

27<sup>th</sup> January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

### **Mining Llanfyrnach**

**Fronlwyd Mine** A small silver-lead mine comprising two adits (both open) and an associated shaft, 500 yards west of Crymych village. Worked as a trial circa 1864 and in 1874. No structures survive.

**Llanfyrnach Mine.** Includes the **Llwyncelyn Mine**. Extensive silver-lead workings on either side of the Afon Taf 700 yards north east of Llanfyrnach Church, partially within Clydey parish.

The earliest documentary evidence of working on this site is for the setting of tributes on the Llandre section west of the river in 1752. At that date Llandre and the Llwyncelyn section, east of the river, were under separate ownership and worked independently. Amalgamated as one working and eventually brought under one owner, the mine was at work until the 1790s when drainage difficulties caused its abandonment.

Reworking commenced in about 1840 and continued unbroken until 1890. Peak production came

late in its life at a time of falling lead prices when the output of silver-lead ores was supplemented by a moderate amount of zinc ores. The mainstay of output at that time was a rich ore body, on the Water Lode, confined to the Llandeilo beds and dipping under the north western hill. This was worked from North Shaft to a depth of 96 fathoms below adit. When the lode was displaced by a cross course and not immediately relocated heavy drainage costs caused final abandonment in 1890 and the sale of the plant in the following year. A number of schemes for reworking the mine have been put forward but never implemented.

The Llanfyrnach site is relatively undisturbed, there having been no reworking of spoil or tailings, and it is one of the better examples of a late 19th century silver-lead mine in South Wales. Although in a ruinous state it displays a wide range of 19th century mining and dressing technology underlying which will be evidence of 18th century working. Any development or landscaping of the site should be monitored to prevent disturbance of sub surface stratigraphy, or at least record the evidence before it is lost.

The main features of the site are as follows -

18th century shallow shaft workings along outcrop of two veins on hillside to west of the river remain undisturbed. Other 18th century workings to the east covered by 19th century operations comprising three engine / winding shafts, various minor shafts and two adits all now filled or collapsed.

Boiler house (ruin) with round chimney (intact) at No.2 Engine Shaft, circa 1850.

Cornish style beam pumping engine house (ruin), originally housing a 40" cylinder engine, erected in 1860; adjacent to No.1 Engine Shaft.

Waterwheel pit (intact), pumping and winding, adjacent to No.1 Engine Shaft

Pumping and winding engine sheds (foundations only) adjacent to North Shaft .

Masonry lined pit for drawing machine circa 1860 (intact) adjoining Chain Shaft .

Ore hoppers and loading platform (substantial walling and support columns remaining) adjacent to North Shaft .

Tramway system (earthworks only) from North Shaft to spoil heaps and dressing floor; from Chain Shaft to spoil heaps east of river; and from dressing floors to tailing heaps.

Dressing floors including ore hoppers (ruin); four round buddles with associated waterwheel pit and settling tanks (earthworks); dressing waste heaps.

Spoil heaps, comprising extensive heaps from North Shaft on western hillside, 1880s; and from Chain Shaft on the east side of the river, 1860 - 70, all displaying indications of temporary tramway system.

Tailings heaps, with earlier heaps around dressing floor and extensive later heaps at southern end of site.

Leat system - comprising leat from stream to south east of site feeding pumping waterwheel to west of, and connected with, No.2 Engine Shaft, probably of 18th century origin (feeding stamps mill), with later compensation dam (earthworks); engine leat from Afon Taf to area of No.1 Engine Shaft, plus compensation dam two miles upstream at (substantial earthworks); and late 19th century turbine feed, leat system originating near Bwlch Stop to the west of Hermon with storage ponds on hill top to west of mine and pipeline under spoil heaps south of North Shaft (earthworks plus some in-situ pipes).

Offices and housing - including a building with flue system, possibly used as drying room, to west of No.1 Engine Shaft (ruin); mine captain's house and offices at (ruin); worker's housing, Brick Row formerly 12 back to back cottages (intact but much altered, inhabited) and Storehouse (ruin); lessees house, now known as Carregwen (intact and inhabited).

**Un-named Mine** SN 20163304 (approx.) Adit reportedly discovered near Glantaf. No historical detail available. Not yet positively identified on ground.

### **Llanfyrnach names for Jottings**

**Davis John** 18 Jun 1828 born Llanfyrnach Pembroke *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Davis John Phillip** 12 Jan 1823 born Llanfyrnach Pembroke Died 31 Dec 1887 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to **Nicholas Margaret** on 29 Jan 1878 at Salt Lake City Married to **Davis Maria** on 11 Apr 1846 at Abergavenny Parish Monmouth Wales Left Aberdare for USA on 20 February 1865 Arrived in New York City on 6 March 1865 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

**Howell David** 17 March 1775 Penrith Offence Theft of wool and a cheese  
Llanfyrnach Prosecutor **David, Hannah** Llanfyrnach, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Lloid Thomas** 1534 .clericus unde est rector Llanfyrnach church *Valor Eccl*

**Robert ?** early 1100. the son of **Stephen** constable of Cardigan Castle Llanfyrnach  
*Pembrokeshire parsons*

**Williams John** 17 March 1775 Llanfyrnach Yeoman Offence Theft of wool and a cheese. Llanfyrnach Prosecutor **David, Hannah** Llanfyrnach, widow Verdict Guilty to the value of 11d. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Williams John** 24 July 1827 Llanfyrnach Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, Llanfyrnach Carmarthen Prosecutor **Evan Samuel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

### **Llanvyrnach Hearth Tax 1670**

Howell Griffith	Llanvyrnach	H
James Morice	Llanvyrnach	H
Thomas Phillip	Llanvyrnach	H
James Phillip	Llanvyrnach	H2
Thomas Owen	Llanvyrnach	H2
Llewhelin John	Llanvyrnach	H2
Eynon John	Llanvyrnach	H
David Thomas Reynald	Llanvyrnach	H
John Phillip David	Llanvyrnach	H2
Owens Thomas	Llanvyrnach	H4
Thomas Lewis	Llanvyrnach	H2
Owen Roger	Llanvyrnach	H
Phillip Phillip David	Llanvyrnach	H2
James Elizabeth	Llanvyrnach	H
John David	Llanvyrnach	H
Griffith John Rees	Llanvyrnach	H
Morice Evan	Llanvyrnach	H

William David	Llanvyrnach	H
Morice Evan	Llanvyrnach	H
Phillip Morice	Llanvyrnach	H
Thomas Jennett	Llanvyrnach	H
John Duthgy	Llanvyrnach	H
Richard Lewis	Llanvyrnach	H
George John	Llanvyrnach	H
Morgan Henry	Llanvyrnach	H2
Thomas Reynald	Llanvyrnach	H
Devenalch John	Llanvyrnach	H2
Thomas Reynald	Llanvyrnach	H3
Rees Henry	Llanvyrnach	P
Pugh Lewis	Llanvyrnach	P
Harry James	Llanvyrnach	P
Jenkin James	Llanvyrnach	P
Lewis Ellinor	Llanvyrnach	P
John Johan	Llanvyrnach	P
? Katherine	Llanvyrnach	P
James Gwynllian	Llanvyrnach	P
Thomas Rees	Llanvyrnach	P
Richard Lewis	Llanvyrnach	P
Richard David	Llanvyrnach	P
Robert William	Llanvyrnach	P
John Sampson	Llanvyrnach	P
John Morice	Llanvyrnach	P
John James	Llanvyrnach	P

Griffith John Rees	Llanvyrnach	P
Thomas Richard	Llanvyrnach	P
Phillip Henry	Llanvyrnach	P
Jenkin Evan	Llanvyrnach	P
Evan Elizabeth	Llanvyrnach	P
Edward Lewis	Llanvyrnach	P
James Llewelin	Llanvyrnach	P
Howell Jennett	Llanvyrnach	P
Will Katherine	Llanvyrnach	P
Richard Maud	Llanvyrnach	P
Beavan Thomas David	Llanvyrnach	P
John Phillip taylor	Llanvyrnach	P
James Morice	Llanvyrnach	P
Prodderch John Rees	Llanvyrnach	P
Rees John	Llanvyrnach	P
David Mary	Llanvyrnach	P
John Anne	Llanvyrnach	P
Evan John	Llanvyrnach	P
Morice Griffith	Llanvyrnach	P

### **Sites of Interest**

#### **Arch Farm Cairn**

Scanty remains are left of this cairn which is situated on the farm called Arch about 400yds directly south of what is spelt on the Ord, sheets as Crugiau Dwy; by which is probably meant Crugiau duyw, the cairn of the god. The barrow has a base circumference of some 250 ft. a prostrate stone might possibly have been the cover of a cist –Visited 9<sup>th</sup> June 1915

#### **Crug bach.**



This apparently sepulchral mound is marked on the original 1in but not on the 6in Ord sheet. It stands immediately west of Crymmych Arms village on the south side of the lane leading from Henffordd to Fronlwyd. The base circumference is 250 ft and the height 3ft. It is grass grown and presents no sign of disturbance. Visited 9<sup>th</sup> June 1915

### **Maengwyn hir**

A white quartz stone, stated by popular tradition to have been thrown from the summit of Frenny fawr by St Samson. It now lies prostrate on the boundary line between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, 600 yds south of Castell y Blaidd tumulus in the parish of Clydai. Mr David Maurice who resides in the adjoining house remembers it stood erect on its present site. It was overturned some 48 years ago because it stood in the way of the plough. Its length above the ground when erect was 50 in and width 26in –Visited 17<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Meini Hiron**

About ½ mile west of the village of Llanfyrnach are three erect stones in close proximity.

1] in the north west corner of Parc y Maen on the farm of Nant y groes. The height from the ground to the somewhat pointed top is 72 in and the greatest width 28 in.

2] Also on Nant y Groes Farm. The stone has a height above ground of 104 in with a maximum width of 54 in. It is said on the farm that another and somewhat similar monolith stood near it. It was buried to facilitate ploughing.

3] About 200 yds north by west of the last stone are two adjoining erect stones. The field hedge has been brought up to the taller of the two; this rises 134 in above the soil. The second stone is 96 in above ground –Visited 16<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

The stones here enumerated are doubtless those described in Lewis's Tp Dict as “four large stones on the common above the church, visible at a great distance marking out, according to tradition the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near that spot.”

### **Caer at Glandwr**

An earthwork apparently circular, but much obliterated, stands on the third field west of Glandwr farm house. The bank is fairly perfect around the southern part of the circle; to the north it has been cultivated entirely away. In its length of 135 yds it only rises at its best to 3ft, and falls 5ft to the outside level. There is no trace of a ditch. According to the 6in Ord sheet a “sword, etc” were found here in the year 1808, but all enquiries respecting such a find have been without result. Visited 24<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **Mound**

A motte castle with traces of a bailey court, immediately north west of the parish church; on the 6in Ord sheet it is marked as a tumulus. The mound rises to a height of 25ft; its summit is 60 ft in

diameter. In the centre a depression of from 8 to 10 ft is surrounded with traces of stone foundations. There have a width of 8ft. The mound, the sides of which are heavily clothed with vegetation is being dug for gravel; otherwise it is well preserved. Between it and the churchyard are faint traces of the bailey –Visited 16<sup>th</sup> September 1914

### **Ffynnon Fyrnach**

About 1 ½ mile south of the parish church is a well which is known as Bernachs or Brynachs Well, traditionally stated to possess healing properties. The site is marked “spring” on the present 6in. Ord map, but on the earlier 1 in it is styled “Ffynnon deg” the fair well. The spot is not far from the source of the Dyfnant, and close to the ford over that streamlet called Rhyd y maengwyn. There is a Ffynnon wen, the white (of holy) well in the Carmarthenshire parish of Eglwys Fair a churig, a sjort mile south of the above.

### **Ty un nos**

A small cottage at Hermon 200 yds north west of Capel Bryn Mmynach, which calls for no mention as an antiquity apart from its name and the example it affords of a system that must have been fairly prevalent in Wales before the days of Inclosure Acts. This is a “One night house” as it is called; put up in accordance with an arrangement made between a man and his friends to erect a dwelling in one night on unenclosed land belonging to the lord of the manor, or ground over which he claimed to have control. All the materials having been got ready for the purpose, a night was fixed for the erection of a dwelling of turf and stones; a few domestic articles were taken in, a fire kindled in the hearth, and the family was in full possession by the morning; if possible a small garden patch was added. If the manorial magnate did not demolish the cot( a course which was seldom resorted to), or had not claimed it at a nominal rent within a year and a day of such erection, he could not afterwards interfere with it, but might continue to exact the small rent as evidence of his rights.

### **Ruins of Chapel and Burial Ground**

On the second field east off Tre Henry farm house is a circular enclosure which is known locally as “The Chapel”. Green mounds averaging one ft in height mark the former presence of a building about 24ft by 12 ft. The enclosure has a circumference of 300 ft, its south west boundary being a dry wall construction of small stones on which still stand a few aged trees. Visited 16<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Nant y Groes**

This is the name of a farm immediately north of Tre Henry chapel and burial ground, where there may have been a medieval cross, but of such there is no trace – Visited 16<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Bronze Celt**

A fine bronze celt was found in the year 1841 on land then recently enclosed and appropriated to the

farm of Yet wen in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caer (Carn?) near Glandwr, where it is said that a sword was unearthed in 1808. It is now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

### **Coins Roman**

In the year 1828 “Roman Coins” were found on the summit of Begney . No particulars of this hoard can be traced. One small silver coin of the find – too much worn for identification , but undoubtedly Roman – is carefully treasured up by a lady in the near locality to whom it passed from her grandfather, who had been present at the discovery – Seen 15<sup>th</sup> June 1920 RCAM

### **RCAHMW**

#### **Rhyd-Y-Garth Cross, Llanfyrnach**

A rough pillar-stone, built into a wall, but having previously served as a gatepost, is 1.7m tall and has an incised linear Latin cross inscribed upon it.

There are several other monoliths in the locality, RCAHMW J.Wiles 28.02.02

#### **Llanfyrnach Railway Station, Whitland And Cardigan Railway**

Llanfyrnach Railway Station was on the Whitland and Cardigan Railway (nprn 410169) and it opened in 1875. There was a single through line served by a passenger platform (on the up side) with a passing loop to the north or Cardigan end. Llanfyrnach Silver-Lead Mine (nprn 34019) lay a short distance beyond, on the north side of the railway, and was once served by a short siding from the railway. The station closed in 1962; the platform building and two-storey Station House both survive. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 26 January 2010.

## **Llangolman**

### **1839 Llangolman (Llan-Golman) Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

A parish, in the poor-law union of Narberth, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (N.) from Narberth; containing 255 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Golman, was formerly a chapelry under the parish of St. Mary's. It is pleasantly situated on the Eastern Cleddy river, in the eastern extremity of the county; and is bounded by the parish of Mynachlogdû on the north, by that of Llandissilio on the south, by Carmarthenshire on the east, and by the parish of Llandilo on the west. It is intersected by the turnpike-road from Newport to Narberth, and its northern part by that leading from Fishguard to Narberth; and comprises 2912 acres, of which a considerable portion is arable, and the rest pasture, with a few acres of woodland: the chief produce is barley and oats, with a little wheat. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views over the adjacent country embrace some interesting features: the gentlemen's seats are Llangolman and Plâs-y-Meibion. Slate of good quality is found in the parish, and some quarries are worked upon an extensive scale, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpetual curacy endowed with £800 royal bounty, with the living of Llandilo annexed, also endowed with £800 royal bounty: the total net income of the joint living is £97. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £110, of which £76. 6. 8. are payable to T. Bowen, Esq., the patron. The church is a plain edifice, forty-five feet long and fifteen wide. In the parish is a place of worship for Independents, called Llandilo chapel, in which a Sunday school is also held.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

#### **Llangolman**

Onwards to Llangolman, the country is crumpled up into a succession of hills and narrow, rocky dingles, whereby the numerous streamlets that enliven this locality find an outlet from the foothills of Precelly. In one of these dingles is St. Teilo's Well, a wayside spring frequented by that saint in days of yore.

**Llangolman Church**, perched on its isolated monticle, presents a sorry spectacle of desecration and decay ; its windows battered and broken, its roof open to the vault of heaven, while the rusty bell hangs cracked and useless in the dilapidated turret.

## **Quakers**

(Acc/to A History of Quakers in Pembrokeshire by Stephen Griffith.)

THE SUFFERERS. No dates are given for imprisonment in Haverfordwest.

"The following were certainly residents of the County of Pembroke:"

Llangolman Lewis James

## **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

No description or valuation of this benefice is contained in the *Valor Eccl.* George Owen states that

it was a curacy which, together with the curacy of Llandeilo, belonged to the vicarage of Maenclochog, that vicarage being in the patronage of the Queen, as part of the possessions of the monastery [of St. Dogmaels]. - (*Owen's Pem.*) See under Maenclochog.

In 1536 - 7 a lease of the rectories of Maenclochog, Llandeilo, and Llangolman was granted by the Crown to John Leche of La Hadden [Llawhaden] in South Wales. - *State Papers*

The living according to *Bacon's Liber Regis* (1786) was united to Llandeilo and Maenclochog and the same authority gives the following details in regard to it:- Llangolman Cur- (St Colman). Hugh Bowen, clerk,

On 11 July, 1877, the livings of Maenclochog, Llandeign and Llangolman were united under an Order in Council.

The earliest mention of an incumbent of this curacy is William Crowther in 1765.

### **The Parish Church dedicated to St Colman.**

Llangolman church stands on high ground just to the south of the main village. The current building is Victorian or early Victorian with little to show of the original medieval building that once stood on the site. Of historical interest is the recording in the 19th century of a stone gate post about 100 to 200 yards from the churchyard. This stone, known as the Maen-ar-Golman (the stone upon Golman) is about 7 feet tall with a number of cross markings carved on the top stone. The stone appears to have no inscriptions. The local belief is that Golman is buried nearby.

### **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.**

The church was rebuilt from its foundations in 1866, and nothing of archaeological interest remains.

The oldest tombstone to be noticed, that of Stephen Lewis of Llangolman bears the date 1778  
– Visited 8th October 1914

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Llangolman (S. Colman).— An Elizabethan Chalice, 6 in. in height, with its Paten cover. The foot of the latter has been replaced by an ivory knob. Both pieces bear the maker's mark only, viz. <sup>^</sup>jjj<sup>^</sup>. The decoration as usual with this maker's vessels, consists of two bands round the bowl. The upper encloses woodbine foliage and intersects three times, whilst a spray of foliation is carried above and below each intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "+ POCVLVM » ECLESIE w DE « LLANGOLMAN »". Between the bowl and the stem and also on the base is a band of vertical line moulding. Diam. of bowl, 3 in. The Paten cover measures 3 in. in diameter, and is quite plain.

Besides a brass Alms-dish there is also a Paten of plated metal, 7 in. in diam. In the centre of its six-lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram. Underneath is inscribed " Llangolman Church

Rebuilt by Voluntary Contributions. Reopened 6 July 1866. Thomas Walters, Incumbent; William Gibby, Stephen Evans, Churchwardens. This Paten is the Gift of Griffith Phillips of Cardiff".

1851 Llangolman Parish Church "Llangolman and Llandilo are consolidated, Llandilo is in ruin..."  
George Harries, Maenclochog

1929 Parish entry for Mynachlogddu with Llangolman

St Dogmael&St Colman (Llangolman)Incumbent and Curates; W Evans

### **Nonconformist Chapel**

Llandilo Congregational chapel, (appears just within Llangolman parish although part of Llandilo village).The current Llandeilo chapel was built in 1882 though earlier Chapel structures are recorded in the immediate vicinity.

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write.

### **Llangolman Parish Hearth Tax 1670**

Morgan Morice	Llangolman	h3
Griffiths David Rees	Llangolman	h
Rees LLewhelin	Llangolman	h
William Thomas	Llangolman	h
Morice James David	Llangolman	h2
Thomas Morice	Llangolman	h
James Lewis	Llangolman & Pennsylvania	H2
John Thomas	Llangolman	h

Thomas John	Llangolman	h
Lewis David	Llangolman	h
Jones Thomas	Llangolman	h
Lewis David	Llangolman	h
John John ap	Llangolman	h2
James Thomas	Llangolman	h
Jones Thomas	Llangolman	h
David Thomas William	Llangolman	h1
Lloyd James esq	Llangolman	h8
David Llewhwlin	Llangolman	h2
Thomas David	Llangolman	h2
John Morgan	Llangolman	h2
Rees James	Llangolman	p
James Thomas	Llangolman	p
John Humphrey	Llangolman	p
Evan James	Llangolman	p
David William	Llangolman	p
Young Rees	Llangolman	p
Harry Thomas	Llangolman	p
Thomas David	Llangolman	p
James John	Llangolman	p
Thomas John	Llangolman	p
Phillips William	Llangolman	p
John Rees	Llangolman	p
John John ap	Llangolman	p
Rees Margaret	Llangolman	p
Thomas Evan	Llangolman	p
John Thomas	Llangolman	p
Griffiths Roger	Llangolman	p

John James	Llangolman	p
David Morgan	Llangolman	p
David Evan	Llangolman	p
Rees Jennett	Llangolman	p
Phillipps Evan	Llangolman	p
Lloyd Jenkin	Llangolman	p

## **Sites of Interest**

### **Llangolman House;Llangolman Farm, Llangolman**

Apparently straight forward 18th C. Welsh house, but although most of the current house probably dates from the 18th century, the rear wing of the house has an older structure that includes barrel vaulting. There are two vaults one above the other. The lower vault covers the underlying cellar which has three rooms. The end room in the cellar and deepest includes a fresh water well. The first room, entered from an open arched doorway includes square holes in the vaulted ceiling that allowed butter to be easily dropped into the cellar for storage. Above the cellar vault is a second vaulted ceiling.

A 2-storey house with a slate pitched roof, stone end stacks, 3-window front (sash windows) and a modern projecting porch.RCAHMW

## **RCAM**

### **Burial Places**

“There are two long mounds, apparently burial places. The local legend reports that the combatants slain in a battle were interned in these; victors in one, vanquished in the other. They do not appear to be Stone Age long barrows” *Pem Arch Survey*

The mounds could not be found. They are either completely overgrown or have been levelled, or the location is erroneously given

### **Waun Clun Coch Circles**

Owing to the and almost impenetrable overgrowth on the site it is impossible to be certain of the character of the remains that exist here. There are several more or less pronounced saucer shaped depressions within a nearly circular dry stone wall, forming an enclosure of about 200ft



diameter; but whether the remains are those of a series of hut dwellings in the last stages of decay and ruin, or whether the pit like hollows have been formed by the uprooting of a circle of huge boulders, it is impossible under present conditions to decide. Richard Fenton was here about the year 1800, and the melancholy disorder which prevails may be due to his ill regulated zeal. (*Tour* 351). Visited 19<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **The Gaer, Bryn Golman**

In a field on the farm of Bryn Golman, called Gaer Meadow are slight evidences of an earthwork, but it has been so defaced that it is impossible to judge of its former nature or extent. The enclosed area is about 225ft across. There are slight indications that the entrance was to the west where a modern hedge crosses the circle. Visited 8<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

### **Castell Pengawsai ( known locally as Castell Blaenllechog).**

This is a small circular enclosure having a diameter of about 50 ft, situated about 180 yds west of Pengawsai farm house. The surrounding earth bank rises to a maximum height of 6ft, but has been removed for a section of the circuit. Outside is a broad ditch now only 2ft deep and in places altogether filled up, doubtless with the contents of the denuded and demolished bank. The entrance facing east has been altered. The earthwork would appear to possess many characteristics of the medieval moated homestead, though the latter is usually rectangular in form. The surrounding area is level, and the enclosure itself so feebly defended as to make it improbable that it was intended primarily for defence. Visited 18<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Clun Saithmaen**

“from a longstone which formerly stood in this farmyard six others in different directions could at one time be seen” (**Pem arch Survey p24**)

About 200 yds away in a north west by west direction, the Survey reports a monolith which “stands against a bridge and has marks of chiselling on it” This stone is not indicated on the Ord sheet and could not be located.

The sites denoted by the following place names probably indicate the former presence of several of the “saith maen which are visible from one of them:-

#### **Parc Maen Hir**

#### **Parc main [? maen} hir**

#### **Parc Maen issa, canol, ucha.**

#### **Meine Hirion**

**Garn and Garn issa** – No indication of an antiquity

**Parc Garn** On the farm of Pen Nebo

**Parc yr hen gireh [? gaerau]** A neighbouring house called Caerau indicates the former presence of several monuments.

**Fron Garn** On Mynydd bach

### **Llangolman Slate Quarries**

Geologically the area has a seam of Lakeland green slate running roughly east-west along the Taf Valley. The slate is generally of a greenish-gray or light blue colour. Many of these quarries are located near Llangolman Farm with one of the quarries located immediately north of the farmhouse. The slate itself was exploited at least as early as 1860 although there is some suggestion that the Gilfach quarry may have been worked as early as the 16th century. The slate industry went into decline after the 1890s and by the 1930s quarries were closed due to competition from cheaper sources although Gilfach quarry was still in operation until 1987.

## **Llanllawer (Llanhawer)**

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is one resident land proprietor William Gwynne of Court and three farmers paying more than £100 rent per annum but no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population can read and write.

### **Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis**

LLANLLAWER (LLAN-LLAWEN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Fishguard; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county, and on the river Gwayn, which falls into Fishguard bay. It comprises 1163 acres, of which nearly one-third is mountainous, the remainder being inclosed and cultivated. The scenery is finely varied, combining features of picturesque beauty with mountains of rugged aspect; and the distant views extend over a remarkably interesting tract of country. Court House, in the parish, is a good family mansion, occupying an agreeable situation. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the living of Llanerchllwydog; the church is not remarkable for any architectural details. On the side of Llanllawer mountain, which terminates in a rocky point, and is hence called the Maiden's Breast, numerous Druidical relics and ancient carneddau are profusely scattered, supposed to have been places of sepulture; and adjoining is a mineral well, formerly in high repute for its efficacy in the cure of ague and other diseases, but now neglected.

### **1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales**

described Llanllawer like this:

LLANLLAWER, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Gwayn, 2 miles ESE of Fishguard, and 12 NNW of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Posttown, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,202. Real property, £687. Pop., 117. Houses, 21. Court House is a chief residence. Much of the surface is hill. There are Druidical and other antiquities. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanychlwydog, in the diocese of St. David's.

### **Church St David**

Tiny church in prehistoric stone ring, strangely marked stone used as lintel to doorway has a fish inscribed on it acc/to Roger Worsley he believes 2nd C.

Church largely rebuilt in 1859. There is a holy well also used a cursing well (only 2 exist in Wales).

Two 7c stones with a Latin cross used as gateposts to churchyard

Nearby Neolithic cromlechs and standing stones and the Parc y Meirw stone alignments.

### **Parish Church dedicated to St David Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

This is a practically new church on the foundations of an earlier one which had fallen into great decay, and was taken down in the rear 1860, the old material being used for the new building. The church calls for no description here, the only item of archaeological interest preserved from the earlier building being the so-called "weeping stone" This occupies its original site at the ground level of the extreme north west angle of the nave. Partly hidden within a plain niche is a circular hollowed stone, doubtless once a stoup, 29 in in diameter, the basin itself being 11in across and 6in deep. The cavity holds about a gallon, and is said never to become dry. On the occasions of three surprise visits to it in the exceptional dry summer of 1915 the basin was full. An aged parishioner Mr Thomas of Parc Coitan Arthur, has no recollection of ever seeing it dry. Visited August 1915

### **Incised Stones**

In the churchyard wall, on either side of the entrance gate , are two stones, each bearing an incised cross, but showing no inscriptions. In their present position the backs and sides of the stones cannot be examined.

1] a round header slab 26in by 14 ½ in with a Latin cross 23in by 13 in.

2] an irregularly shaped slab 38in bt 27 in bearing an incised Latin cross 20in by 14 in.

### **St David's Church, Llanllawer RCAHMW**

St David's Church was a chapelry during the post-conquest period, belonging to the Deanery of Cemais. It is home to four medieval cross-incised stones . Two are incorporated into the churchyard wall, with the other two incorporated into the present church building. The pattern of one of the latter includes a linear Latin cross with a lozenge shaped ring at its upper end, and with stones at St Tecwyn's Church, Llandecwyn , St Tanwg's Church, Llandanwg and St Sulien's Church, Silian is one of only four examples in Wales. Llanllawer Holy Well also known as Ffynnon Gapan is located some 40m north-east of the church. The well reportedly had a reputation for its miraculous healing powers, and was reputedly particularly effective in curing sore eyes. In 1998 the church had been redundant for some years.

The form of the medieval church building is unknown. It was entirely rebuilt in 1860, on the same location as its predecessor, but retaining nothing from the earlier fabric.

The current church is constructed of limestone and slate rubble. It consists of two-bayed chancel, wider two-bayed nave, vestry (north of the chancel) south porch and west single bellcote. There is a re-used stoup set within a niche in the north-west angle of the nave. It is filled by a spring which permeates up through the church walls.

Sources include: Cambria Archaeology, 2000, Carmarthenshire Churches, gazetteer, 48  
Edwards, N, 2007, A Corpus of early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales: Volume II N Vousden, RCAHMW, 30 May 2013

### **Inscribed Stones, St David's Church, Llanllawer RCAHMW**

This group of stones is scheduled, and includes four cross-incised pillar stones, two of which are set either side of the churchyard gate, the other two being built into the fabric of St David's Church. The former are both thought to date to the ninth-eleventh century. One of the latter, also thought to date to this time, is built into the external west vestry wall. It is decorated with a linear Latin cross with a lozenge shaped ring at its upper end. It is one of only three definite examples in Wales, The fourth stone is thought to be ninth-tenth-century in date.

Sources include: Edwards, N, 2007, A Corpus of early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales: Volume II N Vousden, RCAHMW, 30 May 2013

### **The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.**

The church has been rebuilt but has at one corner a "weeping stone" ie. a spring said to never run dry.

### **Redundant Church Church of St David, Llanllawer**

at Llanllawer was for sale in 2012 at **£25,000.--**

#### **Sale discription:-**

Standing in a commanding position above the Gwaun valley and within sight of Mynydd Dinas, this Victorian reconstruction replaced a C12/13. church, itself probably built on a pre-Christian sacred site. Nearby is a Holy Well and there is also a small water-fill hollow under the north wall of the church. On either side of the entrance gate are pillar stones with engraved crosses and the graveyard is a roughly circular shape suggesting ancient origin.

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

This benefice, originally a chapel, has always been appendant to the barony of Kemes, and in 1594 it was annexed to Llanychllwyddog chapel. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

No valuation of this benefice is given in the *Valor Eccl.*, and *Bacons Liber Regis* contains only the following brief reference under the heading 'Not in Charge':- Llanllawer Chapel.

The earliest institution to Llanllawer of which there is record is of Peter Lewis, who also held Llanychllwydog. From that date all subsequent incumbents held both benefices.

**Clergy CCed Llanllawer with Llanllawer**

Owen , Evan	1626		
Lloyd, Jenkinus	1663	Rector	_
Lloyd, Jenkin..	1663	Rector	_
Picton, Owenum	1663	Rector	_
Picton, Oweni	1663	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Rector _
Williams, Owen	1664	Curate	_
Lewis, Petrus	1674	Rector	_
Lloyd, Jenkini	1675	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Rector _
Lloyd, Edward	1675	Rector	_
Lloyd, Davidem	1675	Rector	
Lloyd, David	1675	Rector	_
Lloyd, David	1692	Rector	_
Lewis, Petrus	1694	Rector	_
Morris, Hugo	1714	Curate	_
Lewis, Petrus	1714	Rector	_
Morris, Hugo	1717	Curate	_
Lewis, Petrus	1717	Rector	_
Lewis, Petrus	1718	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector _
Gosse, Henricus	1718	Rector	_
Goffe, Henricus	1719	Rector	_
Morris, David	1720	Curate	_
Goffe, Henricus	1720	Rector	_

Laugharne, Gulielmus	1721	Rector	_
Gosse, Henricus	1721	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector _
Holland, Nicholas	1736	Curate	_
Laugharne, William	1758	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Rector
Morgan , Simon	1765	Curate	
Morgan , Simon	1770	Curate	
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector	
Laugharne , William	1784	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector	
Evans , David	1788	Curate	
Evans , David	1795	Curate	
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Vac ( <i>cession</i> )	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1804	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1825	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Williams Thomas, Watkin	1825	Rector	
Fenton , Samuel	1826	Stipendiary Curate	

1851 Llanllawer Parish Church, annexed to the Mother Church of Llanychllwydog Wilkin William Thomas, Rector

1929 St Brynach & Parish Church (Llanllawer) Incumbent and Curates; W G Williams

**Nonconformist Chapels: None found**

**Llanllawer Names for Jottings**

**Gwynne** ? **Mrs** Court house Llanllawer *The Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*

**Lewis Peter** Llanllawer Chapel *Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Mendus Lettice** 26 February 1800 Dinas Widow Offence Receiving stolen sheep  
Prisoner aged 46 Llanllawer Prosecutor **Gwynne, John** Llanllawer, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Thomas David** 25 February 1800 Dinas Husbandman Offence Theft of food, cheeses  
Recognizance refers to Breaking into a cheese house Prisoner aged 39 Llanllawer  
Prosecutor **Gwynne John**, Llanllawer, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

### Hearth Tax

**Bateman Anne** 1670 Llanllawerne H3 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Bateman Eynon** 1670 Llanllawerne H3 Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**Bateman Thomas** 1670 Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David Arthur** 1670 Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David Jenkin** 1670 Llanllawerne P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David John** 1670 Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

**David Thomas** 1670 Llanllawerne H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*



<b>Griffith</b>	<b>Phillip</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Gwyllim</b>	<b>James</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Harry</b>	<b>Griffith</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Harry</b>	<b>Phillip</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Hugh</b>	<b>Anne</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>James</b>	<b>Owen</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>John</b>	<b>Anne</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	H	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>John</b>	<b>James</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Morice</b>	<b>Margarett</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Morice</b>	<b>Owen</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	H2	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Owen</b>	<b>Margarett</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>Owen</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
<b>William</b>	<b>Anne</b>	1670	Llanllawerne	P	Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

## **Sites of Interest**

### **Holy Well RCAM**

In the enclosure of Ymyl yr Eglwys “the churchyard precincts” just outside the churchyard wall to the north east, is the well noted by Fenton (tour 570) as “a sainted well abundantly supplied with the purest water, that once had the reputation of most miraculous efficacy in various disorders, and was consequently much frequented; but of late years its virtues got into disrepute, or the popular faith in them so weakened that the visitors and votive offerings are very few.” On the day of the inspection the well was much overgrown and the flow of water weak. The spring is enclosed by a chamber or well head of rough masonry measuring 6 ½ ft from the rudely vaulted crown to base; it is evidently constructed for total immersion. The Rev T G Mortimore, a recent vicar recollected people resorting to the well “and if they wished good they threw in straight pins, and if evil, crooked pins. The water was supposed to be good for sore eyes and when resorted to by a man from Fishguard he threw in a coin as an oblation” (Pemb Arch Survey) – Visited 17th August 1915

Llanllawer Well; Ffynnon Gapan, Llanllawer RCAHMW

Llanllawer holy well, also known as Ffynnon Gapan, is located some 40m north-east of St David's Church, Llanllawer. Thought to have been constructed for bodily immersion, the well reportedly had a reputation for its miraculous healing properties, and was especially renowned for curing sore eyes. Coins and pins were reputedly thrown into the well as offerings, and bent pins were thrown in as curses.

The stone well chamber is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It measures some 3.5m x 1.5m, and the chamber is corbelled to a pointed arch. In 1966 the well was noted to have dried up.

Sources include: Jones, F, 1992, The Holy Wells of Wales N Vousden, RCAHMW, 30 May 2013

### **Mynydd Llanllawer, Pillow Mound RCAHMW**

The mound, which is composed of mixed grade stones and overgrown with heather and gorse, measures 13.7m long (NW-SE) by 3.8m wide with a height of about 1m. It is flanked on its long sides by shallow ditches, no more than 0.2m deep.

The appearance of the mound, long, thin and sharply profiled, is typical of late pillow mounds. Its location close to the interface between farmland and open common would be consistent with Post-Medieval, say 18th century, attempts at rabbit farming. visited DKL 26.2.96

Parc Maenhir Stone, Llanllawer parc Maenhir Stone, Llanllawer RCAHMW

Monolith, 2.4m high, in a field named Park Maen Hir, half way to becoming a gatepost. J.Wiles 14.03.02

## **RCAM**

### **Parc Y Marw Alignment**

The earliest notice of this alignment would seem to be the following by Rev E L Barnwell:-

In the north part of Pembrokeshire is a single line of stones of great size which Fenton does not

mention although he deliberately pulled to pieces a fine cromlech near it [?Coitan Arthur, – Fenton died in 1821 and this cromlech was not razed until 1844] and which seems to have been connected with this row of stones, for it was probably continued further northwards than at present. On referring to the Ord. Map, a little to the right of the work 'Lanllawer' will be seen the position of the line called on the map 'parc y marw'(field of the dead). And a little further to the east, but slightly to the north, is marked down the cromlech .. of which only some small fragments remain. The line of stones is parallel to the narrow road, and if continued would pass within a few paces of the ruined cromlech. Here the name points to the character of the monument; for experience has shown that local names of this kind in Wales, handed down from time immemorial, may be generally depended upon. Local tradition, however, adds an account of a desperate battle fought on the spot among the pillar stones themselves .. The height of the stones is not so striking, as their lower part is embedded in the tall bank of earth that the duty of an ordinary hedge, but some of them are full 16ft long.. There are no traces to be discovered of any second or other lines of stones...

Our Officer, on the date of inspection, was fortunate in having the personal guidance of Mr Samuel Thomas (age 75) of Parc Coitan Arthur, who has a lifelong knowledge of this district, and takes a special interest in the site. All the stones have somewhat square tops, with the exception of N02 which is pointed. Two have fallen in the lifetime of Mr Thomas, but that gentleman had no knowledge of some “incised curious lines which are not modern work,” said Mr Barnwell to have been seen by him on one of the stones, and which Laws describes as “a horseshoe-shaped mark, evidently made by man, and seemingly not recent” --They could not be found by our Inspector – Visited 17th August 1915.

### **Coitan Arthur**

This stone known as Coitan Arthur, Arthur's Quoit – probably the capstone or supporter of a demolished cromlech stood in a field appurtenant to the farm of Trellwyn ucha. It was destroyed about the year 1844. “The Rev T G Mortimore remonstrated with the destroyer, and with a view of inducing him to desist reminded him of the old saying that ill luck befell those who destroyed the Druid's altars. Some years afterwards the vandal admitted that the house he had built of the stones had not brought him good luck!” (Pem Arch Survey) – Visited 17th August 1915

### **Parc caer**

A Field on the farm of Court, a name that probably belongs to the period of Welsh land tenure, and that may have itself succeeded a site of tribal gatherings. There is now no appearance of antiquarian interest – Visited 17th August 1915.

### **Parc y garn and Maenllwyd**

On the farm of Pen y mynydd. The names point to former monuments of which no signs at present remain. The maenllwyd may be a natural object. Visited 17th August 1915.

### **Parc Maenhir**

A field on the farm of Trellwyn with no sign of a standing stone Visited 17 August 1915.

### **Rocking stone**

At the spot indicated on the northern boundary of the parish, the Pem Arch Survey locates a Rocking Stone “which has not been thrown out of balance” It is not marked on the 6in Ord sheet and our Inspecting Officer was not able to discover it. To the east of the above site the Ord sheet prints “Piles of Stones” the usual heaps marking the line of demarcation between adjoining parishes. Visited 17th August 1915.

**Parc y Marw.**

The field next west to the alignment is marked on the 6in Ord sheet as the site of an antiquity though nothing visible on the ground to justify the description. The tradition still current in the locality as to the spot, is that "a lady, clad all in white" appears to those who are rash enough to walk that way by night; and so ancient is this tradition .. That a short distance from the stones, a footpath by long use become public, turns across the fields to the left making a detour of nearly a mile before it leads again into the road. During daytime the peasants do not think it necessary to take the roundabout course. Arch Camb

**Llanwnda**

Llanwnda is a rural village and historical parish to the north of the Welsh county of Pembrokeshire and part of the community of Pencaer. It lies some two miles northwest of the port of Fishguard and is inside the boundaries of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

To the north of the village is the rocky outcrop of Garnwnda, which was the site of a French soldiers' camp during the Battle of Fishguard. On the north side of Garnwnda is a prominent cromlech excavated by John Fenton in 1847.

A fascinating hamlet with a boulder-strewn rough "village green" (with remnants of stone circles on it?) and a simple unpretentious bellcote church. There has been a church here since early Christian times, and Asser the friend of King Alfred, was educated here. There are a number of inscribed stones in the vicinity, and prehistoric remains are abundant. There is a suggestion that the village green may have remains of a stone circle on it.

**1833 Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

Llanwnda (Llan-Wyndav), a parish in the hundred of Dewisland?, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 1/2 miles (North. West.) from Fishguard, containing 1046 inhabitants. This place appears to be of very remote antiquity, and the adjoining district is supposed to have been a favourite resort of the ancient Druids. That there was a principal station for the solemnization of their rites is plainly indicated by the number of Druidical. remains that are scattered over the parish and throughout the vicinity, and also from various adjacent spots which still retain the names "Llan Druidion," "Fynnon Druidion," and others of similar import and origin. Near Fynnon Druidion were found five instruments of flint, supposed to have been used in flaying the victims devoted to sacrifice; and in the vale below is a circular earthwork, marked out by a solitary erect stone, probably to defend the pass of a small stream by which it is skirted, and perhaps also to protect the avenue to the

consecrated region. According to tradition, an ancient town called Trêv Culhwch is said to have existed here at a very early period, of which evidence is frequently obtained in the foundations of ancient buildings which still obstruct the plough in various parts of the farm on which it is situated.

About the year 1076, Trehaern ab Caradoc, Prince of North Wales, led his forces into South Wales, for the purpose of subjecting this country to his dominion, and at Pwlhgwttic was boldly encountered by Rhys ab Owain, the reigning prince, with all the forces he could levy: here, after a long and sanguinary conflict, Rhys was at length defeated, with the loss of most of his army, and being himself closely pursued by the victor, he was at length taken prisoner with his brother Howel, and both were put to death by Trehaern in revenge for the murder of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, which they had previously committed.

The French effected a landing on this part of the coast in the year 1797, and, after plundering the inhabitants for some time, the soldiers becoming insubordinate through excess, their commander found it necessary to make an unconditional surrender to the local forces brought against him by Earl Cawdor.

The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by St. George's channel, and on the east by Fishguard bay, forming a promontory with a bold and precipitous shore, and indented by several small bays, the soundings within half a mile of the coast being from seven to twenty fathoms. The surrounding scenery is diversified with features of romantic grandeur; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the channel and the adjacent country, which abounds with objects of interest. Off the north-western coast, in Garregonnen bay, are two small islets of a similar name. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. 2 ½ d, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Canons in the cathedral church of St. David's, to whom the rectorial tithes are appropriated.

The church, dedicated to St. Gwyndav, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. William Hugh, in 1778, bequeathed £20 to the poor not receiving parochial relief.

A strong chain of well-connected forts, extending in a direction from east to west throughout the whole length of the parish, is said to be of British origin: that on Garn vawr rock comprises an extensive area, enclosed by strong ramparts of uncemented stones, on the most accessible parts, flanked with portions of the rock which project in the form of natural bastions. On the summit of the hill above Goodwick pier is a rocking-stone, weighing about five tons, and so nicely poised as to yield to the slightest pressure. A little beyond it are three remarkable cromlechs in a right line, of which two have been overturned, but one still preserves its original position. Another cromlech stands on the ledge of rock just above the village, the table stone of which is fifteen feet in length, nine feet in width, and of an average thickness of two feet; and to the west of the site of the ancient town of Trêv Culhwch are the majestic remains of several cromlechs, of which one, more perfect

than the rest, has a table stone fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet and a half in thickness. On opening a cairn, in 1826, for the purpose of widening a road near the sea, in this parish was found a brass instrument, about nine inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together; it is now in the possession of D.O. Lewis, Esq., of Swansea, but no satisfactory conjecture has been offered as to the use to which it was applied. Near Trêv Asser, in this parish, is a tumulus surrounded with a moat, which, on being opened some years since, was found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of its having been a place of sepulture.

Trêv Asser is said to have been the birthplace of Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great. The celebrated Archdeacon Giraldus Cambrensis, who attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, while preaching the crusades throughout the principality, and is better known for his literary works and numerous ecclesiastical appointments, was for some time incumbent of this parish.

The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £382. 7.

### **1847 State of Education in Wales**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write.

### **Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins**

Llanwnda little out-of-the-way village. The church stands in an isolated position overlooking a piece of

rough ground that does dut)- as village ' green," a place scattered over with gray tumbled stones that seem to group themselves into the lines of rude hut-circles. Two or three low thatched cottages, that might pass for Irish cabins, appear to have been ' dumped ' down haphazard, and

look old enough to have seen Giraldus Cambrensis when he held the benefice here.

Built in a strong, simple manner well-suited to its exposed situation, Llanwnda Church has some characteristic features. Above the western gable rises a low double bell-cot, while a similar but smaller erection for the sanctus bell divides nave from chancel roof. As we enter the low-

browed porch, we espy a cross of archaic type carved upon a stone slab in the outer wall; and two similar crosses are to be seen upon the exterior of the chancel gable.

The nave retains its dark, oaken timbered roof, having a rudely carved head upon the eastern side of one of its ancient beams. The openings to the rood-loft are now blocked up, but at the time of the French incursion these apertures afforded a hiding-place to a servant - maid and child, who peeped out in trepidation whilst a gang of ruffians played havoc in the sacred edifice, setting fire to everything inflammable they could lay hands upon.

After some little persuasion Mary Reece, the sprightly nonagenarian care-taker, is prevailed upon to produce the communion chalice for our inspection. This little vessel has a history of its own, having been stolen by a Frenchman, who endeavoured to dispose of it at Carmarthen, trying to pass off" the word Llanwnda engraved upon the cup as La Vendee, a name of France. The chalice, which is much cracked and dented from the rough handling it has undergone, bears upon the exterior the inscription : poculum ecclesie DE LLANWNDA.

### **Church St Gwyndaf**

The church of St Gwyndaf is a Grade II listed building

- small bellcoted church with strange severed head wooden carvings on the roof beams.

Giraldus Cambrensis held living in 12c. It was restored in 1870's.

There has been a church on the site since pre Norman days the monk Asser later an adviser to King Alfred and co founder of Oxford University, was educated here.

Outside the church there is an incised Dark Ages grave slab with what appears to be a head, there are also inscribed stones from c600AD, a Holy well and Pilgrims crosses.

Neolithic burial Chamber.

### **The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles**

The Church serves the wide headland of Pen-caer with its scattered farmsteads farmsteads and cottages. It has a double bellcote and sanctus. There are 5 cross incised stones built into the exterior wall of the church, one of which has a stylised human face. During the French invasion of 1797 a French Officer stole the chalice and, when trying to sell it in Carmarthen said that he had brought it from France and that the inscription LANVNDA was a rendering of La Vendée. Below is the rugged coastline of Pen-caer, a peninsular having many prehistoric remains including burial chambers at Garnwen, Penrhiw, Garnwnda and Garn Gyllweh, and an Iron Age fort on Garn Fawr.

The French landed at Carreg Wastad on this coast.

### **1994 The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.**

Much of the church is of 1881. The north aisle containing a rood-loft staircase and porch are both vaulted. Features of interest are the two piscinae, the crosses on the chancel walls and the head of a priest on a 15c roof beam.

### **1921 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1921 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Gwyndaf.**

The church was rebuilt in 1881 on the earlier foundations. On plan the structure shows a chancel 23 ½ ft by 14ft nave 20ft by 14 ft, north aisle 18ft by 8 ¼ ft south aisle 22 ft by 8ft, a south porch 8ft square. The north aisle and porch retain their vaulted ceilings, and a single trifoliated lancet in the north wall of the chancel has been reconstructed. The porch has a peep hole to the south aisle, and stone seats. In the wall of the north aisle or chapel are the remains of a stairway, and near by is a rude corbel. The font is, 19in ,internally, 15in square with a depth of 10 ½ in. It stands on a plain shaft and base of two steps. A stone bench runs along the west wall. Two piscinas, discovered during the reconstruction have been inserted, one a plain circular bowl in the south wall of the chancel; the other square in shape in the east wall of the south aisle, which would seem to have been its original position in what may have been a chantry chapel. Some of the medieval roof beams have been utilised to the present nave and on one of them is carved in high relief the head of a tonsured priest which appears to be of the early 15<sup>th</sup> century date. The bell-cote is double; a sanctus bell cote remains above the east gable of the nave.

*(Glynne Notes (Arch Camb 1897 p47)*

### **Crosses**

Built into the exterior walls of the chancel, where they are showing signs of weathering , are several crosses discovered during the restoration of the building.

A Cross of which the lower arm was probably intended to correspond in length with the upper, but has it made a trifle longer. The cross is enclosed within a margin which follows the outline of the inner figure, thus making the design into that of a double lined cross; the outer measurements are 19 in by 14 in.

This cross is 17in by 10in; it bears “three transverse bars distinctly marked at the head of the cross, two being possibly intended to mark the 'titulus' or inscription over the head of the Saviour” (Westwood). These transverse bars are more probably intended for a rude canopy above the crosshead.



A plain incised cross with a single line border and rounded head; 16in by 9 ½ in in measurement.

A fragment bearing what is probably part of a plain incised cross of single lines within a circle, but having the two remaining quadrants divided into irregular spaces intended to represent rough cusps – This could not be found.

An incised and ornamental gravestone which was found buried in the wall of the parish church in 1881 and of which the late Professor Westwood gave the following account in *Arch Camb* for 1882 p 104. "the portion of the stone which still remains is 54in long and 18in wide and is marked with a large rudely formed face surrounded by four parallel lines forming the outline of the face; above which is a St Andrew's cross, each limb of which is also formed of four straight incised lines. Below the face the incised lines are continued obliquely on each side representing the shoulders of the figure, the space between the face and the shoulders forming a triangle. There is a certain irregularity in the arrangements of the lines although the general effect appears at first sight to be uniform. The figured portion of the stone is 36 in long. This stone is set in the outside of the east wall of the south chapel.

### **Ecclesiastical Figure**

Found by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the day of his visit underneath one of the sittings in the south transept but unnoticed by any previous writer, is a fragment of what appears to have been the carved capital of the churchyard cross. It shows part of the figure of a cleric his right hand raised in blessing, his left clasping a staff. The upper part of the head and feet are unfortunately missing. The height of the fragment is 9 inches.

### **Fragments**

On a stone ledge inside the porch and above the outer entrance, are two loose fragments of stone bearing carved work. They are possibly portions of the carved cross head just mentioned; or may be parts of the crosshead conjecturally restored and illustrated in *Arch Camb* 1899 p 43 – Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921

### **1851 Llanwnda, St. Gwyndaf**

Llanwnda Parish Church "The Church of Llanwnda is situated on the Northern side of the parish, the bulk of the population is at the foot of a steep hill on the Southern side" A H Richardson, Minister

MH Feb 2006 Parish Church; The populated area was Goodwick and Llanwnda church is still out in the relatively unpopulated country. Goodwick has its own St Peter's church, originally a daughter Church of Llanwnda and built for the influx of mainly English speaking families associated with Fishguard Harbour and the GWR.

1929

St Gwyndaf & St Peter's (Goodwick) & St Mary (Manorowen) Incumbent and Curates; J Jones (J G

Davies)

### **Llanwnwr Chapel and Burial Ground.**

This is the larger and more important of the two chapels subordinate to Llanwnda church mentioned by Browne Willis in his *Parochiale Wallicana*. The site was in or close to the fold yard of the farmhouse of Llanwnwr 2 ½ miles west by north of the parish church. A considerable number of flag lined graves have from time to time been brought to light in the yard, and after rain the outlines of burials can be traced. In 1883 on the occasion of the Cambrian Archaeological Association visit to the place, one of the graves was opened; it contained to be not more than a foot deep. Some of the others was said to have contained ashes as well as bones.

### **Cross Incised Stone**

Standing against the front of the farmhouse is a cross stone which was removed some years ago, from the granary steps. It carries a plain cross within a circle, the lower limb being extended beyond the circle. Its entire length is 22 in; the diameter of the circle is 14 ins and the overall height 63 in.

### **St Degan's Chapel**

The second of the two chapels named by Browne Willis. It stood on the exposed cliffs in the north of the parish, nearly two miles north of the parish church. The site is still known as Parc Capel and faint traces of the foundations are at times to be seen in the grass near a natural outcrop known as Cnw St Degan. Fenton (Tour 20) in whose time ruins of the little building were visible, preserves a copy of a letter written to Brown Willis in 1720 by Henry Goffe, subchanter of St David's Cathedral-- "There is a remarkable habit of this St Degan, preserved for several ages: the person that has it now having had it in his custody for 40 years, to whom it was handed down by an elderly matron of upwards of ninety years of age. This habit, a piece whereof I have sent you enclosed, I had the curiosity to see; it is much in the form of a clergymans cassock but without sleeves. There were to of them of the same make nearly a yard in length but having the little slit or hole at every corner on each end, and on the brim of each side were loops of blue silk" Fenton adds "the veneration for this little duodecimo saint is hereditary among the inhabitants of this district .... When very young I recollect an old man who said he remembered the chapel up, and in a part of it then roofed, the saint's sacred vest was preserved and shown, which was purchased by a stranger travelling in those parts; with the removal of his robe, the fame of his sanctity died away – Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

The church of Lanwodaf [Llanwnda] with its appurtenances was granted by Bishop Anselm to the

Chapter of St. Davids Cathedral, and this grant was confirmed by Bishop Reginald Brien on 18 May, 1352. — (Stat. Menev.)

292 Described as 'Llanuda,' this church was in 1291 assessed at £16 for tenths to the king, the sum payable being £1 12s. — (*Taxatio.*)

Llannanda Vicaria:--**Griffinus Roger** vicarius per-petuu ibidem habet altileg' et oblaciones dicte ecclesie que valent in toto singulis annis lxxvj8 viij8 inde sol' in ordinatia visitacione quolibet tercio anno xiiij8 ob. Item in visitacione quolibet anno pro sinodalibus iiij8. Et remarket dare 65s. 1d. Inde decima 6s. 6d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

On 10 July, 1656, an order was made by the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers under the Commonwealth, granting to **Adam Hawkins**, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at St. Mary's. Haverfordwest, £16 5s. from the tithes of Llanwnda.

Under the beading 'Livings Discharged':—Llanwnda V. (St. Wnda). Visit. quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 2d. Syn. quolibet anno, 4d. Habet altareg. and oblat. Chantor and Chapter of St. Davids Patr. and Impr. Clear yearly value, £14. King's Books, £3 5s. 2d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

The accounts for the year 1490 of **William Waryn**, the Communarius of the Cathedral, shows that the tithes of Llausvnda were then leased to Master **Thomas ap Howell**, at the yearly rent of £8, payable to the Chapter, and £8 to the vicar of the church. On 2 July, 1550 a lease of the tithes and the advowson of the vicarage was granted for 40 years to **Arnold Butler** of Janston [Johnston] Pems., at a rent of £16, which included the vicar's stipend, and on 28 July, 1565, a lease of the rectory of Llanwnda (the vicarage excepted) was granted for 4 years at the same rent to **Gellie Mericke** of South Hooke, Pems., gent., the term to commence at the termination of the previous lease given to **Arnold Butler**. In 1626 **John Mericke** of Monkton Pems., Esq., obtained a lease of the tithes for 21 years, at a rent of £16 for which he paid a fine of £66 6s. 8d. and in this instance the advowson of the vicarage was reserved to the Chapter.

On 25 July, 1668, the Chapter granted a lease of the rectorial tithes of Llanwnda to **William Wogan**, of Grays Inn, Middlesex, Esq., and Dame **Elizabeth Jacob** (the widow of **Sir John Jacob**, of the City of London, Knt., and Bart, deceased) who in or about that year married her co-lessee, the term granted being for the lives of the two lessees and of **Hugh Wogan**, gent., the youngest brother of **William Wogan**, the reserved rent being £16.

According to Canon Payne's MS., Sir **William Wogan**, judge of the Great Sessions for the three

counties, obtained in 1697 a lease for 21 years of the tithes, the refit being raised to £24, but in this case the stipend of the vicar was paid by the Chapter. On 25 July 1704, **William Wogan** [of Llanstinan, the nephew of the previous lessee] obtained a renewal of the lease, for 21 years at the same rent, and this lease was renewed in July, 1734, for 21 years at £15 6s 8d rent, by **John Symons** of Llanestinan, who inherited the property of his uncle, **William Wogan**. On 26 July, 1749, **John Symons** paid a fine of £66 5s. to renew the lease for another 21 years, and in July, 1770 he paid another fine of £105 to renew the lease for 21 years.

On 4 June, 1881, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of Llanwnda Church.

**Browne Willis** in his Paroch Wall mentions two chapels, called Capel Degan and Llanwnnewr, as subordinate to Llanwnda, the former being dedicated to St. Degan and the latter to St. Gwynswr. Referring to Capel Degan, **Fenton's Pems.** says, "Upon the edge of a cliffe overhanging a small creek in this parish are the almost obliterated remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Tegan or Degan." The site of Llanwnnewr Chapel was evidently in or close to the yard of the farm of that name, and it is clear from the large number of graves that have been found in the farmyard that the chapel must have been of some considerable importance. As described a few years ago to the writer by the occupant of the farm, the sides of the graves were formed of flag-stones set an edge, and covered by one or more flag-stones. It was quite a common event, he added, for an animal to break through into a grave.

### Clergy CCed

Price, Gulielmus		Curate
Price, Robertus	1688	Curate
Price, Robertus	1692	not given
Rice, Griffinus	1714	Curate
Rice, Griffinus	1717	Curate
Price, Gulielmus	1718	Vicar
Price, Gulielmus	1720	Vicar

Price, Gulielmus	1722	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Morris, David	1722	Vicar	
Winter, Edward	1735	Curate	
Thomas, William	1739	Curate	
Morris, David	1746	Vac ( <i>resignation</i> )	Vicar
Bowen, James	1746	Vicar	
Jenkins , John	1762	Curate	
Jones , Rees	1788	Curate	
Bowen , James	1804	Vicar	
Jones , Rees	1804	Curate	
Bowen , David	1808	Curate	
Rees , Francis	1809	Vicar	
Bowen , James	1809	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Bowen , John	1824	Curate	
Harris , John	1826	Vicar	
Rees , Francis	1826	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Harris , John	1826	Vicar	
Jones , John	1827	Curate	
Bowen , John	1828	Curate	
Proper Williams , James	1830	Curate	
Harries , William	1831	Curate	

#### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Harmony, Pen-caer**, Strumble Head [Baptists, 1828]. 1851 Harmony Baptist Erected in 1828 "The Chapel is a station, or a Branch of the Baptists Church at Llangloffan in the Parish of Granston, Pembrokeshire" Henry Davies, Minister

**1851 Beracah** CM Erected in 1830 David Meyler, Supplying Minister

MH Feb 2006 Beracah was Calvinistic Methodist and changed to English (speaking) Methodist to attract worshippers from the new inhabitants.

**1851 Salem Independents** or Congregationalists Erected in 1840 David Bateman, Minister. MH Feb 2006 Salem was situated on the road to Strumble Head and I am told that the graveyard is still in existence behind a tatty modern bungalow called Salem. It is not possible to see it. Apparently the chapel just fell down

### **Names for Llanwnda**

**ap Howell Thomas** 1490 lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

**Brien Reginald** Bishop 18 May 1352 Llanwnda *Stat Menev*.

**Butler Arnold** 2 July 1550 of Janston Johnston Pems lease of the tithes Llanwnda . lease of the Rectory of Camrose 1st May 1543. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Cambrensis Geraldus** 1146. ( **Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman lord and Angharad daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who

had a castle at nearby Carew) and the beautiful and notorious **Welsh**, princess Nest born Manorbier c 1146. held living of Angle 1215 ? Manorbier Intro 1188 Camrose (*South Wales by Wade 1913*).administrator of the See of St Davids visited Ireland 1183.Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additionalholding at Mathry Llanwnda & Tenby 1175.held living of Llanwnda in 12c

**Davies David** 4 January 1779 **Alias David John Evan David** Dinas Mariner Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty Llanwnda Prosecutor **Evans James** clergyman JP *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Fenton John** 1848 July 24 Llanwnda Article on the cromlech *Arch Camb 1848*

**Griffiths Samuel** 23 February 1797 Brawdy, Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of the Kingdom.

The French General an American - General Tate. One French soldier asked if they had arrived on 'the north point of Ireland', another mentioned 'a great preparation in Brest'. **Reed John** of Llanwnda, Yeoman, implicated but not indicted. Llanwnda, Prosecutor **Foley Richard**, deputy clerk to the crown. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Hawkins Adam**, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at St Mary's. Haverfordwest, £16 5s. from the tithes of *Llanwnda*

**Jacob Elizabeth** July 1668 Dame the widow of **Sir John Jacob** of the City of London Knt and Bart lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

**Mericke Gellie** 28 July 1565 of South Hooke Pems gent lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire parsons*

**Mericke Gellie** 28 July, 1565 of South Hooke, Pems., gent., a lease of the rectory of Llanwnda the vicarage excepted was granted for 4 years the term to commence at previous lease given to **Arnold, Butler**.

**Mericke John** 1626 of Monkton Pems Esq lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire parsons*

**Roger Griffinus** 1534 vicarious Llanwnda *Valor Eccl*.

**Symons John** July 1734 of Llanestinan lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

**Vaughan Anne** 11 May 1762 **John Vaughan** Llanwnda Miller, Charged With Murder of his wife, **Anne Vaughan** by pushing her against a cheese press. No indictment. Llanwnda *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-18*

**Vaughan John** 11 May 1762 Llanwnda Miller, Offence Murder of his wife, **Anne Vaughan**, by pushing her against a cheese press. No indictment. Llanwnda *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Williams William** October 22 1829 of Llanwnda baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent* parents **William Williams** Gentleman & **Martha** nee **Rees** Carne

**Wogan William** 25 July 1668 of Grays Inn Middlesex Esq judge of the Great Sessions lease of the tithes Llanwnda.

**Wogan William** 25 July 1704 of Llanstinan lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

### **Mining Llanwnda**

Un-named Mine SM 886.378. Cave in cliff top below Carn Ogof could be mined; steel / iron shovel and pick found there by local boys.

Un-named Mine SM 888.386. Copper trial on landward side of Dinas Mawr on north side of Pwll deri. No historical detail available. Adit (open) in cliff above high water mark at Aber Twn.

### **Sites of Interest**

#### **1848 Cromlech at Llanwnda Arch Camb John Fenton**

The cromlech is placed on a sloping angle of rock called Carnwnda, at a considerable elevation above the level of the surrounding country, and high above the church of the parish: the later lying from it at no great horizontal distance.

The greatest length of the upper stone, from east to west, is 13 ft, and from north to south 9 ft 7 ½ in. The height above ground of the only supporting stone, which is towards the northern end is four ft 3 in. The superincumbent stone has evidently been moved forward from its original position; and the principal supporting pillar to the north, and the only one upon which it now rests, in front, is much further in than at first while the end of the upper stone to the south, has, in consequence, declined so as to touch the smaller stones which originally encircled the cistvaen, and which probably were not the old supporters.

I attribute this alteration to the cromlech having been at some former period dug into for the sake of exploring the recess underneath, — which circumstance led me also to be cautious in making any deeper search; but from the quantity of red and black ashes mixed with portions of what seemed to



be decomposed burnt bones and small fragments of very rude pottery, which I found at the time in the hollow below, I felt no hesitation in forming a conclusion that it had been a place of interment. The upper side of the incumbent stone is free from all marks of fire, so as to render it doubtful whether it had ever, subsequently, been used for sacrificial purposes. Many displaced large stones are scattered about, some of which probably might have been supporters to the cromlech when first erected; and to the south, nearer the main rock, from which no doubt these were detached portions, there lies one, of dimensions nearly equal to that of the cromlech itself, ready as it were to have been appropriated to a similar purpose.

The stone of which Carnwnda is composed is extremely heavy and solid, and is a species of greenstone or basaltic trap, the common material of this locality.

There is a curious looking stone upon the summit of the ledge of rock to the south east of the cromlech, and overlooking it, which with a little imagination might be converted into a rock idol, and has every appearance of having been placed in its present singular position. It seems quite detached from the main rock.

It may be observed that this transition from the use of places for sepulture to that for sacrificial purposes, is to be accounted for inasmuch as it is a received opinion that the graves of heroes, and chief priests of antiquity, were ever held sacred and resorted to upon high occasions: whence also, in process of time, the subjects of such commemoration became, in the ages of superstition, deified, and might have given rise among the Druids to altar worship. The relic in question is rather interesting, because it proves the fact that churches were frequently founded where such remains existed, probably with a view to do away with the old pagan rites by substituting, upon the same spot, a monument of Christian worship.

*(John Fenton. Glynamel, Fishguard, July 24th, 1848. )*

### **1921 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments - Parish of Llanwnda**

The parish of Llanwnda comprises the larger portion of a quadrangular shaped peninsula which juts out directly northwards from the body of the county into St Georges Channel. Its northernmost projection at Strumble Head is the nearest point of South Wales to the chief western and south western harbours – Wexford and Waterford – of the neighbouring island of Ireland. Though the northern and western sides of the peninsular extend for about four miles in their respective directions, the eastern border is no more than half the length of the corresponding western line, and the southern (or landward) boundary follows practically an oblique line drawn from Goodwick on the east to the tiny inlet of Pwll crochan on the west with a big dent in it due to the prolongation of the southward lying parish of St Nicholas. The whole area may be said to form an irregular square of about twelve square miles.

The surface is rocky and uneven, especially towards the north side of the peninsula where the rocks rise to a height of five and six hundred feet above sea level, and develop into a line of hills stretching disconnectedly from one side of the district to another. The northern part of the peninsula between broken ground and the sea is called Pen Caer, the name being probably derived from the fine military position called Gaer (modernised into Garn) Fawr at the western end of the line of hills. Most of the eminences in the short range are crowned with a stone enclosure or cairn. The entire peninsula is open to every wind that blows, and the winter storms break over it with great violence. Along the complete length of its coast line, extending for about fourteen miles, there is no spot that affords safe landing for small craft except under favourable climate conditions, though doubtless the creek at Fishguard (or Goodwick) at its south eastern corner has provided easy access at all times.

### **1811 Fenton'**

His remarks on the prehistoric remains of this parish are of importance. They run as follows :-

“Remains of Druidical monuments and other ancient works meet you here at every turn; yet on the other side of the ridge of rocks separating the flat on the sea coast from the country to the south east, there is a spot that particularly claims attention; from the appearance of which, at present exhibiting a vast quantity of loose stones, disposed of in various forms of enclosure, scattered everywhere over the declivity of the hill, I am led to suppose that here must have been an extensive settlement of the earliest inhabitants; a supposition I am confirmed in by the evidence of the farmer now occupying that and several other contiguous pieces of land, which with difficulty he can force his ploughshare through, such it meets from with from lines of foundations branching out in all directions. Besides there is a tradition of a town having existed here, called Tref Culhweh. The side to the west seemed to have been appropriated to druidical ceremonies from the many cromlechs, some overturned and some in their original position. There is one more remarkable than the rest; a large unshapen mass of serpentine 15ft by 8ft and 2 ½ ft average thickness; under the edges of it are placed nine or ten small pointed upright stones, embedded in a strong pavement, extending for some way round. The small supporters are seemingly fixed without any regard to their height as only two or three bear the whole weight of the incumbent stone, one of which is so pressed by it as to have become almost incorporated with it. On the upper surface of the cromlech are three considerable excavations near the centre probably intended to have received the blood of the victim, or water for purification, if (as is the most general opinion) they were used as altars, being similar to those so often mentioned by *Borlase* under the name of rock basins. This stone has a small inclination to the north east. Its height from the ground is very inconsiderable, being scarce one foot high on the lowest side, and on the other only high enough to admit of a person creeping under it, though when once entered the space enlarges from the upper stone having a considerable concavity. The earth below is rich and black, but that may be owing to it having been for years the sheltering place of sheep in winter. The farmer told me that, not many years ago, near this place two spear heads had been found laid across each other, and a knob of metal suspected to have been gold. That this was a favourite place resort of the Druids and Bards, the names of the surrounding places clearly indicate, as Llandruidion, and Fynnon Druidion; near the latter of which, and not far

from a small cromlech and the consecrated well which characterises and gives its name to the spot were found five flint instruments having the broad end worn down to a rounded edge, and the smaller end chipped out in little hollows, to admit of a firmer grasp. They differ essentially from the flint celts found in the barrows of Wiltshire and elsewhere whose broad edges are much blunter, and narrow parts more smooth.....

A little below in the vale to cover a pass over a small stream that skirts it, and perhaps to protect the avenue to this consecrated region, stands a circular earth encampment marked by a solitary maen hir; and more westward in the same vale a large druidical circle with one of the encircling stones on the south side, super-eminent above its fellows, being about 11 ft high above ground within its area was dug up a stone hammer.

By the very strong fortifications crowning the summits of those rocky eminences which extend from Garnvawr, the western extremity of the parish of Llabwnda to Penyrhiw eastward, and form a chain of well connected posts, evidently British, there is every reason to suppose that the country the French fixed on for making their descent was chosen for the same purpose by the earlier piratical invaders, as at the base of Garnvawr, a point of land projects into the sea, called to this day Trwyn y badau, the cape of the boats, terminating in a bold rock shaped like a truncated cone, and only accessible by a narrow isthmus on the south side of which, by a rock shelving towards the water, now much eaten away, the ascent must have been effected through a hollow covered way, still visible, protected from the sight of the camp above, and continued so as to bring them unobserved to the more accessible side of the mountain, and into the flat country to the north of it, which probably the plunderers might have got possession of.

The British post on Garnvawr a rock of no small height, consists of an extensive area surrounded by vast ramparts of loose stones and bastion like portions of the natural rock, by four or five lines on the most accessible side towards the land; but on the other sides being almost precipitous, by fewer, and otherwise strongly defended by nature; high as the situation is, there appears to have been a sunk well within the area of the camp, now filled and choked up with stones.

On the land side, about half a mile off on a furzy plain there are two remarkable meini hirion, about 300 yds from each other, erected probably to commemorate a battle fought between the natives and the invaders, as from this spot a well pitched military road may be traced up to the camp.

The gate on the high road leading from the above rude columns is called the Lady Gate, from a belief prevailing among the common people there, that treasure is hid near, and that a lady is often seen by night hovering round as if wait for the happy person who is fated to be enriched by her discovery of the mysterious and valuable deposit” (*Tour 1811 pp21-6*)

### **Garn wen Remains**

On the 6in Ord sheet “Cromlechau” are marked as standing on Garn wen headland, immediately above Goodwick harbour, at an altitude of over 300ft above sea level. In the year 1883 the

*Cambrian Archaeological Association* visited the spot and found “in one place three cromlechs in a line directly North and South at a short distance from each other. The first of these , locally called 'Carreg Samson' has a capstone 12ft 9in in length by 11ft in breadth, and an average thickness of 2ft; the supporting stones have been displaced, but the line of the enclosing circle is distinct enough. The same remark will apply to numbers two and three. In the second case the supporting stone 6ft and 7ft in length, have given way; the capstone is 12ft by 8ft, with an average thickness of 12 in. Close to these is a well defined circle , divided by a line through the centre, and approached by a passage which pointed towards a low tumulus” (*Arch Camb* 1883)

Twenty years later it is reported that there were “nine cromlechs more or less perfect , a tumulus, a large circle including a hut foundation, and several standing stones. Recently a tumulus was removed by the railway men. This contained a quantity of calcined stone, some above, some below the level of the natural soil” (*Pem Arch Survey*)

In the last twenty years, especially during the period of the war, most of the features visible in 1883 have been obliterated. Our Inspecting Officer was quite unable to locate the cromlechs, but the tumulus and the hut circle remain –Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1921.

### **Carn Wnda Cromlech**

On Carn Wnda 521ft above sea level and 300 yds south of the parish church, are the remains of a cromlech. The capstone 11ft in length, with an average depth of 1 ½ ft and a breadth of 10 ½ ft., is still supported by one pillar standing 5ft above the soil. The other end of the covering stone rests upon rock. The cromlech was ruined before Richard Fenton's time (*Tour p18*) John Fenton wrote about it in 1846 (*Arch Camb* 1848) Sir Gardner Wilkinson F.R.S. says of it “ Beneath it is a Hollow formed by excavations in quest of treasure (and now filled with water) in which nothing was found except some sea worn pebbles and charred wood of more recent times, I could discover no trace of the basin said to be upon the capstone of this cromlech” (*Collectanea Archaeologica* 1871). Some years ago “excavations were made under the stone, and a small urn containing calcined bones was discovered. From the description we have obtained of the urn it was of coarse manufacture and crumbled to pieces” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Gyllweh Cromlech**

At the foot of a rocky protuberance called Carn Gyllweh (Ord. Maps Carn Gilfach), over one third of a mile west of Y Carn cromlech are one fairly perfect cromlech and traces of another. That marked on the 6in. Sheet, where charcoal and pottery are stated to have been found in the year 1800, has a capstone 13 ½ ft in length 8ft in breadth and 2 ¾ ft in depth, which apparently stands on four supports about 1 ½ ft above the surface; rank vegetation may hide a fifth, and several small packing stones lie about. About 30yds to the south are the remains of a second cromlech, with a capstone 8ft in length 5ft in breadth and 1 ½ ft thick. . The supporters have fallen beneath it, one is

still standing though leaning at an angle of 45degrees.

Lhuyd in his ms. Account of the district says of the second cromlech: "Less than a bowshot from Tre Gwllwch is Man y Gromlech w'ch is one yard and a half long and 4ft broad and above 2 thick. One of the supp'rs is above 4ft high, the second about 3ft and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the 2 middle ones are fallen forward the 5<sup>th</sup> is abt. 3 foot".

In the field next south, known as Llain garreg hir is an erect stone , which may have been connected with the cromlechs. It has a height of 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft above the level - Visited 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Y Garn Cromlech**

The 6 in sheet marks the site of a cromlech on Y Garn, over one mile south west of the parish church, and immediately east of Garn Bwlch house. The spot is so covered with gorse as to make a satisfactory examination of it impossible. There would seem to be one support in situ, about 5ft in length and now almost prostrate. The capstone is apparently gone – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Pencwm Cromlech**

On the west slope of the headland facing Fishguard Bay, in the second field north east of Pencwm is a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone measures 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  in length, 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft in thickness. Its supporters have fallen and the spot is so overgrown as to prevent a careful examination of the chamber. The cromlech was erect and perfect some eighty years ago according to the memory of the late Mrs Clement Bowen of Goodwick. The white colouring of the stone makes it a prominent object in its setting of yellow gorse.

Serving as a gate post in the south angle of the field next west to the capstone is a fine erect stone 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft above the surface, which has every appearance of having been connected with the cromlech. Its companion gate post is of the ordinary height, some 4ft above the soil – Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Penrhiw Cromlech**

On the field known as Parc y gromlech next north of Penrhiw farm house stands a cromlech, the chamber of which is now filled with field gathered stones. The capstone has been overthrown and lies at the feet of its quondam supporters; it has a length of 13ft 10 in and a breadth of 8ft. The supporting pillars differ from those of other cromlechs in the parish in that they are laid lengthwise and not on end, and they thus form a perfect cist or chamber. The two long stones on the north and south sides of the cist are from 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft to 9ft in length and 3 ft above the level; those to the east and west are of somewhat smaller proportions. Although the field has been under cultivation for many years it is evident, when viewed from a short distance that the structure stood upon a low mound, and photographs of this cromlech taken about the year 1865, and now in the museum of the

*Carmarthen Antiq. Society* show that several base stones of a superimposed cairn were then in situ – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Parc Hen Stone**

An erect stone in the field next to and north east of Henner school house. it stands 80 in. clear of the soil, is somewhat square in form with a breadth to the north east of 58 in. It is not marked on the 6in. Sheet. --Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Tre Sinwen Stone**

In the second field east of Tre Sinwen farm house is an erect stone standing a clear 5 ½ ft with a breadth of 4 ¾ ft it faces south. --Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Cross incised Stone**

Built into the wall at the cemetery cross roads is a stone upon which is incised a cross of rude character. The cross 2ft in length is formed by two incised lines. There is no surrounding circle. It is said locally that the other corners of the cross roads bore similarly marked stones within almost living memory. The two fields at this spot are known as Parc y Groes. Visited 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921 *Arch Camb* 1883

### **Llanwnda Green**

On the village green, due west of the church, are a number of stones, some of which appear to have been placed in position by human agency. Though much denuded, it is possible to trace a circle of considerable dimensions.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson F.R.S. in 1871 saw “a fence near the village of Llanwnda some large stones , but not part of a circle as some might imagine” (*Collectanea Archaeologica* p231) . The remark would seem to refer to some naturally placed stones which form part of a hedge west than the Green –Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Garn Wen Hut Circle**

Immediately adjacent to the tumulus on Garn Wen headland is the foundation of a circular hut 13 ½ ft in diameter. It is possible , notwithstanding much disturbance to trace its outline, many of the foundation stones being still in position; some of them rise to a height of 2ft. The entrance was probably to the south. The interior is filled with debris and rank vegetation – Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1921.

## **Dinas Mawr**

A typical Pembrokeshire cliff castle, placed on a promontory about one third of a mile west of Gaer Fawr camp and defended on three sides by steep precipices to the sea; the narrow neck connecting it with the mainland is fortified by two banks 150 ft in length and 50ft apart. The banks are largely constructed of stone, and it is possible that they were originally faced, as the opening in the main rampart is approached from the outer entrance by a causeway, the sides of which (especially that on the south east) are lined with slabs. The principal rampart has a height of 4ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch 10ft in width, now much filled in. the outer bank is slightly lower. The inner entrance has a width of 20ft, the outer 12 ft. The enclosed area is protected from the prevailing winds by the pinnacle of rock; at its foot are slight traces of hut circles. On the eastern side is a narrow winding and well worn path down to the sea. Between the promontory and a small rocky inlet to the west is a straight narrow gorge, through the sea races with force; the side of the pathway next the islet bears evidence of considerable weathering. On the east side of the promontory, between it and Trwyn y Badau, skiffs point is Ogo's march, the horseman's cave, wherer according to tradition still current among the fisher folk "a number of Danes in full armour" lie buried. – Visited 25<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

## **Dinas Mawr, Llanwnda**

The ramparts at Dinas Mawr, Llanwnda, Pen-caer were once stone-walled and are pierced by central gateways, the inner lined with slabs. Although there are traces of at least one hut circle just inside the gate, most of Dinas Fawr comprises a towering pinnacle of rock, with little space for settlement. In instances like this, where much prehistoric effort was dedicated to defending a very restricted coastal promontory, it is hard not to wonder if there was some ritual or ceremonial use for the 'fort' positioned in a 'liminal' space between land and sea. Dinas Mawr resembles the Channel Island coastal site of La Pinnacle on Jersey, which was used for axe-making, settlement and ritual activities for thousands of years Driver, T. 2007. *'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air'*, RCAHMS, page 102, Figure 153.

## **Gaer Fawr**

This, one of the most striking of the stone forts of the United Kingdom, may be said to be practically unknown to antiquaries past and present. It is also of importance as being the only one of the county early monuments of which anything like an adequate description was written over two centuries ago, when its features were doubtless far more distinguishable than they are at this day.

From the British Museum Ms *Stowe* 1023-4 two volumes of drawings and sketches by the celebrated Welsh antiquary Edward Lhuyd ( died 1709) keeper of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford, or by one of his companions in his wanderings through the Principality Lhuyd in addition to a rough plan of the defences at Garn Fawr, appends the following account on the work :-

### **c1700 Description of the Intrenchment at Y Gaer M [Vawr} Pembrokeshire**

The inward intrenchment from East to west is about 50 of Mr Lhwyd's paces, and from North to South about a hundred, having on the south 2 cabanes ( by 'cabanes' Lhuyd means 'cabins' that is small retangular enclosures , or hut dwellings) 3 on the west and one in ye middle. The 2<sup>nd</sup> intrenchment on ye east is about 180 paces long. The spot of ground that lyes between the 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> wall being about the same length, but 50 [paces] broad. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Intrenchment is about 140paces in length, and the ground lying between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> id on the same but 60 [paces] broad.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Intrenchment on ye south side is about 200 paces in length, having 3 rocks and 2 caban, and the ground between it and the first is of the same, but in some places 20, 12, and 6 [paces] broad.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> wall on ye south side is about 260 paces in length, the ground between it and the second is of the same, but in some places about 20, 12 and 6[paces] broad in which there are 7 caban.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Intrenchment on the west is about 50 paces long, between this and the first wall on this side there is a spot of ground about 120 paces long and 60 broad, and likewise a small ingress on ye North Westlying near ye rocks ( which secure ye North side of ye Gaer). This 2<sup>nd</sup> wall westward hath also 2 caban. By the ingress on the west there is a small wall which runs from it northwards and under the rocks of about 20 paces in length. Tthe north side of the Gaer is altogether rocky.

The only other description of this earth work is contained in a ms. account of his visit to it about the year 1890 by Lieut-Col. W Ll Morgan R.E., F.S.A., an ex Commissioner. He writes :-

“Situated on the highest point of land immediately behind Strumble Head. Several tors play a prominent part in the defence which mainly consists of two lines of ramparts connecting three tors; but on the East side, where the approach is not so steep, are three lines at varying ontervals, and further strenghtened by an earthen rampart and ditch. The stone ramparts have been so ruined by depredations of farmers for the purpose of building stone walls within the camp that it is impossible to decide what their dimensions may have been, or anything further except the direction in which they run. The camp certainly belongs to a class similar to Carn Ingi. There may still be seen the remains of hut dwellings on the South West side, and doubtless many may have been destroyed.” The geological formation is trap, and some beautiful and perfect specimens of romboidal basaltie columns are to be seen on the western tor. It is plain that loose stones were not so abundant in the interior of this camp as at Carn Ingli, and consequently the supply was insufficient, and had to be supplemented from some distance on the outside. One stone in particular was most noticable – an ordinary granite about 8in to 12 in.long evidently an erratic and brought from some distance.

The earthen ditch and rampart call for particular attentions as to whether it was part of the original camp, or an addition at some later time. At its northern extremity the rampart seems to run into and cover the outer face of the stone wall, which here is more complete than elsewhere. Along the centre of the course it can hardly be considered that the stone wall could be part of the same defence as the rampart and ditch unless the former were of much larger dimensions than any other walls in the neighbouring camps which still remain perfect. The conclusion must be that the rampart and ditch were additions for some particular purpose, for the difficulty of making the ditch, owing to the nature of the ground was so great, and the ease which the stone walls could have been raised ( if



such additions were necessary to strengthen the defence) so obvious, that unless the ditch was absolutely necessary it would never have been attempted. Probably this was done at the time of the Danish invasion, and if the work of the invaders, the small cliff castles below were made to keep their connection with the sea.

### **Sling Stones**

On the day of his visit our Assistant Inspecting Officer found on the south west side of the camp, just behind the short length of wall where the outer facing of it is still fairly perfect, a pocket of four sling stones – water founded pebbles about the size of a pigeon's egg. These are now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.

### **Flint Chips**

According to *Pem. Arch. Survey* flint chips have been found within the walls of Garn Fawr, but no further particulars are given –Visited 25<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Gaer Fach**

Two hundred yards to the east of the hill upon which is placed the great camp of Gaer Fawr, is a lesser knoll which is crowned with a low stone wall. **Lhuyd** notices the camp on these terms :-

“On the east side of Gaer Mawr lyes another Intrenchment on the top of a hill called Y Gaer Vychan having two rocks one on the north and one on the south. Its ingress is on ye west, and in a manner opposite to the ingress of the Gaer Vawr”

The stone walling is much dilapidated but it is evident it could never have been a strong wall of defence; it probably formed the enclosure for cattle of the tribe, whose fighting position was on the neighbouring hill.

### **Ysgubor Gaer**

At the foot of the south slope of Gaer Fawr is an oval or oblong enclosure, having well rounded corners, which, although now completely hidden beneath dense undergrowth would seem to be fairly intact. A somewhat slight bank built of loose stones and earth rises to a maximum height of 4ft. The enclosure had an entrance to the south, and possibly to the west.. Its purpose is by no means evident. The name predates an agricultural origin, and the work may have been a medieval stockade.

### **Castell Bach**

Only slight traces of this earthwork remains. It stood upon a field known as Castell Bach nessa a quarter of a mile south east of Llanferran farm house, and almost on the parish boundary line. The work at present shows a bank running north and south, having a length of 75ft and a height of 3ft; there is a slight ditch to the west. It appears to have been circular in shape, with an enclosing bank. The entrance may have been to the east. The three adjacent fields to the east and south are known as Castell ucha, Parc castell draw and Castell bach – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Castell Cleddau**

Slight traces of this work are visible on the farmstead of Castell, three quarters of a mile west of Llanwnda village. It was probably oval in form. Recent building operations have altered and obscured the site. Visited 18<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Castlell Poeth**

Immediately north of Tref Asser cross roads is what appears to be a circular mound 30 yds in diameter slightly raised above the adjoining ground; it is surrounded by a moat 6ft to 8ft in depth and 20ft wide at the top, which at the western end is filled with water. Owing to quarrying and other operations it is difficult to classify this work. It would seem to be a medieval mound without a bailey court. According to Lewis (*Top Dict 1833*) where it is mentioned as a “tumulus surrounded by a moat” it was “opened some years since and found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of it having been a place of sepulture”. Against this theory must be placed the name “Castell” “Dancastell,” a cottage adjacent to the moat, and “Weirglodd castell” two fields immediately north of the mound – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Tre Gyllwch**

On the farm of this name (spelt Gilfach on the 6in Ord map) are the remains of several early enclosures of which the following description is given by Edward Lhuyd (1700) :-

“Within less than two bow shots of this Gaer Vychan, south east lyes 1 round and 5 square Intrenchments, each joined to one another, called by the neighbouring inhabitants Tre Gyllwch in the parish of Llanunda. The circular Intrenchment is about 30 paces in circumference . The square ones are of an equal magnitude; each being about 12yds long and 6yds broad.”

The site of this early settlement is not marked on the Ord sheets, and the only other allusion to it is that of Lewis (*Top Dict*) :- “The ancient town of Trev Culhwch”.

The enclosures are still traceable, though there appears now above the shallow soil only the foundation stones of what may seem to have been walls, which may have been quite distinct in Lhuyd's day. It is, however, pretty clear that he could not explain the appearances, and it is still

more difficult at the present day to offer a probable suggestion. Possibly the site is that of a Welsh tribal homestead, and if carefully cleared and examined it might reveal the details of a Welsh Chief's dwelling at an earlier period than has yet been met with. --Visited 25<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **St Degan's Well**

According to **Fenton**, near the chapel site was “ a spring named after the saint; and above the said spring a tumulus called St Degan's knwe or knoll, where people resort to seat themselves on holidays and Sundays” No sign of a spring at this spot could be traced in May 1921, nor is one marked in the 6in sheet, which however, gives the name of Ffynnon Degan to a spring half a mile due south of the chapel site.

### **Pen y groes**

The name of a cottage which stands at the junction of three lanes one-third of a mile east of Llanferran house. The field immediately west of it is known as Llain y groes.

### **Tref Asser**

A hamlet half a mile south of garn Fawr where Assurius Menevensis, bishop of St David's A.D. 707 and author of the *Life of Alfred*, may have dwelt. In that work he states that he went to Wessex from the furthest coasts of Western Britain, as his friends hoped that if he could secure the favour of the king they would be protected from king Hemeid, a petty prince of Demetia, who often plundered the monastery and diocese of St Deguus [Dewi} and sometimes expelled the prelates “as they expelled Archbishop Novis, my relation, and myself”. While there is no doubt that bishop Asser was a native of the parish of Llanwnda, and of the free tribesman's holding of Treff Asser, it should not be forgotten that there was also a canon of this name who is mentioned by Giraldus as a supporter of his claims to the bishopric (*De Jure, Rolls ed iii p214* )

### **Cross Incised Stone**

In 1883 at Pont yr Eglwys, about one third of a mile west of the parish church, the Cambrian Archaeological Association was shown a “stone with a cross incised upon it” which then formed one of the supports of the bridge. Our Inspecting Officer was unable to find the stone, though the removal of the dense undergrowth might reveal it. --Visited 18 May 1921. – *Arch Camb 1883 p344*.

### **Goodwick Moor**

Here Rhys , son of Owain ap Edwun, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap Caradog

(*Brut y Tywysogion* ). The moor is now waterlogged and marshy – Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1921.

### **Carreg Gwastad Point**

The landing place of the French under General Tate, in February 1797.

The memorial stone placed here reads --- “1797 . Carreg Goffa Glaniad y Ffancod Chwefror 22 1797. Memorial stone of the landing of the French February 22 1797.”

In a field of Carn gowil farm called Parc y Ffranewr, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried.

### **Carregwastad Point; Carreg Wastad, Near Llanwnda**

Carregwastad Point is the landing-place of a French force, under the command of the American General Tate, in February 1797, in an attempted invasion of Britain. The force was between 1200 and 1500 and they landed at Carregwastad Point with orders to sack Bristol and start a revolution. It is believed that the invasion was unsuccessful. In 1897, a memorial stone, Carreg Goffa (nprn 309039), was erected nearby to commemorate the event.

In a field of Carn Gowil farm, called Parc y Ffrancwr, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried. (Source: RCAHMW, Pembrokeshire Inventory, ii, no.592). B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 16 September 2003.

### **Finds**

#### **Stone Axe**

A finely polished axe head stated to have been found at Cwmfelin, now in Tenby Museum; probably to be identified with one found in this parish by a Mr **Bateman**, who is known to have been the donor of the specimen in the museum.

#### **Stone Hammer**

In 1859, **John Fenton** exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Cardigan a “hammer of trap found in a carnedd in Llanwnda parish” (*Arch Camb* 1859 p 349). Nothing could be learned of **Fenton's** numerous antiquarian finds.

#### **Stone Disc**

On the surface at Pen Cw, now covered by the approach to the North Breakwater, was found a

perforated stone disc of rough manufacture. It is now in Tenby Museum – Seen 21<sup>st</sup> May 1920.

### **Bronze Object**

Writing in the year 1829 Dr W Owen Pughe says ( *Arch Camb 1855 p 273*) – “in one of the carneddi or stone heaps in the parish of Llanwnda was lately found a brazen instrument unique in its kind .... 8 in in length” *Lewis Top Dict 1833* added that it was found in 1826, on opening a cairn for the purpose of widening a road near the sea. The writer describes it as “a brass instrument, about 9 in long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other , and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together” Nothing is known of its present location.

### **Quern**

The upper stone of a small quern 35 in in circumference, with a hole for handle, was found a few years ago behind some panelling in the entrance hall of Penysgwarne house where it still remains ---Seen 24<sup>th</sup> May 1921.

### **Quern**

The top stone of a circular quern found at Pont Iago is preserved at the farm house

RCAHMW

### **Goodwick Moor; Battle Of Pwllgwdig; Battle Of Llanwnda, Near Fishguard**

"Goodwick Moor. Here Rhys, son of Owain ap Edwyn, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap Caradog (*Brut y Tywysogion*). The moor is now waterlogged and marshy. Visited, 2nd June 1921."

[The 'Brut' gives a date of 1078, see below.

Source: RCAHMW Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925, ii, no.591.

1078: "And then there was the battle of Pwllgwdig. And then Trahaearn, king of Gwynedd, prevailed. And then all Rhys [ap Owain]'s warband fell."

Source: *Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.29.*

"In 1078 Trahaearn of North Wales invaded Dyfed, defeated Rhys [ab Owain] in the battle of Goodwick, not far from Fishguard . . ."

In a footnote the battle is referred to as 'urwydyr Llan wnda' (battle at Llanwnda).

Source: *J.E.Lloyd, A History of Wales, vol II, 1912, p.377; p.393 & n.114.*

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 27 October 2006.

### **Ciliau Ganol Farm, Llanwnda**

Ciliau Ganol Farm is situated approx. half a mile east of the village of Llanwnda. The farm has been

added to considerably over the years. Ciliau is denoted on the 19th century Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping (Pembrokeshire sheet IV 11, 1st edition, 1889) as several separate complexes. The complexes have been substantially altered and expanded, and now Ciliau Ganol Farm forms the central complex, while Cilau West and Ciliau Farm lie either side. Tracks run from the farms, northwards over Ciliau common.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 16th November 2010.

L. Osborne, 28th Oct. 2011.

### **Castell Bach, Llanwnda**

Castell Bach, Llanwnda is a much denuded oval enclosure, c.120m by 85m, defined by scarps to the west and north-west, with the remainder of the circuit visible as soilmarks to the east and followed by a modern hedge bank to the south-west. J.Wiles 14.05.02 RCAHMW

### **Trehilyn farmhouse**

The purchase of a semi-derelict farmhouse (Trehilyn) by the broadcaster Griff Rhys Jones and the ensuing BBC television documentary, *A Pembrokeshire Farmhouse*, which recorded its restoration.

### **Llanychaer,**

1839 Llanychaer (Llanerch-Aur) Lewis

LLANYCHAER (LLANERCH-AUR), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard; containing 207 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, upon the river Gwayn, which falls into the bay of Fishguard. The surface is varied, and in some parts has a very considerable elevation; about one-half of the lands is inclosed. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are some fine views over the adjacent country. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; patron, the Rev. **James Williams James**. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance.

**1872 Parish church of St David's Llanchaer Glynne July 9<sup>th</sup> 1872 Arch Camb.**



Llanychaer Church.

This church is fast hastening to decay, and presents a sad spectacle. It consists of a nave, chancel and a south aisle or chapel westwards joined on and no steeple. The design is curious and the work extremely rude. The walls are very low, and over the west end is a bell gable. There are no windows on the north and other windows have been mostly destroyed or modernised. The roof is dreadfully out of repair, the furniture ruinous, and the church disused save for funerals. There is a plain round arch between the nave and chancel, and a rude flat arch between the eastern and western divisions of the north aisle; between the chancel and the south aisle is no arch, but merely a flat beam.

C1898 The Rev T G Mortimer writes of this church :-

“The arch between the nave and chancel was pointed. The church was originally built in the form almost universal among the old churches of North Pembrokeshire; it consisted of nave chancel, and south transept. There was a large hagioscope or rather arched passage from the transept to the chancel (as is still to be seen at Pontfaen). At a later period, another transept to the east of the original transept and touching it was built-- I imagine as a chapel for the family of Ciliffeth, who were very wealthy; that however must have been some centuries ago as the family became extinct in the later days of Queen Elizabeth, and the greater portion of the house, Cilciffeth was then pulled down.

Llanchaer church was rebuilt on the old foundations about twenty years ago (c1876). The eastern transept has now a lean to roof; the other particulars are retained as far as form is concerned ; but the chancel arch had been , I am sorry to say made larger than it used to be; the arch between the transepts is retained”.

## **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments The Parish Church dedicated to St David.**

This Church was rebuilt on the old foundations about the year 1876. It consists of nave, chancel, south transept, a second transeptal chapel of later date to the east of the first, and a double bell cote over the west gable. The font is probably of the Norman period. It has been re-dressed Visited 4th June 1915

### **Incised Cross Stone**

During the year 1923 an incised stone bearing a circle divided into four equal sized spaces by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference. And with a cup like depression in each quadrant has been found in the south wall of the church.

### **Early Inscribed Stone**

In the British Museum *Ms., Stowe 1023* is the sketch of an inscription borne by a stone in this parish which was taken by Edward Lhuyd or one of his assistants in the year 1698. A side note to the sketch states that the stone was then “on the north side of Llanychaeth church” and it would appear from the drawing that it then stood upright in the churchyard, or was built into the church wall. . From a comparison with other inscriptions both in Ireland and in Wales it is evident that in the present instance the letters have not been properly read, and the following reading may be suggested: MACUDEC[C] ETI FILIUS EOROCAN. It is unfortunate to conjecture whether the stone also bore an Ogram Inscription, or was marked with a cross.; the important clan name Deceti would lead us to expect the former.

Note – Llanchaer church has been restored, perhaps more than once during the last ¾ of a century, and the stone, if formerly in the church or churchyard, may have been buried or used up in the walls; or it may lie unnoticed in one of the farm buildings or fences of the parish. It should be carefully sought after..

### ***The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.***

Bellcote church, rebuilt 1871, dedicated to St David. 7-9c memorial in churchyard.

A Norman font remains in a church of 1876.

### **2003 St David's Church, Llanychaer RCAHMW**



Church of medieval origin, rebuilt 1923. Associated with holywell and inscribed stone(s)  
 .RCAHMW J.Wiles 02.09.03

### Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Apparently this rectory has always been appendant to the manor of Llanychaer; at all events it was so in 1594, when **Owen Johnes** was the patron. — (*Owen's Pem.*)

Described as Ecclesia de Launerwayth, this church was in 1291 assessed at £4 6s. 8d. for tenths to the King. — (*Taxatio.*)

Llanuchaeth:—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione pat-ronorum ibidem unde **Philippus Adam** clericus est rector valet communibus annis 66s. 8d. Inde decima 6s. 8d. — (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":—Llanichaith alias Llanychaeth (St. David). **John**

**Vaughan**, 1728; **Thomas Warren**, Esq., 1729; **Thomas Williams**, Esq. and **Anne** his wife, 1762. Clear yearly value, £13. King's Books, £3 6s. 8d. - (*Bacons Liber Regis.*)

### Clergy

Lewis, Jenkinum	1662	Rector	
Owen, Richardus	1679	Rector	
Owen, Richard	1679	Rector	
Ford, Alexander	1692	Rector	
Phillips, David	1692	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1709	Rector	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1714	Rector	
Price, Gulielmus	715	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1720	Rector	
Davies, Rodericus	1721	Curate	
Gambold, Gulielmus	1728	( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Price, David	1728	Rector	
Rees , David	1761	Curate	
Roberts , Nicholas	1762	Rector	
Thomas , John	1762	( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Rees , Francis	1788	Curate	
Rees , Francis	1795	Curate	
Roberts , Nicholas	1800	( <i>cession</i> )	Rector

Phillips , John	1800	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector	
Phillips , John	1802	<i>(natural death)</i>	Rector
Rees , Francis	1804	Curate	
Davies , Howell	1814	Curate	
Bateman , Thomas	1825	<i>(natural death)</i>	Rector
Williams James , James	1825	Rector	
Hughes , John	1831	Curate	
Richard Griffiths , James	1834	Curate	

1851 Llanychaer Parish Church William Davies, Curate

1929 Fishguard with Llanstinan and Llanychaer

St Mary & St Justinian (Llanstinan) & Parish Church (Llanychaer) Incumbent and Curates; D Davies (D J Evans)

### Non Conformist

**Glandwr Baptist** chapel Built 1894 Still open 1998

### Llanychaer names for Jottings

**Gambold William** 1672 - 1728 cleric and grammarian His son, bishop Gambold in a letter printed in the preface to the first edition of John Walter's 's English-Welsh, Dictionary , states that he was born 10 Aug 1672 , 'of reputable parents' who destined him for the church and gave him good schooling He was according to some records a a burgess of Cardigan in virtue of his ownership of the Nag's Head tavern Cardigan But according to Foster *Alumni Oxon* he was eighteen, 'pauper puer,' son of William Gambold of Cardigan , when he matriculated at S Mary Hall , Oxford , 23 May 1693 He migrated to Exeter College in 1694 , but there is no record of graduation On 1 Dec 1709 he became rector of Puncteston with Llanychaer, Pems , but it would seem that he had previously been curate there, for in Nov 1707 he was keeping school at Llanychaer William Gambold 's wife was Elizabeth , it is said that she was of the neighbouring parish of Letterston but her surname is not known He had five children John the eldest born 1711, William born 1712 or 1713 Hector born 1714 the third son, George and Martha His son tells us that he was a most devoted parish priest At Oxford he had been a friend of Edward Lhuyd who acknowledges help given to him by Gambold in preparing his's additions in Gibson 's edition of

Camden's *Britannia* As early as 1707 Gambold was planning a Welsh dictionary, and this became his main occupation later on, when an accident disabled him from parochial work It was finished in 1722, but Gambold failed to get money to publish it In the *Morris Letters* ii, 140-1, 221, 224, we hear of the bishop trying to sell the manuscript without success to the lexicographer Thomas Richards, of Coychurch *Eminent Welshmen* –R Williams 1852 *West Wales Records*, ii, 226, iii, 250 *Cymm Trans*, 1904-5

**Lloyd Thomas** 1603 Dec 22 Kilkiffeth "**David ap Ieuan** of Morvill, labourer, was indicted for burglarizing the mansion of **Thomas Lloyd** of Kilkiffeth, in the parish of Llanychaer, esq., " *Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*"

**de la Roche Adam** 1326 held of the lord of Kernes three fees at Maenclochog, Monington and Llanychaer respectively" This is the only notice of Adam which I have found It is probable that he was the eldest son of **David**, and that he was succeeded by his brother,

#### **Llanychaeth Parish Hearth Tax 1670**

Thomas David	Llanychaeth	H
Vaughan John	Llanychaeth	H
Gwynne Henry	Llanychaeth	H2
Rees Thomas	Llanychaeth	H
John Margaret	Llanychaeth	H
Thomas Thomas ap	Llanychaeth	H 3
Francis Eynon	Llanychaeth	H 2
Nicholas Thomas	Llanychaeth	H
John Hugh	Llanychaeth	H
Price Thomas	Llanychaeth	H4
Meades Hugh	Llanychaeth	P
Owen Robert	Llanychaeth	P
John Robert	Llanychaeth	P

John Jennett	Llanychaeth	P
Thomas Johan	Llanychaeth	P
Bevan John	Llanychaeth	P
Robert John	Llanychaeth	P
John Evan	Llanychaeth	P
Rees Evan	Llanychaeth	P
Hugh Thomas	Llanychaeth	P

## Sites of Interest

### Mynydd Kilkiffeth Tumuli

On the summit of Mynydd Kilkiffeth, at an altitude of 1,070 ft, are two sepulchral mounds , survivors of a larger group. Both are built of maountain gathered stones, the one to the east of somewhat smaller stones than its companion. Both have been opened from the summit, and both practically ruined in the operation. The eastern mound has a base circumference of 300ft and a height of 6ft; a few of the base stones are still in situ on the south side. The other mound 65 yds to the northwest has a base circumference of 250ft and a height of 4 ft. Visited 1<sup>st</sup> June 1915.

### Castell Caerwen of Castell Kilkiffeth.

An enclosure in Kilkiffeth Wood 500 yds north of Caerwen House. Owing to the density of the undergrowth on and arround it, a thorough examination of this wortk is almost impossible. The defence consists of a bank and ditch drawn across the neck of a promontory, the enclosure thus formed being defended by steep slopes to the Gwaun and Pontfaen streams. The bank, which is much destroyed, appears to have consisted of earth faced with stones. The ditch is almost filled up with material from the bank. The enclosed area is about 1 ½ acres. There is little or no rampart on the verge of the slopes. The field on which the enclosure stands is known as Parc Castell – Visited 4<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

Note – **Fenton** (*tour 568-9*) suggests that this was the stronghold of Daftydd Ddu who gave battle to the Normans at Morville.

### Garn

This is a house about 400yds north east of the parish church, which retains one of the round chimneys formerly common in the county. The name Garn is probably derived from an adjacent outcrop of rock.--- Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1915.

### Parc y fynwent

A field half a mile north east of the parish church, traditionally said to be the site of an old burial ground – a tradition “partly corroborated by the existence of an incised cross built into the walls of an adjacent cottage (*Pem Arch Survey*) – This cottage could not be located –Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1915.

### **Maen llwyd.**

A field on the farm of Penrhiwgarn on which is no appearance of a standing stone Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1915

### **Crug Mawr**

A field with a natural outcrop of rock, whence the name may have been derived – Visited 8<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **Llanychaer, Possible Quarrying Features**

A roughly oval area of disturbed/uneven ground, c.60m NE-SW by 46m, on W facing slopes. Possibly an area of relict quarrying, similar features being recorded c.200m to the N  
RCAHMW J.Wiles 11.09.03

### **Pillar Cross In Churchyard, Llanychaer**

A roughly quadrangular pillar-stone with incised decoration on all faces, formerly built into farm at Cilrhedyn-isaf, presently set within railed enclosure in St David's churchyard .Nash Williams 1950 'Early Christian Mons.', No.337, plate 18.J.Wiles 02.09.03

### **Garn; Y Garn, Llanychaer**

Y Garn, Llanychaer, is a gentry house dating probably from the early 17th century. It is one of the best surviving examples of the massive round chimney set on a side wall, a particular feature of Pembrokeshire. Peter Smith suggests a ground-floor hall house, a single range with lower eaves than at present, originally thatched.

It has a three room plan with a cross passage to the south of the main hall with a massive east side fireplace and the lateral outshuts, characteristic of this house type, on both the east and west sides of the hall. The pointed south door of the hall and the blocked plain door in the same wall gave onto an unheated upper end room, possibly a parlour or service room. A timber partition divided the cross passage from the lower end lofted section, now the kitchen.

The hall is single space with 3 large oak collar trusses, the principals curved and resting on tops of walls, except the south pair which rest on renewed cross beams over the outshuts. The north truss was concealed by a plaster partition (with bramble laths), but has been exposed by setting back the partition just behind. On the east wall there is an exceptionally deep square fireplace with a massive timber lintel and stone jambs.

A range to the north is possibly an early byre, much rebuilt, and converted to accommodation.  
Cadw listed buildings database

### **Llanllawer Holy Well, Llanychaer**

Medieval Spring enclosed in well chamber of rough masonry. 6 1/2ft deep. Reputed healing powers.

### **Court Farmhouse, Llanychaer**

Two storey 5-bay country house: rendered rubble stone walls, slate hipped roofs with paired brackets to eaves and two large rendered ridge chimneys. Hornless 12-pane sash windows. Arched doorway to the fourth bay in a timber Ionic porch with two columns and modillion cornice. PE/Domestic/SM93NE from Cadw.

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor and one farmer paying rent of over £100 per annum but no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population can read but not write.

### **School Building, St David's Church, Llanychaer.**

The school building is a two-storey structure with an external staircase to the first floor. Originally it was a charity school founded by the well known vicar and scholar called William Gambold (1672-1728) who ran the school at Llanychaer between 1707-1709.

Additional: the building is sited at the entrance to the churchyard. The building is now roofless and most timber detail has been lost but the plan is well preserved. The ground floor is a single chamber well lit on the north side. The upper floor is another single chamber entered from the [ ] gable and with a fireplace in the [ ] gable. The surviving detail (joist beams, flat voussoired arches over openings) suggests that the building is an early C19th rebuilding of the original schoolroom. R.F. Suggett/RCAHMW/2008.

### **Llanychaer Churchyard School-Room**

Full account

A small and sturdy but roofless stone-built storeyed building stands in the north-east corner of Llanychaer churchyard. It is reputed to have housed the charity school established by Rev. William Gambold at the beginning of the C18th.

Description

The building has single chambers on both ground and first floors. The entrance to the ground-floor room is now within the churchyard. The ground-floor doorway is offset (rather than centrally placed) to give a large chamber. The gable-end entrance to the first-floor chamber is reached from stone steps on the roadside. The chambers were well lit, both having two splayed windows in the south elevation. The ground floor is unheated but the first-floor chamber has a fireplace in the west gable with a small window alongside. The masonry detail is good with well-worked quoins and neat voussoirs above doors, windows, and fireplace. The timber detail has mostly disappeared. There are

sockets for closely-set joist-beams for a ceiling over the ground-floor chamber. The windows and doors have been lost apart from a C19th casement in the upper gable. A fragment of low-pitched principal-rafter survives at the west gable with a fallen roof of Caernarvonshire slate.

#### Discussion and significance

The building as it stands may be compared with a small number of surviving C18th and early C19th endowed parish school-rooms, essentially charity schools for the poor, mostly established before 1800. Many of these non-classical schools, especially those linked with the charity school movement, did not require purpose-built school-rooms but made do with existing buildings (sometimes the church). Although parish school-rooms were rare they generally had several common features: they were often built on the edge of the churchyard or adjacent to it; several were storeyed, or at least lofted, sometimes with accommodation for a master in the upper storey. A good surviving example is the churchyard school at Llanarmon, Llyn, of c. 1800. It has a single ground floor chamber with off-set doorway and stone steps to a loft. At Gelligaer, Glamorgan, the school-room near the church (1761) had the master's room above the school-room (measuring 22 by 16 feet).

Llanychaer parish school-room is an example of this rare but well-defined building type: the non-classical parish school of C18th origin. It is not the original school-room but a mid-C19th rebuilding along traditional lines. The reconstruction would have overlapped with the church school movement, but it never seems to have functioned as a National School although it may latterly have become a Sunday School. Rather surprisingly it is an almost complete documentary blank. It is not mentioned in the Digest of Schools and Charities for Education (1842), as summarized in Malcolm Seaborne's *Schools in Wales 1500-1900* (1992), nor is it listed in the diocesan list of Pembrokeshire Schools c. 1880 (NLW, SD/Misc/759, though the churchyard vestry and Sunday School at Llanstadwell and the old National School in Penally churchyard are noted.

#### Summary of chronology

- [1] c. 1709. School established. A school-room established by Rev. Gambold at Llanychaer may be assumed to be the predecessor of the present building. It was possibly single-storeyed with a cottage for a master in the vicinity. The parish school and an adjacent cottage seem to have been built on ground regarded as not consecrated (cf. NLW, WCC/SD/10,980/28).
- [2] c. 1840-50. School rebuilt. The neat stonework, joist-beams etc (the absence of any brick) suggest a building of the mid-C19th date.
- [3] The surviving detail suggests that the building was refitted in the later C19th.
- [4] C20th century dereliction. In 1926 the parish school was reported to be dilapidated (NLW, WCC/SD 10,980/28).

Visited at the suggestion of Anne Eastham FSA 23 June 2008. Richard Suggett





## **Llanychlwydog**

### **1811 Llanchlwydog Fenton Tours**

The situation of the church is most beautifully retired and picturesque, involving in its cemetery a grove of oaks clothing a steep hill at its back, and gaving meadows in front, through which the Gwayn meanders, whose banks of either side are richly wooded. The church is said to have been founded by Clydawc, a regulus of the country who was murdered in the neighbourhood as he was pursuing the chase, whose grave, by tradition, is marked by two upright stones still visible in the churchyard. with Llanllawer

#### **Clergy CCed**

Owen , Evan	1626	
Lloyd, Jenkinus	1663	Rector
Lloyd, Jenkin..	1663	Rector
Picton, Owenum	1663	Rector
Picton, Oweni	1663	Vac (Death)Rector
Williams, Owen	1664	Curate
Lewis, Petrus	1674	Rector
Lloyd, Jenkini	1675	Vac (Death)Rector
Lloyd, Edward	1675	Rector
Lloyd, Davidem	1675	Rector
Lloyd, David	1675	Rector
Lloyd, David	1692	Rector
Lewis, Petrus	1694	Rector
Morris, Hugo	1714	Curate
Lewis, Petrus	1714	Rector
Morris, Hugo	1717	Curate

Lewis, Petrus	1717	Rector
Lewis, Petrus	1718	Vac (natural death)Rector
Gosse, Henricus	1718	Rector
Goffe, Henricus	1719	Rector
Morris, David	1720	Curate
Goffe, Henricus	1720	Rector
Laugharne, Gulielmus	1721	Rector
Gosse, Henricus	1721	Vac (natural death)Rector
Holland, Nicholas	1736	Curate
Laugharne, William	1758	Vac (Death)Rector
Morgan , Simon	1765	Curate
Morgan , Simon	1770	Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector
Laugharne , William	1784	Vac (cession)Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1784	Rector
Evans , David	1788	Curate
Evans , David	1795	Curate
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Vac (cession)Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1804	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1825	Vac (natural death)Rector
Williams Thomas, Watkin	1825	Rector
Fenton , Samuel	1826	Curate

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good as regards sobriety, industry and quietness. There is no resident land proprietor and one farmer paying over £100 per annum in rent but with no day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write.

### **Llanichloydog Hearth Tax 1670**

Lloyd David Thomas Cleanbeynog Llanichloydog H2

Dedwith Griffith	Llanichloydog	H
Lewis Owen	Llanichloydog	H2
Robert William	Llanichloydog	H2
Robert David	Llanichloydog	H
Goodhead Thomas	Llanichloydog	H
Thomas Owen	Llanichloydog	H2
Jenkin John	Llanichloydog	H2
Reynald Thomas	Llanichloydog	H
Owen John	Llanichloydog	H
William John	Llanichloydog	H2
David Thomas	Llanichloydog	H2
Griffith John William	Llanichloydog	H
Thomas Phillip	Llanichloydog	H
Price Thomas ap	Llanichloydog	P
Lloyd Rouland	Llanichloydog	P
Owen Nicholas	Llanichloydog	P
Owen James	Llanichloydog	P
Harry Griffith	Llanichloydog	P

Robert Richard	Llanichloydog	P
Morgan Watkin	Llanichloydog	P
Robert Owen	Llanichloydog	P
George David	Llanichloydog	P
Bateman Jenkin	Llanichloydog	P
Griffith Morice	Llanichloydog	P
David Nicholas	Llanichloydog	P
John William	Llanichloydog	P
John Robert	Llanichloydog	P
Bevan John ap	Llanichloydog	P
Robert John	Llanichloydog	P

#### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Llanichloydog (S. David, later).—There is at the present time no plate belonging to this parish.**1894-5 The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales,**

## **Maenclochog**

(ringing Stone) [Over a well there was once a cap stone which rang if struck, hence "ringing stone"]

Maenclochog is a village and community in Pembrokeshire, south-west Wales. It is also an electoral ward comprising an area that brings together the villages of Llanycefn, Maenclochog and Rosebush. It is a large village near Presely's in a very Welsh area. Parish include villages of Rosebush and Vorlan It has a Church (St Mary's) with Tower (unusual in a Welsh area), 3 Chapels and it is a centre the local area once having a Blacksmith, Miller, Carpenter, Lime burner, Wheelwright, Draper, and 10 pubs.

The centre of the village is taken up with a spacious village green and a raised churchyard. The settlement has a rather grotesque collection of building styles, but it is a fascinating place.

### **1811 Fenton Tours Manclochog**

The ride of a mile brings me to Manclochog, a large village with the parish church in it, within these four years rebuilt and ornamented with a small steeple at the charge of Barrington Pryce, Esq. Who then lived at Temple Druid, a mansion erected by him as a hunting seat in that neighbourhood.

Manclochog is one of the mean manors originally carved out of the barony of Cremaes, and now is the joint property of Lord Milford and Mr Le Hunt. It was once the property of De la Roch or de Rupe, and granted to one of that family on the first creation of those subordinate lordships. It obtained the name of Mancloghog, the Welsh for ringing stone, from two large stones that lay near the road side, about a bowshot from the church to the south west, possessing that property, now broken and removed, but perfect and held in great veneration in Edward Llhwd's time, who accompanies his short note with rude, though I dare say correct drawing of them. This village was formerly defended by a castle, of whose siege and demolition in general terms we read in the Welsh Chronicle; but from the very trifling remains, it appears to have been small, a mere outpost or exploratory fort, either raised by the Lord of Cemaes on the limits of his newly acquired territory, or the first grantee of the mean lord-ship on the site of an old British earth work. It is remarked that there is a greater number of fairs here than in any other place of the country.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

#### **Maenclochog**

Be that as it may, we now make our entry into the village of Maenclochog, a bleak-looking place enough, where the storm-rent trees beside the roadway attest the violence of the winter gales that sweep across these bare, lofty uplands. Towards the farther end of the village, at a widening of the ways, stands the parish church, a structure of no great antiquity, dedicated to St. Mary. The clergyman, who has ministered here for upwards of thirty years, now courteously introduces us to the well-tended interior, the most noteworthy feature of which is a plain old font, with a singular

cup-shaped recess upon its eastern face, the purpose of which we are quite at a loss to conjecture. St. Mary's Church has no tower, but at the western end rises a low turret containing a musical peal of bells. It is a remarkable fact, indeed, that throughout this mountain district church towers are conspicuous by their absence; whereas, in the English country farther south, the tall slender bell-tower usually forms one of the most noticeable features of the parish church. A marble cross used, we are informed, to adorn the chancel gable ; but this has long since been removed to the limbo of things forgotten.

In olden times, it was customary at Maenclochog to draw the water for baptism from St. Mary's Well, a natural spring that rises just without the village. Near to this well are some tumbled stones, that once supported a large horizontal slab. Tradition tells that this stone, when struck, gave forth a loud ringing sound, which did not cease until the water from the holy well had been brought into the church. Hence the name of Maenclochog, which, being interpreted, signifies the village of the 'ringing rock.' It is much to be regretted that this curious object was destroyed many years ago, because, forsooth, the sound thereof was supposed to frighten passing horses !

At the foot of the village stands a large, rambling inn, backed by the singularly artificial-looking rocks known as ' the Castle,' whence the house takes its title. In a country where lodgings of any sort are so few and far between, the wayfarer may do worse than pitch his camp for a night in these unassuming quarters.

### **The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles**

Craig Y castell " the castle rock" site of a small castle, all traces of which have vanished. It was captured by Llywelyn the Great in 1215 and by Llywelyn the Last in 1257. The church was rebuilt during the later part of the last century, but the font is Norman. Two inscribed stones removed from nearby Llandeilo to the church are of particular interest in that they may commemorate two brothers Coimagnus and Andagellus the sons of Cavetus. The former has the inscription in Latin only, and the latter in Latin and Ogham, and they date from the 6C

### **History of Maenclochog**

The Barony of Maenclochog held a area of modern Pembrokeshire, Included the southern end of the Preseli Hills know as the great common of Mynddy Preseli also the area know as Mynydd Bach, Rhosfach, Mynachlog-ddu, Llangolman, Rosebush, Mynydd-ddu, Pant Maenog, Carnafr, and the villages of Llantilo, Llwydarth, Llandarth, Mynachlog-ddu, within the Medieval Cantref of Cemaes.

The barony also included and covered most of the Llangolman Character area lying across several parishes and encompassing the upper part of the valley of the Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries, the Llangolman area is well defined to the north where it bounds Rhosfach and Mynachlog-ddu areas and to the east against Glandy Cross. To the south the boundary is less clear, although the area to the south consists of larger farms and larger fields than those of Llangolman. A definite boundary does not exist, but rather a zone of transition extending for perhaps one or two kilometres, The Llangolman character area belonged to the Barony and Lordship or Manor of Maenclochog.

920 - 1093 The Medieval Castle which was a Motte & Bailey Castle built with a large outer wall of the fortress type it was situated to defend the open mountainous district at the foot of

Pembrokeshire's Preseli Hills, This Barony of Land comprised of a considerable extent of land, the greater portion of which is unenclosed and mostly uncultivated, The Village of Maenclochog was the main Village in the Area of which was of considerable size and occupies the summit of a bleak and barren eminence of the open mountainous district

The Baronial Castle of Maenclochog was a Castle held directly of the Welsh King as of the his Welsh Kingdom of Deheubarth.

700 BC - 43 AD, Expert reports by the Cambria Archaeology state that the Medieval Castle was build upon an earlier site of a Iron Age settlement. .

1100 the The Maenclochog area belonged to the Baronial Castle and the Manor of Maenclochog, and the Land of the Ancient Welsh Barony of Maenclochog was brought under Anglo-Norman control by Baron Fitzmartins who retained the Castle of Maenclochog on the limits of his newly acquired territory of his Barony of Camaes

1201 The area of Maenclochog which comprises the settlement at Maenclochog itself - was held under Anglo-Norman tenure. A tenure of land originally subject to Military Service, later commuted to a money payments.

Maenclochog had its own Court Baron and was like other Cemaes Manors held on an annual lease from the Barony of Camaes, this one being assessed in an Extent at one Knights Fee However, like most of the south eastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under the Welsh systems of Tenure

1201 It had been obtained by the Baron of Roche, who were the over Lords of Llangwm by the mid 13th-century, along with the Knight's fees at Monington and Llanychaer, and their tenure continued into the 14th century

1201 There was documentary evidence of a Castle being here and it was the main village in the area in the 13th Century.

1257 The Castle of Maenclochog was 'destroyed'

1275 The Castle of Maenclochog is mentioned in the Chronicles as having been partly destroyed by the Welsh in a Welsh Raid

1300 The Barony of Maenclochog was held by Baron David de la Roche, Lords of Llangwm in the 14th-century, when it was assessed at one Knight's Fee

1320 Llandeilo Llwydarth along with the chapel at Llangolman to the east were annexed to the Vicarage of Maenclochog, which in turn was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by Baron David de la Roche

1326 The Castle of Maenclochog was in the control of the Anglo-Norman Baron Fitzmartins who retained it as part of his Chief Barony of Caemas, They were succeeded by Baron Audleys

1376 A reference in an Inquisition Dated 1376 imply that the Castle of Maenclochog was still in use  
1440 The Norman masonry curtain wall of the castle was demolished before 1440

1498 By the late 15th-century, considerable lands within the Llangolman character area had been amassed from the Manor of Maenclochog by a local yeoman family, the Llywelyns.

1498 they granted 'all their lands in Llangolman and at Bwlch-y-clawdd (Temple Druid) in Maenclochog', which were held by Welsh tenure, to Lewis ap David ap Gruffudd Fychan of Llangolman, yeoman, 'on account of great necessity and poverty

1536 The Barony of Cemaes was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many Feudal Rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922 The Barony of Maenclochog was now referred to as a Manor of Maenclochog

1594 Most of the Llangolman Area also belonged to the Lordship or Manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Baron Roche Lords of Llangwm in the 13th -14th Century when it was assessed at One Knight's Fee

1594 In a later Extent, the Barony and Manor of Maenclochog was, like others in in the Cantref of Cemaes, held on an annual lease from the Barony of Cemaes, that is one being assessed at 3s 8d  
1600 There was no mention of the Maenclochog Castle in a survey of the area in the 16th Century,

1814; Maenclochog, Llandeilo and Llangolman enclosure Award, Pembrokeshire Enclosure Awards, records 1786-1912

1841 Maenclochog tithe map and apportionment,

### **1894-5 The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales,**

Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire, a village and a parish in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddau, under Precelly Mountain, and has a station on the North Pembroke and Fishguard railway. It took its name from a cromlech which was destroyed by the peasantry, in hope of finding treasures under it; and has a post and money order office under Haverfordwest; telegraph office at railway station. A butter market is held on Wednesdays, and fairs are held monthly, excepting Jan., Feb., and June.

2007 Experts found remains of the hearth of a Medieval Manor House and fragments of Medieval pottery in the inner walls of the Castle Grounds of Maenclochog, Experts are equally exciting with the discovery of what was thought to be an Iron Age settlement which would date somewhere between 700 BC and 43 AD. discovered inside the inner walls of the Castle of Maenclochog

#### **The Castle site**

2007 Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a two-week excavation working with the community of Maenclochog with the objective of developing a better understanding of the history of the village, and, in particular, to investigate the castle site believed to lie beneath the village car park. Two trenches were opened. The wall of a Manorial Pound, the remains of the castle wall, and a defensive bank and ditch were found. A radiocarbon sample from below the defensive bank returned a date between AD 880 and AD 1020, possibly indicating that there was a defended settlement at Maenclochog before the stone castle was built following the Anglo-Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire in AD 1093.

Inside the castle area, part of a round house was revealed. Surprisingly, pottery dating from the 12 and 13th centuries, a radiocarbon date of between AD 980 and AD 1160, and plant remains from a central hearth suggest that the roundhouse was probably occupied right up until the Anglo-Norman conquest of Pembrokeshire.

*Cambria Archaeology online Dig Diary 'Community Excavation at Maenclochog Castle Site' (2007)*

#### **Castell Maenclochog Or Maenclochog Castle, Sometimes Y Gaer RCAHMW**

The reputed site of Maenclochog Castle comprises a small flat-topped rock outcrop that rises on the southern edge of the Pound, a rather irregular curvilinear walled enclosure of about 0.15ha. The outcrop in its present form is sometimes thought to have been shaped into a castle mount or motte. It is oval or subrectangular in plan, about 19m across at the base and 3.2-4.0m high, with a level summit 13.3-14m across. The Pound is a ruinous drystone enclosure roughly 47-51m across. It is



probably eighteenth century and was the site of livestock markets. It has been identified both as a castle enclosure or bailey, associated with the mound and as a later Prehistoric settlement enclosure.

Excavations in September 2007 examined a section of the Pound perimeter and a small area of the interior. It was found that the Pound wall rested above the foundations of a massive 2.2m wide stone wall. Beyond this was a large defensive ditch with the remains of a clay rampart between the two. Medieval pottery was recovered. In the interior parts of two roundhouses were encountered. It is probable that the Pound enclosure started as a settlement enclosure. The roundhouses are characteristic of settlement in the region from the later Prehistoric and through the Roman period. This was adapted as a castle, probably in the twelfth-thirteenth century. The mount would have been crowned by a great tower of timber or stone and there would have been a court or mansion in the bailey. This may have been enclosed by an earthwork and timber rampart before the great wall was built. John Wiles, RCAHMS, 17 October 2007

### **1839 Mary's St otherwise Maenclochog (Maen-Clochog) Lewis Topographical dictionary of Wales**

MARY'S, ST., otherwise MAENCLOCHOG (MAEN-CLOCHOG), a parish, in the union of Narberth, comprising the townships of Maenclochog and Vorlan, the former in the hundred of Kemmes, and the latter in that of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales; containing 503 inhabitants, of which number 456 are in the township of St. Mary's, or Maenclochog, 12 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest. This place derived its name "Maenclochog" from a large stone, several tons in weight, so nicely poised upon three small upright stones, as to vibrate on the slightest touch, and, upon its being struck, to sound like a bell: this curious relic was destroyed by some of the inhabitants, who, induced by the vain expectation of finding some hidden treasure, blew it up with gunpowder. The parish, which is surrounded by the parishes of Nevern, Morvil, Henry's-Moat, and Llanycefn, is situated in a mountainous district, and comprises an area of about 1000 acres, whereof part is arable, part pasture, &c., and about two acres woodland; the chief agricultural produce being barley and oats. A large portion of the Percelly mountain, the highest in this part of Wales, is within its limits: the ancient Welsh name of this mountain is Preswylva, signifying "a place of residence," and is derived from its having been the resort of the natives, on account of its security, in the intestine wars by which this portion of the principality was agitated during the earlier periods of its history. It was well clothed with forest timber, affording shelter to such as took refuge in its recesses, but now presents a bare and sterile aspect, exhibiting some small vestiges of old encampments, probably constructed by the natives. The village, which occupies the summit of a bleak and barren eminence, is of considerable size, and the inhabitants, with the exception of such as are engaged in working a quarry of slate of good quality, are employed in agriculture. A fair is held on the 18th of September, for cattle, sheep, &c., which is in general well attended. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £70; patron, T. Bowen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, of which £100 are payable to Mr. Bowen, and £50 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of two acres, valued at £2. 10. per annum. The chapels of Llandilo and Llangolman were formerly chapels of ease attached to the vicarage, but they have been endowed, and subsequently augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty, the two districts being erected into distinct parishes: they are now perpetual curacies, held as one incumbency. Maenclochog church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the centre of the village. There are two places of worship for Independents, with a Sunday school held in each of them.

### **Vorlan,**

a township, in the parish of St. Mary's, or Maenclochog, union of Narberth, hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth; containing 47 inhabitants. This township is of very small extent, and the vicar of the parish was formerly the only inhabitant of it that was assessed to the relief of the poor. Vorlan 1839 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales In 1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Y Forlan like this:

“Vorlan, a hamlet in Maenclochog parish, Pembroke; 8½ miles NNW of Narberth. Pop., 29. Houses, 6”.

### **Rosebush**

is a small village about 1 mile north west of the village of Maenclochog. Slate was extensively quarried nearby, its export facilitated by the railway in the 19th century.

### **Rosebush and Rosebush Slate Quarry.**

The only undertaking in the region to operate on a really large scale (albeit briefly) and certainly the only one to have its own railway.

The early history is obscure, it does seem that **T.R. Hutton** also took rights to this land when he commenced at Bellstone in 1837. It is not known if he worked here or even if any quarrying had been done at this time, but it is unlikely that such obvious outcrops could have been ignored. In 1842 the land was bought by **William Young** but again we do not know what work if any was done and in 1862 he sold on to **William Williams**, a Narberth Draper. Williams must have died soon afterwards as in 1863 his widow, Mary, let it to **John Davies** and **William Keylock**.

In October the following year this item appeared in the Mining journal:

-”There are several rather valuable veins of slate in the northern district of Pembrokeshire and some 20 or 30 years ago the extensive quarries on the breast of the Precelly mountains near Maenclochog were worked and an enormous capital sunk there. These quarries either from want of capital, bad management or some other cause have ceased working for a number of years until a short time ago they were started by a London company and a good many hands are now employed. The same company have taken or are in treaty for commencing to work other quarries in the same county including Llangolman, Llandilo, Tyrch &c. The extraordinary demand for slates has, no doubt, been the chief inducement in taking these quarries and it is to be hoped that they will turn out profitable to the enterprising speculators. “

This report like so many in the Mining Journal at the time would have been submitted by the promoters and the style of this one is redolent of **John Davies** himself and refers to the Rosebush Slate Co. which he and Keylock set up, obtaining capital from amongst others, a **Mr Hodges**. Serious work must have been intended as some trouble was taken to obtain a reduction in royalty from 1/8th ad valorem to 1/16th. A **Benjamin Rees** was manager. Shortly afterwards there was a further brief item in the Mining Journal naming the Rosebush company, saying that “An enormous amount of capital has been sunk a short time ago”. Most of this enormous amount of capital was the £8000 which Davies and Keylock reputedly received for the lease!

In spite of a firm market, transport costs and royalties meant they were on a loser. They did negotiate with a **Josiah Thomas** to take over their lease but this fell through and the company wound up in 1868.

In 1869 **Edward Cropper**, a retired Manchester businessman living in Kent heard of the quarry

through his step-son **Joseph Macaulay** who had business interests in the county. In spite of advanced

age and ill health he bought the freehold from Mrs Williams for £3750 and bought the plant, such as it was from the receivers of Rosebush Slate for £800. His purchase of the freehold not only freed him from rent and royalties, but also gave him security of tenure which enabled him to invest freely in infrastructure. With ample means and no shareholders hungry for instant profits he was able to take a long view on such investment, which notably included the Narbeth Road and Maenclochog Railway.

He put Macaulay in charge, assisted by **William Pritchard**, by now the most experienced manager in

the county, whose job at Cronllwyn had just fallen through. Wisely ignoring pre-existing work, an opening was made part-way up the hillside on new ground to the south, working on 4 terraces. All tipping of waste was to the north, good block being taken to the south by tramways on each level. A self-acting incline brought material from levels 1 and 2 down to level 3 and another from 3 to 4. Roofing slate being made on levels 3 and 4.

It was on these upper levels that Macaulay's ingenuity over-rode Pritchard's experience when a windmill was erected apparently to drive dressing machines. The windmill was damaged in a storm before drive-gear could be devised and the dressing machines were never powered.

A further incline lowered finished product to the ground level stock yard and block to a mill which had 4 saws and 3 planers, driven by a Francis water turbine via underfloor shafting. A contemporary report said that: "This machinery did its work famously and required but few hands".

When working progressed downward below level 4, rubbish was removed via a tunnel on level 5, a tunnel on level 6 drained, carried block to the mill and rubbish to the tip. It also provided an exit for roofing slates made in the pit. Latterly, slates were made in the mill using a treadle operated slate dresser thus forming, albeit in miniature, the only example in south Wales of an Integrated Mill, processing both slab and roofing slate.

Water supply for the mill was obtained by damming the original working, fed by an inverted siphon from Mynydd Du to the north. The tailrace supplied the quarrymen's cottages as well as Macaulay's own house.

In 1878 no less a person than **C.E. Spooner** (of Ffestiniog Railway fame), was called in to advise on

further development. It is a tribute to the soundness of the methods that the only advice he could give was to acquire more tipping ground adjacent to the level 6 tunnel.

The quarry was one of the best planned in Wales and after the opening of the railway, one of the very few able to load directly into standard gauge wagons. Its workforce of well over 100 and its near 5000 ton output dominated the Pembrokeshire scene. The principal product was slab said to have been in sizes up to 7 x 4 x 4. Offcuts were used to make items such as inkstands, letter weights and chessboards, which were sent to Langer, Powell & Magnus at Buckingham Palace Road, London for enamelling.

The 26 cottages which still form Rosebush Terrace were models of their kind. Though having only one room above the other and a lean-to kitchen, with their slate roofs and flagged floors, they were much superior to the sort of earth floored hovel that most of the men must have been accustomed to, and let at £2 p.a. were much sought after.

Unfortunately even before the railway opened in 1877, the price of slate which had advanced almost every year since Cropper's purchase, collapsed. Besides which, with the market moving into surplus, buyers became more choosy, opting for the more fashionable north Wales products. Up to the time of his death in 1879 it was estimated that Cropper had spent £22,000 at Rosebush and that his gross revenues had not greatly exceeded a third of that figure.

By 1880 the trade press euphemistically suggested that this quarry could do with more trade, as indeed also could the railway. Even at its peak, the quarry output would have scarcely filled 10 wagons per week. Under-utilised and burdened by the GWR's £500 p.a. charges at Narberth Road (later Clynderwen), the railway closed in 1882. With both price and demand in a steepening downward spiral, Rosebush's brief glory was effectively over.

**Edward Cropper's widow Margaret** had married landowner Col. John Owen, son of **Sir Hugh Owen**. They tried to offset the quarry's decline by energetically promoting the health giving properties of the Maenclochog air. They publicised the facilities of Precelly Hotel and put lakes and fountains, (fed by the mill supply) in their own garden to amuse visitors. The visitors may have been amused by the fountains, but the Colonel does not appear to have been amused by the visitors. Shortly after his death in 1890 Margaret wrote quoting him as having said: "Not one word can be said in favour of them. They cheat the nation, they defraud the Railway Companies of their fares, they bilk the turnpikes. No corn, no hay are wanted, no ostler to be paid, no posting, no coaching required. A pint of beer perhaps the only harvest of the town through which they pass". These dreadful parasites were cyclists!

Some of them, it was alleged even propped their bicycles against the hotel wall to eat their sandwiches.

The re-opening of the railway in 1884 failed to restore the quarry's fortunes. Macaulay moved away, Cropper's elder son James was a professional soldier and his younger son Edward took little interest in matters at Rosebush. By 1887 William Pritchard's son Alfred had leased the quarry and moved into the 9 roomed manager's house, with the adjacent village shop being run by his two sisters.

By this time not all the cottages could be let and one was used as an office. Before the end of the 80s the railway had closed again and the quarry was idle. In 1889 an attempt was made to sell them both. There were no takers for the railway and the best that could be done with the quarry was a let at a nominal £1 p.a. as a source of tip material. In 1891 with the market recovering, Pritchard investigated the prospects for a revival. It was estimated that there was a potential for 1300 tons p.a. of roofing slates, 500 tons of slab and 3500 tons of rough block. To produce this would require another tunnel to fully work the 6 levels and a second turbine in the mill would call for doubling up on the supply pipe. With the prospect of this costing £5000 and faced with cartage costs to Fishguard of 15/- per ton, nothing was done. By 1895 when the railway reopened as the North Pembroke and Fishguard Railway, Pritchard was busy re-opening Gilfach.

Most of the quarry property was now owned by **Joseph Rowlands** a Birmingham solicitor, although Rosebush Terrace was bought by the **Rev. Albert and Mr Walter Hughes**.

In the early 1900s the **Misses Pritchard** were still running the shop, but apart from renting a stable, Pritchard himself had severed all connection. Some desultory work was done until c.1905 by Griffith Williams who rented both Rosebush and Bellstone at £6. 5. 0 p.a.

There was an amusing episode in 1904 when several women living in Rosebush Terrace, broke fences to extend their gardens onto quarry land. It appears from extant correspondence that Williams found these ladies intimidating neighbours and they may well have precipitated his departure.

In 1908 when this quarry and Bellstone came up for sale, Col. Owen's daughter Edith bought them for £720 with the intention of finding a tenant to work them. She was unsuccessful.

## **Remains**

The site abuts Bellstone, the most obvious relic being the plastered walls of the fine mill building. In one corner the mill is the pit for the water turbine. The ruined loco shed on the other side of the railway track bed matches the style of the mill. Maps show a subsidiary building to the

south of the mill and a range of buildings behind the engine shed, but almost all trace of these has been lost. Also prominent are the abutments of the bridge which carried the tipping line from 5 tunnel over the railway.

On levels 3 and 4 most of the 10 or 12 dressing sheds survive, several paired back-to-back. Where such a layout, rarely seen outside north east Wales, was adopted they were normally of different sizes, the larger being intended for slab dressing, the smaller for roofing slate. These are of identical dimensions suggesting that roofing slate was worked in one or the other according to wind direction.

On the south side of the quarry are the three much degraded inclines.

Both tunnels are open at the quarry ends; however the one on level 6 which emerged on the level is blocked at its outer end. The level 5 tunnel has a nice arch at its outer end but being partly through waste is supported by crossbars and props of light railway rails which have collapsed at one point. There is a partly flooded tunnel entering the working face at level 4 which may have been a pre-existing metal mine. Above level 1 there is some trial working.

All trace of the windmill on the hill above has been obliterated by forestry. At level 2, cut by the workings, is a leat which may have been an early water supply.

The access track to the original (pre-Cropper) working is prominent and the pit still holds water. Some pipework is visible, both here and up valley to the north. Some distances away on the flat ground to the west, a powder house survives.

The houses of Rosebush Terrace, along the rail line to the quarry, are still occupied, several with the original slates on the roofs. At the end is the manager's house, now a cafe, and abutting it is the



Misses Pritchard's shop. Local legend has it that their customers were required to drop their coins through a hole in the counter into a basin of water, so that they were cleaned before the ladies handled them. Since 1972 the dwellings have been on mains water, a matter of complaint at the time as apart from having to pay, the occupiers complained that the public supply was inferior to the quarry water.

The corrugated iron Precelly Hotel, now renamed - Tafarn Sinc - is still very much in business and the station partly reconstructed.

**Mr Gareth Williams**, besides restoring the water gardens has at last, with his caravan park, (where we stayed many summers,) succeeded in promoting the area as a tourist destination. Mr William's grandfather **Griffith Williams** was the quarry's maintenance man. When he took up his appointment he walked from Porthgain having sailed there from Porthmadog which he had reached by walking from Aberdaron.

In 1940, Pembrokeshire like the rest of the country was getting ready for imminent invasion. Panic measures were taken throughout the area; all signposts were taken away and hid-in a safe place and people placed strips of adhesive on windows to stop flying glass in the event of an explosion.

Steel ropes, supported by barrels, were placed across the reservoir at Rosebush, to stop landings by enemy gliders and the reservoir itself was guarded by the Home Guard. The area was also used for shooting practice, whilst an anti-tank ambush was constructed in a field above the New Inn. The figures 44, made of white stones, had been placed on a hillside by one of the regiments stationed at Rosebush and they were demolished by the police as they formed a landmark for enemy planes.

On a clear moonlit night, enemy planes used to follow the Welsh coastline on their way to bomb Liverpool and Merseyside. Searchlights were a familiar sight, and one of these units was sited near Maenclochog, as well as an Observer Corps unit. There was always the threat of gas warfare and children had to carry their gasmasks with them to school.

Several planes crashed into the Preseli Mountains during the war including a Liberator and a Flying Fortress.

The highest peak, Foel Cwm Cerwyn, is only 1760ft above sea level but altitude instruments on those planes were not up to today's standards.

On the night of August 29/30th, 1940 German bombers dropped bombs on Morvil Mountain, including one time bomb which went off at 8 the following morning.

Later on in the war the railway line between New Inn and Rosebush was used for practice bombing by the R.A.F. This was done to find out the extent of damage done to railways in France by British bombers.

Due to its geographical location Pembrokeshire played an important part in the Battle of the Atlantic and thousands of American troops were stationed at Rosebush and nearby villages

### **Forgery charge**

In 1881 at Newport, former Lincolnshire curate John Frederick Morgan, after visiting the rector Rev. Thomas Walters at Rosebush, was committed for trial for stealing a cheque book and passing forged cheques for £50 and £27.10s. He was allowed bail, and subsequently pleaded guilty at trial.

### **Explosion**

On the evening of June 2013 an explosive device was detonated inside a letter box in the village, destroying the box and scattering cast iron fragments

### **The Parish Church Dedicated to St Mary - Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

This church is a modern building and of no archaeological interest. The font however, is worthy of attention. The rudely formed basin 16in by 16 in externally and 11in by 11 in internally has on one of its faces a rectangular cavity similar to that of a matrix for a brass; and in the centre of the depression so formed is a round hole, 4in in diameter and 2in deep. It may have had to do with a cover of the font. The angles of the bowl are chamfered off to a shaft 39in in circumference let into a square base; the total height is 33 in. it is of the Norman type and is doubtless of that period. – Visited 8th October 1914.



### **1991 Western Telegraph 13 Mar 1991 Then and Now**

The restored church of St Mary's was reopened for divine worship on Tuesday June 7th 1881 in the presence of the Bishop of St David's . the sum of £525 had been spent on the restoration using the old walls and adding a vestry to give the church its present almost cruciform shape.. The design was by Messrs Middleton of Cheltenham and the work was carried out by Edwin Davies of Maenclochog and David Owen of Langolman. The Church had fallen into disrepair in the middle of the 19c and the work of restoration was largely due to the efforts of Rev Thomas Walters and the Hon. Mrs Margaret Owen widow of Edward Cropper the builder of the Maenclochog Railway who had married Col. Owen in 1879 and came to live in Rosebush Villa. They did much to benefit the distric including donations to the school and promoting the extension of the railway to Fishguard.. Further restoration of the church took place in the early 1900's when the tower was raised (between 1901 & 5)

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (1914) records The church is a modern building and of no archaeological interest but the font is worthy of attention. The report then goes on to describe the old Norman font as " a rudely formed basin worthy of attention. The disused font now lies in the churchyard.

### **1994 The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

### **2009 St Marys Church, Maenclochog RCAHMW**

St Mary's church, Maenclochog, is the centrepiece of a substantial village green, unusual in the region. It is an Anglican parish church, with medieval origins, but the church was thoroughly restored in 1880-1. According to a newspaper account, it was roofed in Rosebush slate over a nave roof of teak and chancel roof of oak, a vestry was added and the windows were replaced in Bath stone. The font and part of the pulpit were kept from the previous church.

A photograph of c. 1906 shows the tower barely higher than the ridge of the nave, with a crude triangular opening on the south. But it had been raised to present height by the 1920s.

The church contains two important 5th - 6th century inscribed stones, brought from Llandeilo Lwydiarth churchyard nearby. They appear to relate to two brothers Andagellus and Coimagnus, a third stone, probably from the same site, was moved from Bwlchyclawdd (Temple Druid) to Cenarth before 1743 is to a son of Andagellus. A most unusual group of stones to one family.

Reference: Cadw listed buildings database. May 2009

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Maenclochog vicarage formed part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Dowels, to which house it was granted together with two chapels (Llandeilo and Llan-golman) antlered to the church, and one acre of land, an orchard and a plot of land in Maenclochog, by **David de Rupe**, the son and heir of **Gilbert de Rupe**. This grant was made without license from the King, but on 30 Oct. 1320, the

abbot obtained pardon from the King for this omission.—*Patent Rolls*.

After the dissolution of the monasteries Maenelochog came into the hands of the Crown, and in 1536-7 was leased, together with the rectories of Llandeilo and Llangolman, to **John Leche** of Llawhaden. Pems.—*State Papers*.

In 1291 this church was assessed at £6 11s. 4d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being 13s. 4d.—*Taxatio*.

Mayncloughauke.—Ecclesia ibidem'ad abbiam Sancti Dogmaelis appropriate Et fructus et oUaciones ibidem valent communibus annis viijli. Et est ibidem una vi-caria cum mansione et terris eidem vicarie pertinente ex collacione abbatis ibidem. Et pars dicte vicarie de tercia parte fructus ibidem valet communibus annis iiij. ' Inde sol' quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria xvjd. Et in sinod alib us et procuracionibus quoli bet anno vs i3 d. Et remanet clare £11 12s 11d.—*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—Maen-clochogg V- (St Mary) united to Llangolman and Llan-deilo. Ordinar. quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. Syn. Habet tert. part. fruct. Pri. Sti. Dogmael. Patr. and Propr. Hugh Bowen, clerk, 1765. Clear yearly value, £25. King's Books, £3 18s. 9d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 22 Oct., 1880, a faculty was granted for the alteration and restoration of Maenclochog Church. Clergy

<b>Moris, Rinold</b>	1661	Vicar
<b>Griffith, Johannes</b>	1666	Curate
<b>Jenkin, Evanus</b>	1670	Vicar
<b>Jenkin, Evanus</b>	1688	not given
<b>Jenkins, Evanus</b>	1692	Vicar
<b>Williams, Howellus</b>	1696	Vicar
<b>Phillips, Thomas</b>	1698	Vicar
<b>Philipps, Thomas</b>	1714	Curate
<b>Philipps, Thomas</b>	1720	Curate
<b>Lewis, John</b>	1743	Curate
<b>Phillips, John</b>	1743	Curate
<b>Howells, John</b>	1749	Curate
<b>Rice , Morgan</b>	1765	Vicar
<b>Crowther , William</b>	1765	Vac (natural death)Vicar
<b>Philips , John</b>	1767	Curate



<b>Foley , John</b>	1788	Curate
<b>Foley , John</b>	1790	Vicar
<b>Jenkins , John</b>	1799	Curate
<b>Thomas , David</b>	1832	Curate
<b>Proper Williams, James</b>	1832	Vicar

1851 Maenclochog Parish Church **George Harries**, Vicar of Maenclochog

1929 Maenclochog with Llandilo and Llanycefn 1929 St Mary & St Teilo, Llandilo (in ruins) & Parish Church (Llanycefn) Incumbent and Curates; **S Howell**

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Maenclochoc (S. Mary), —The only pieces of plate now belonging to this parish are of pewter. A Cup originally made for secular purposes, 3 in. in height, with scroll handle measuring at the mouth 3 in., and 3 in. at the base. No marks are discoverable.

A Plate, 9 in. in diam.; marks: [?] ; [?]; Britannia; rose, " william s de".

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Capel Horeb Baptist**, Rosebush, Maenclochog Built 1835, rebuilt 1885. Still open 1998

**Old Chapel (Hen Gapel)**, in Maenclochog village [Independents, 1790] Built 1791, modified, altered or rebuilt 1859, 1870 and 1905 Still open 1998 --- Maenclochog Ind Erected in 1791 David Owen, Minister 1851 ,

**Tabernacle**, in Maenclochog village [Independents, 1847] Shown as still open on the Union of Welsh Independents site Dec 2006

**Ys Coldy Congregational (Tabernacle Sunday School)** Built after 1891 Still open as chapel 1996

**Silo**, nr Ambleston Tabernacle, village Ind Erected in 1847 David William, Deacon, Blacknuck, Parish of Henry's Moat

### **Education**

1833 A schoolroom has been erected in the churchyard, and is now occupied by one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating charity schools, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. . . " [From A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1833).]

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is resident clergy but the church is down. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 7d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is no resident land proprietor and no day school provision for education of the poor . Many of

the population can read and write.

**Parish of Maenclochog Mr Evans's School** Mr Evans has kept school for nearly 50 years and has educated most of those from 15 to 40 years old in this and the surrounding parishes. He spoke English tolerably well, but his faculties are sadly impaired by age. He has no school furniture in the chapel in which he keeps his school. The scholars kneel at the benches to write. There was only one learning to write at the time of my visit. His scholars are composed of farmer's, mechanics and labourers children. It being New Years Day (old style), no scholars were present 12<sup>th</sup> January 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant

**Mr Protheroes School--** Spoke English correctly, having had much intercourse with the world as an officer of excise for many years. I saw in the schoolroom 9 benches, but no maps or prints of any description. His scholars were the children of farmers and labourers. January 12<sup>th</sup> 1847 Wm Morris Assistant.

### **Maenclochog school**

is a Welsh speaking primary school built in 1878 that has roughly 100 pupils ranging from 3 to 11. The school welcomes English speaking pupils and sends them usually once a week to a language learning centre in Crymych. The current head of the school is Mrs S Clarke who has had her post since 2009. The school uniform is navy blue and black.

### **Railway**

Maenclochog. The village was served by The Maenclochog Railway formally known as the Narberth Road and Maenclochog Railway which ran from Clynderwyn on the Great Western Railway via Maenclochog to Rosebush.

In 1876 a railway line from Clynderwyn to Rosebush was opened by the Narberth Road and Maenclochog Railway company which facilitated the export of slate from the quarries. The line closed in 1882 and the name changed to North Pembrokeshire and Fishguard Railway in 1884 but was not reopened until 1895 with an extension from Rosebush to Letterston.

The Great Western Railway took over in 1898. The line was closed to passengers in 1937 and to freight in 1949

The tunnel just outside Maenclochog achieved fame during WW2 when it was used as a testing site for bombs by Barnes Wallis, creator of the 'bouncing bomb'.

### **Maenclochog Railway**

Light railway, Narberth Road & Maenclochog Railway, open 1876-1882: extended to Letterston & reopened as North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway 1895, subsumed into GWR 1898, closed 1949. RCAHMWJ. Wiles 10.09.03

### **Maenclochog Railway Station**

Maenclochog Railway Station was situated on the North Pembrokeshire Branch line, the station is not visible on modern mapping. S.L. Evans, RCAHMW 2008

### **Llanycefn Railway Station**

Llanycefn Railway Station was situated on the Maenclochog Railway line, it is not visible on modern mapping S.L. Evans, RCAHMW 2008

## **Rosebush Railway Station**

Rosebush Railway Station was situated on the North Pembrokeshire Branch Line. It is not visible on modern mapping. S.L. Evans RCAHMW 2008

## **Maenclochog names from Jottings**

**Bowen Evan** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Cropper Edward** 1869 builder of the Maenclochog Railway retired Manchester businessman purchase freehold and plant Rosebush Slate Co Acc to Western Telegraph 13 Mar 1991

**David Edward** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Davies Edwin** 13 Mar 1991 of Maenclochog Western Telegraph

**Davis William Benjamin** 6 Apr 1837 born Maenclochog Pembroke Wales died 25 Jan 1889 Mammoth Juab Utah Married to Llewellyn Elizabeth on 16 Apr 1876 at Goshen Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

**de la Roche Sir John** died in 1376 his inquisition is extant" and we can learn the possessions of the Langum family He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at Yerboston by military service of the lord of Kemes, the castle and 200 acres of land at Maenclochog of the lord of Walwyn's Castle, the manor of Dale and lands at Snelleston Snailston and Raymes Castle Ramas Castle, called by ignorant compilers of ordnance maps, Roman's Castle of the barony of Roch land at Freystrop, parcel of the lordship of Stackpole of the lord of Haverford, the manors and advowsons of Langum and Talbenny, with other lands of the lord of Carew, land at Marteltwy, also parcel of Stackpole of Isabella, widow of Sir John Wogan of Picton, land at Guilford, near Langum also lands at Herbrandston

**de Rupe David** 30 Oct 1320 Roch witness Maenclochog vicarage 1298 British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14 Patent Rolls

**de Rupe Gilbert** 1298 Roch, Maenclochog vicarage witness Angle British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14 charterRoll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290 November 6 Clipston 30 Oct 1320 Patent Rolls

**de Vale Hubert** 1131 who held lands at Maenclochog- and was a witness to de Tours' Martin charter to St Dogmael's'

**Dutton James** 5 August 1819 Llan-y-cefn Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel on fair Day Maenclochog Prosecutor Morris David Maenclochog Verdict Guilty Punishment Death Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

**Edward Thomas** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Evans Benjamin** 29 October 1810 Henry's Moat Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep, Maenclochog Prosecutor Griffith Rowland Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

**Eynon William** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Gibby John** 1670 Maenclochog H2 Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Griffith John** 1670 clerk Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Harry Rees** 1670 tinker Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Howell Nicholas** 1670 Maenclochog P Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Howell Stephen** abt 1790 born Maenclochog Pembrokeshire died 1832 Lambston Pembroke Married to Williams, Margaret on 26 Oct 1814 at Lambston, Pembroke, Wales Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

**Jenkin Rachel** 22 March 1818 Alias Rachel Jenkins Maenclochog Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing food - cheese, butter, ham, oatmeal - and money, Haverfordwest Prosecutor John, Levi Henry's Moat Punishment Transported for 14 years Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

**Jenkins John** 15 July 1815 Maenclochog Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of a watch, Prisoner aged 12, Henry's Moat Prosecutor David William, Henry's Moat, labourer Verdict Guilty to the value of 2/- - partial Punishment 2 months imprisonment and to be whipped Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

**John Daniel** 4 March 1817 Henry's Moat Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 42, Apprehended at Fishguard, Henry's Moat Prosecutor David Thomas, Maenclochog Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

**John David** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**John Margaret** 1670 Maenclochog P Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Leche John** 1536 of Llawhaden Pems leased Maenclochog State Papers

**Lewis Owen** 1670 Maenclochog P Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Lewis William** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Martell Stephen** 21 May 1819 Maenclochog Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep, Prisoner aged 19, Maenclochog Prosecutor Hugh John Verdict Guilty,

**Morice John** 1670 Miller, Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Narbett John** 22 May 1819 Llawhaden Yeoman Offence Recieving stolen goods - sheep - from Stephen Martell, Maenclochog Prosecutor John Williams Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

**Owen Ellinor** 1670 widow Maenclochog P Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Owen Margaret** Mrs widow of Edward Cropper Rosebush Villa Maenclochog Western Telegraph 13 Mar 1991

**Rees John** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Richard Llewelin** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Richard Sarah** 1670 Maenclochog P Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Taylor John** 5 August 1819 Llan-y-cefn Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel on fair day, Maenclochog Prosecutor Morris David Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

**Thomas Mary** 11 May 1820 Maenclochog Singlewoman Offence Riot with others unknown, Riot Act Read, , Prisoner aged 33, Maenclochog Prosecutor Eaton, Thomas Haverfordwest, esq, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

**Vaughan Thomas** 1670 Maenclochog Vorlan H3 Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Wallis Barnes** 1943-4 bouncing bombs railway tunnel Maenclochog

**William Jane** 1670 Maenclochog H Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**William Lewis** 1670 Maenclochog Bwlchyclawdd H2 Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**William Mary** 1670 Maenclochog H2 Kemes Hundred Hearth Tax

**Williams John** 22 May 1819 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Recieving stolen goods - sheep - from Stephen Martell, belonging to prosecutor and one John Williams Milford Haven Prosecutor Hugh John, Maenclochog, Yeoman Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

**Young Jubilee** born Maenclochog, Jubilee Young was born at the Step Inn he was a famous preacher.

#### **Sites of Interest.**

After the Fishguard invasion, French prisoners of war were said to have been held here in the " Bastile"

nearby is Penrhos a thatched cottage converted into a museum

## **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1915 & 1920**

### **Parc y Tywod Maenhir**

On the second field west of Galchen fach farmstead is an erect maenhir, 8 ½ ft high with a slightly rounded top. At its base, and partly hidden in the soil, is a flat stone 2ft square, of uncertain purpose. - Visited 24th September 1914.

### **Cornel Bach Stones**

On the field north of Cornel bach cottages are two erect stones. The shorter of the two is 72 in high. Distance 135ft to the north east is the second and more pointed stone 81 in high. No traditions appear to attach to these boulders. They are too far apart to be the remains of a cromlech -- Visited 20th October 1920.

### **Stone at Maenllwyd.**

Immediately south of Maenllwyd farm house is an erect stone 6ft above the soil, which has doubtless given name to the farm – Visited 24th September 1914.

### **Prysg Cromlech**

A widely spread local tradition places a cromlech immediately north east of the farm house of Prysg; this was destroyed some years ago. One of the stones left standing 76in above the soil has every appearance of having belonged to the cromlech. In the adjoining hedge is a partially hidden stone of similar character, which not improbably formed part of the vanished pile – Visited 5th October 1914.

### **Eithbed Remains**

Arch Camb for 1911 contains a record of the havoc wrought upon the prehistoric structures at Eithbed, a farm ¾ mile from the village of Maenclochog.

Our Inspecting Officer on the occasion of his visit to the site was accompanied by Mr William Lewis who has over 50 years personal knowledge of the site, and who confirmed the statement as to the destruction of the monuments. Apparently there were three distinct cromlechs. One to the south had three supporting pillars averaging 7ft long and a capstone 19ft in length. These in their destroyed state can still be traced, and around them are a few stones evidently marking the outline of a cairn.

About 60 ft to the northwards is a slightly slanting supporter of another cromlech, having a length of 8ft 6in by 6ft 10in and 12 in thick. Underneath can be seen a portion of a pillar. The third cromlech has been entirely removed. The outline of a circle is now far more indistinct than when the previous examination was made of it. It appears to have had a diameter of 150ft., and was without doubt the outer ring of a tumulus. The evidence of the ruined remains on this site, together with the facts recorded above, tend to show that this was the site of a prehistorical burial ground at the foot of Prescelly Top. Visited 4th August 1915.

### **Castell**

This site is a small green field on which a striking natural outcrop of rock, almost circular in form, and having a flattened top from 10 to 12 ft above the level. It shows no signs of human workmanship. No evidences appear that a building ever stood upon it. The two fields directly south are known as Parc y gaer ucha and issa, and the field where the outcrop occurs is known as Manor Pound – Visited 5th October 1914

### **Temple Druid**

The present house was rebuilt for a hunting box early in the 19th century when the name was changed to Temple Druid; the former name of Bwlch y clawdd is still used by old inhabitants.

NOTE :- Lewis Morris, the antiquary, stated that in 1743 “ a stone 6ft long on the roadside by Mr William Lewis's House, called Bwlch y Clawdd, in ye parish of Maenclochog” was found a stone bearing the inscription CURCAGNI FILI ANDAGELLI ( Arch Camb 1896 p134). The stone has been removed to the churchyard at Canarth.

### **Bronze Pipkin**

When the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited Haverfordwest in 1864 the members were shown “ a bronze pipkin from a site of Maenclochog Castle” then in the possessions of George le Hunte Esq.

Of Wexford – No trace of this item could be found.

### **RCAHMW**

### **Inscribed Stones Outside Ruined Church Of St Teilo**

(NOW In Maenclochog Church).Early Medieval RCAHMW

### **Temple Druid, Maenclochog**

Early 19th century John Nash; 2 storey, slated, central round headed doorcase, arched fanlight, Roman doric columns, centre beams forward slightly.

### **Temple Druid, Garden, Maenclochog**

1. Property designed by John Nash c 1795. Listing description. Possibly contemporary Garden built into steep bank surrounding utility buildings, not all of ascertainable function. Present tasteful front garden deceptively ancient-looking, though of recent construction (within 12 years) and by present owners.CSB 24 xi 99

2. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XVIII, sheet 9 (1907). Its main elements on that map include river, carriage drive, parkland and woodland. C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

### **Hen Gapel, Welsh Independent Chapel, Maenclochog**

Hen Gapel Independent Chapel was built in 1791, modified in 1859 and 1870. This chapel was rebuilt in 1905, in the Arts and Craft style of the gable entry type, but closed in 1999 and has since been converted for residential use. RCAHMW, November 2010

### **Tabernacl Welsh Independent Chapel, Maenclochog;Tabernacle**

Tabernacl Independent Chapel was built in 1847 and restored in 1884. The present chapel, dated 1884, was restored by architect JohnHumphries of Treforest and builders Thomas, Watkins and Jenkins of Swansea. It is built in the Lombardic/Italian/Romanesque style of the gable entry type.

RCAHMW, November 2010

### **Horeb Welsh Baptist Church, Rosebush, Maenclochog**

Horeb Baptist Chapel was built in 1835 and later rebuilt in 1885. The present chapel, dated 1885, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan, to the design of architect George Morgan of Carmarthen. RCAHMW, October 2010

### **St Marys Well, Maenclochog**

Spring originally protected by boulders, now a spout set in modern well chamber

### **Cornel Bach Stones, Maenclochog**

Two monoliths, set 40m apart: at SN08142796 (Dat Prn1332), 1.7m high, by 1.4m by 0.7m; at SN08172799 (Dat Prn1333), 1.9m high, by 1.3m by 0.8m.  
(source Os495card; SN02NE21)  
J.Wiles 21.03.02

### **St Teilo's Church, Llandilo, Maenclochog**

The ruined nave and chancel (possibly 12th century) of the church of St Teilo, abandoned by c.1850, are set within a circular churchyard at Llandilo. Two inscribed pillar stones of early medieval date, have been removed from the site and installed in Maenclochog church. J.Wiles 21.03.02

### **Tabernacle Independent Sunday School, Maenclochog**

Built in the Simple Round-Headed style, gable entry type. Built after 1891 (OS 1/2500 1st Edn.)  
Present status [1996] : In use as chapel

### **Eithbed West, Enclosure**

An oval enclosure, about 48m by 42m, terraced into ground falling to the SSE, showing traces of stone-walling about its circuit; remains of rectangular structures occur within, notably in the form of a rectangular platform, some 15m north-south by 6.0m, and about the fringes of the enclosure, which appears to have been articulated with the current field boundary arrangement: OS County series (Pembroke. XVIII.5 1889) shows a spring in the southern part of the enclosure. J.Wiles 04.01.05

### **Eithbed West, Chambered Tomb**

A possible chambered tomb, ruinous & represented only by suggested fallen capstones, with further possible examples about 40m to the south-west: OS County series (Pembroke. XVIII.5 1889) depicts a circle of seven stones, 5.0-6.0m across, immediately to the west. J.Wiles 04.01.05



### **Budloy Stone,**

Monolith 2.6m high by 0.7m by 0.5m. This monument tends to be linked with the Dyffryn Stones (Nprn304440), across the valley to the W.

A second possible standing stone nearby is recorded at SN06622840. J.Wiles 20.03.02

### **Vorlan Farm, Windmill**

Circular structure adjacent to farm.

### **Precelly Hotel, Rosebush**

Hotel Post Medieval

### **Rosebush, Garden, Rosebush**

House and grounds in loop of N.Pembs railway close to Rosebush station-house. Demolished early in twentieth century?

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XVII, sheet 4 (1907). Its main elements on that map include a possible formal garden, conservatory and chinese bridge. C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

### **Rosebush House, Summerhouse, Rosebush**

Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XVII, sheet 8 (1907). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

### **Iet-Newydd, Rosebush**

Ruined cottage, built of rubble in clay: single storey - perhaps croglofft. Fireplace with sawn-slate lintel and dressings. Good stone enclosure banks. c.18th-19th century.

### **Rhiwiau Round Barrow**

This well preserved Bronze Age round barrow measures 28.2m (E-W) by 24m with a height of 1.5m on the W, 1.2m on the E and 1m on the N and S. It is turf-covered but has a low, domed profile suggesting it has been spread by ploughing though at present it is under pasture. visited DKL 28.2.96 RCAHMW

### **Brechfa: Concentric Cropmark Enclosure Complex to South-East**

A complex arrangement of later Prehistoric type settlement features south-east of Brechfa, is known

from the cropmarks of its ditches. The main feature is a strongly defined settlement enclosure apparently set within a much larger outer enclosure, but there are also indications of what may be an earlier open settlement. The concentric enclosure is one of three ostensibly similar cropmark enclosures found on the massif around Brechfa.

The main enclosure is roughly rectangular, about 75m east-west by 45m, set on ground falling to the east close to the edge of the massif. It appears to be defined by sometimes overlapping double ditches with a slightly inturned west-facing entrance. A curving outer circuit has been observed on the west and south, some 80-100m distant. This has a possible entrance facing rather south of west and there are indications of a ditched approach from this to the entrance of the inner enclosure.

The outer circuit crosses an area of fainter enclosure ditches south of the inner enclosure, kinking as it does so. These fainter features appear to represent several small fields, gardens or paddocks, and at least one roundhouse perhaps 5.0m across.

There are indications of a second strongly defined enclosure some 30m downslope of the inner enclosure.

As a concentric enclosure this monument is similar to the two other sites on the Brechfa massif. However, it seems clear that the site has a more complex history in which its concentric arrangement was only one episode.

Source: Driver 'Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air' RCAHMW (2007), 166-7

### **Allt Fawr Promontory Fort, Clyncemmaes**

Soilmarks of a plough-levelled, or low earthwork, inland promontory fort were identified during Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 5th July 2012. The remains comprise a D-shaped fort set against an eastward promontory scarp which overlooks the steep-sided valley of the Afon Rhyd-afallen, south of Maenclochog village. Soilmarks show that the fort has a bivallate western defences which curve in towards the south, to form a univallate straight-sided southern end to the fort. The northern defences of the fort are obscured beneath a modern hedge bank, which might well fossilise the line of the preserved defences. Darker patches of deeper humic soil can be observed after ploughing along the western defences of the fort, particularly within the enclosure against the back of the defences, an area where one might expect a focus for settlement or industrial activity. Not visited on the ground. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2013.



## **Meline**

### **1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

MELINEY, or MELINAU, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan; containing 492 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the northern part of the county, close to the road leading from Cardigan to Fishguard, and is intersected by the great road between the former place and Haverfordwest. It comprises 4056 acres. Rather more than half is inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder consists of barren heath and stony common, forming part of the Percelly mountain; the soil in that portion which is inclosed is tolerably fertile. The scenery, though not greatly diversified, is enriched with some branches of the river Nevern, which flow through the parish; and the adjoining country is not destitute of interest. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Rev. D. Protheroe: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160; and there is a glebe of six acres, worth £10. 12. per annum. The Independents have a place of worship here, and conduct a Sunday school. There are some ancient mansions in the parish, within the limits of which also are the remains of a circular encampment, called Pen-yBenglog, defended by a single rampart.

### **1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Meline:**

MELINE, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the river Nevern, under Precelly mountain, 6¼ miles SW by S of Cardigan r. station. Post town, Cardigan. Acres, 4,523. Real property., £1,858. Pop., 414. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. An ancient camp is at Pennybenglog. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £140. Patron, the Rev. D. Protheroe. The church was rebuilt in 1865; is in the decorated English style, of local stone with Bath stone dressings; and consists of nave and apsidal chancel, with W bell-gable.

### **The Parish Church dedicated to St Dogmael – Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

The church, erected in 1865, consists of a small single chamber terminating in an apse. It retains a portion of the north wall of an earlier structure, in which is a pointed doorway, now closed, having two ruelly carved human heads on either side, and a fragment of a third above. The octagonal font and stem are from the earlier church; they are probably of pre Reformation date. – At The rebuilding there was removed to Pen y beglog a well carved pew back bearing the following legend : SED: MATHILD; UX ; GEO; PER; PENE BENGLOG; GE 1626. ( The pew of Matilda wife of George Per(rott) of Penybenglog, gentleman 1626) –Visited 17<sup>th</sup> June 1920.

### **The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

### Pembrokeshire Parsons

Meline Rectory was appendant to the barony of Kemes, the lord of Kemes and the free tenants, the freeholders, of the parish having the right of alternate presentation to the living.—*Owen's Pems.*

Mylene.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domtini de Awdeley unde Christoferus Taylor est rector valet dare cum gleba £10. Inde decima 20s.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the headings 'Livings Discharged' -:—Meleney alias Mylen alias Melillau alias Meline R. (St. Dogmael). **Thomas Lloyd**, Esq., 1704, as Lord of Kemys; the Free-holders of the parish, 1735; **Thomas Lloys** Esq., and **Anne**, his wife, 1759; the Freeholders, 1783. Clear yearly value, £34. King's Books, £10.—*Baron's Liber Regis.*

### Clergy

Myles , Will	1605	Rector
Lewis, Daniell	1682	Rector
Lewis, Daniel	1682	Rector
Lewis, Daniel	1692	Rector
Williams, Jacobus	1704	Rector
Morris, David	1714	Curate
Williams, Jacobus	1714	Rector
Williams, Jacobus	1720	Rector
Lewis, Watkin	1735	Rector
Williams, James	1735	Vac (Death) Rector
Bowen , James	1759	Rector
Bowen , James	1783	Vac (cession) Rector
Bowen , Thomas	1783	Rector

Rice , John	1785	Curate
Lloyd , Hugh	1795	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1804	Curate
Bowen , James	1809	Vac (natural death) Rector
Harris , David	1809	Rector
Harries , David	1809	Rector
Davies , David	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , David	1822	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , William	1834	Stipendiary Curate

1851 : Meline Parish Church "The Sunday School has been discontinued in consequence of my not being able to attend in person since last summer. I serve another parish besides."David Davies, Rector

Parish entry for Eglwyswrw **and** Meline *The Welsh Church Year Book*,

1929 St Cristiolus & St Dogmael (Meline) Incumbent and Curates; O Davies

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Meline. (S. Dogfael). —Here there is in present use an electro-plated service.

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Pontcynon, in Pontcynon [Independents, 1839].** Built 1839, rebuilt 1882-3 1851 **Evan Lewis**, Minister, Brynberian, Eglwyswrw Still open 1998

### **Meline Hearth Tax 1670**

Mathias David -	Meline-	H2
Owen Edward & forge -	Meline-	H&H
Deverox John -	Meline-	H2
Morgan William -	Meline-	H2

Bowen James -	Pontgynon Meline- -	H4
Phillipps Thomas clerk -	Meline-rector-	H3
James Margaret -	Meline-	H
Bowen William -	Meline-	H
Phillip widow -	Meline-	H
Phillip Richard -	Meline-	H
James David -	Meline-	H
Howell William -	Meline-	H2
Morgan Mathias -	Meline-	H
David James -	Meline-	H
David Thomas smith -	Meline-	H&H
Thomas Thomas ap -	Meline-	H
Thomas James -	Meline-	H
John Ellinor -	Meline-	H
Bowen William -	Meline-	H2
Martin Hugh -	Meline-	H
Price Thomas -	Meline-	H2
Pryddero Mary -	Meline-	H
Bowen John -	Meline-	H
Phillip John -	Meline-	H
Lewis Jenkin miller -	Meline-	H
Griffith William -	Penybenglog Meline- -	H6
Rees Llewhelin -	Meline-	P
Harry Thomas -	Meline-	P
Rudder Thomas -	Meline-	P
Lewis George -	Meline-	P

Evan Margaret -	Meline-	P
David Katherine -	Meline-	P
Bowen George -	Meline-	P
Owen George -	Meline-	P
Lewis Jonathan -	Meline-	P
Lewis William -	Meline-	P
Phillip Anne -	Meline-	P
Philp Katherine -	Meline-	P
Richard Evan -	Meline-	P
Rees John William -	Meline-	P
Fabian Morice -	Meline-	P
Phillip John -	Meline-	P
Anthony Ellinor -	Meline-	P
Edward George ap -	Meline-	P
Luke Owen -	Meline-	P
John David -	Meline-	P
David Thomas taylor -	Meline-	P
Will John -	Meline-	P
William Thomas -	Meline-	P
Jenkin John -	Meline-	P
William Edward -	Meline-	P
William John -	Meline-	P
Lloyd Anne -	Meline-	P
William John -	Meline-	P
Rees Morgan -	Meline-	P
Martin Hugh -	Meline-	P



Beynon Richard -	Meline-	P
Evan Thomas ap -	Meline-	P
David Evan -	Meline-	P
Rees Luke-	Meline-	P

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is a resident clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There are three resident land proprietors and ten farmers paying over £100 per annum but no day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population cannot read and write.

**Parish of Meline Pontgynnon Day School** On the 29<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school . It was held in a room which formerly had been a cottage , but had lately been converted into an Independent chapel. It contained no manner of school furniture. The children when they wrote, were obliged to kneel and write on the benches. At one end of the room was a large heap of turf. I heard 14 read the 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of St Marks Gospel to the master. The children made several false pronunciations, which the master left unnoticed. There was problems with general knowledge questions but most simple arithmetic questions were answered correctly. David Lewis Assistant

### **Sites of Interest**

#### **RCAM**

##### **Bedd yr Afanc**

An oval grass grown mound 70ft by 27ft and 2ft high, placed on the northern slope of Prescelly, half a mile south east of Brynberian. The mound lies due east and west, and just visible in the turf upon it are some 25to 30 stones, forming an oval slightly less in size than the mound itself. There is little doubt that it is sepulchral in origin and purpose. The surface is much disturbed –Visited 24<sup>th</sup> September1914.

##### **Castell Llwyd**

A tongue shaped enclosure on the spur of a hill above the right bank of the river Nevern, which at this point forms the parish boundary between Meline and Nevern. On the south and west the steep slopes to the river constitutes the defences, and on the north two lines of markedly convex banks and ditches, which have been much disturbed. The inner ramoart has a length of 150ft height of 6ft, and a fall of 15ft to the bottom of a ditch; the outer line of much the same length is not of equal strength. The entrance was probably at the east end of the banks. The enclosed area has a length of

250 ft from north to south. The surface of the camp is irregular, and two or three low leaps of stones may mark the sites of hut circles. The point of the enclosure shows signs of scarping. The adjoining field to the south east is called **Castell Bach**, where are the remains of a small subsidiary earthwork of the same character as that just described – Visited 7<sup>th</sup> August 1914.

### **Pen y benglog Camp**

A promontory fort of triangular shape, distance about half a mile south east from Castell Llwyd. The spur of land known as Allt y Castell is defended by very steep slopes, that to the south being practically unscaleable. The defence to the north consists of a couple line of ramparts, each with a ditch now much silted up. The banks in places are almost 10ft high; both have been largely destroyed at the west, and much lower elsewhere. The enclosed area had a length of some 150ft and a width of 100 ft – Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1920.

### **Castell Mawr**

This earthwork is one of the largest in the county, the enclosed area being four acres. It stands on the summit of a hill 450ft above sea level, about half a mile south of the parish church, 500 yds east of Castell Llwyd, and a similar distance north of Pen y bnenglog. The defence consists of a circular rampart and ditch. The bank rises to a height of 8ft and falls 15ft to an almost obliterated ditch; it is built of dry stone walling largely hidden under fern growth. There are east and west entrances opposite each other. They have a width of about 30ft, and, so far as the growth permits of observation, do not appear to have been much altered. The interior, 100feet in diameter, is divided diagonally by a bank which probably is part of the original plan. At neither end does it join the main rampart, a space of 20ft being left between them. The inner bank has a height of about 8ft and is of similar construction to the outer. The enclosure is known as Parc Castell, and the field immediately north west as Parc Gerreg Llwyd, the field of the grey stone. An iron spearhead, with a sharp spike fitting into a socket in the shaft, was ploughed up in the field south of the camp (*Pem Arch Survey*). Enquiries as to the whereabouts of this object have met with no success – Visited 7<sup>th</sup> August 1914.

### **St Dogmael's Well.**

Immediately outside the churchyard fence is a well which is known as Ffynnon Dogmael. The water for the church font was formerly taken from it, but no traditions of healing are attributed to the spring, and the well space precludes total immersion – Visited 17<sup>th</sup> June 1920.

### **Ancient Trackway.**

In the sheet of the Survey of the county the editor, referring to the early trackway on Prescelly, observes: “ Nowhere in the county of Pembroke can this old roadway be followed to better advantage-- it is known by various names – Via Julia, Via Flandrica, and the Pilgrim's way – and consists herabouts of a raised bank about 10ft wide, with indications of a ditch on either side.. it will be observed that the map maker has marked at intervals 'hole' 'picket and pile of stones'. The conclusion we arrived at respecting these was that the holes were of comparative recent

construction and made for the purpose of cutting turf to drive off along the old track, but that they had been kept open and enlarged by the mountain sheep getting in to scratch themselves and shelter from sun and wind. With regard to the piles of stones and 'pickets' it seems as if the earthen bank which formed the track had at some period been repaired with stone in considerable quantities, and that then the bank had again given way and exposed the heaps of stones which had been used to mend it"

### **Garn Wen**

A cottage 300yds east of Parc y rhos House, and half a mile east of Brynberian Chapel. There is now no cairn, nor the tradition of one but the presence of much white quartz on the surface of the small enclosure probably marks the site of an early burial – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Parc y garn**

The third field east of Glan Duad Fach House. Ploughing has from time to time revealed much stone about its centre where it is locally said formerly stood a small mound, but of this there is now no sign on the surface. Visited 17<sup>th</sup> June 1920.

### **Rhos dywyrch Inscribed stone**

The residence near which the antiquary Lewis Morris mentions the presence in 1746 of an inscribed stone. His note runs "in a loose stone 4ft long in the parish of Melin, near Rhos Dowyrch, the seat of John Howells gent. Near a hill called Pen y Benglog, where there are old entrenchments, Mr David Lewis [of Pant y benne] found the following inscription 1746 (see Arch Camb 1896 p132)

### **Carn Bresed, Carn Goediog, Carn Bica –**

Natural outcrops on Prescelly – Visited 22 September 1914.

### **Urn**

In the course of quarrying at Dyffryn in February 1925, an urn of somewhat unusual character was discovered. It was found inverted, and broken, but has been admirably restored at the National Museum of Wales, and is now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society. The urn is black in colour; 5 in high; diameter of mouth 4in of base 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in The workmanship is good. It appears to be of the cordon type, and probably dates from the later Bronze age.

### **Finds**

#### **Spear Head –**

In a field to the south of castle Mawr was ploughed up "an iron spear head, with sharp spike to fit into the socket in the shaft. Perhaps the weapon of a High Sheriff's javelin Man" (*Pem Arch Survey*)

#### **Spindle whorl.**

In 1914 a very perfect spindle whorl was dug up near Carn Alw on Prescelly; its flattened side was marked by two circular double lines, joined by cross lines. It came into the possession of a late vicar

of Eglwysrwrw, and was seen on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1914, by our Assistant Inspecting Officer. Its present location is not known.

## **RCAHMW**

### **Castell Mawr, Meline**

Castell Mawr is generally considered to be a later Prehistoric settlement enclosure, possibly of two phases, although it has been suggested that it is an earlier ritual or ceremonial henge enclosure reused in the Iron Age. The site was subject to partial geophysical survey in 1988.

The monument occupies the gently rounded summit of a hill. It consists of a 1.3ha oval enclosure defined by: a slight inner bank; a broad and shallow ditch; a prominent outer bank, preserved as a hedgerow and apparently ditched. There entrances on the north-west and east. The interior is subdivided by a curving west-facing rampart and ditch cutting off the 0.7ha eastern part of the enclosure. No entrance between the two divisions has been identified.

The character of the main enclosure, with a strong outer bank overshadowing the weaker inner bank, has prompted the suggestion that it represents a Neolithic henge. In support of this flints have been found within the enclosure. However, the prominence of the outer bank may be a product of its reuse as a hedgebank and flints continued to be used into the historic period.

A tanged iron spearhead was found in the field to the south.

Sources: Mytum and Webster 'Geophysical Surveys at Defended Enclosures ...' (2003) - unpublished report

Driver 'Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air' (2007), fig 69

John Wiles 20.02.08

Survey, geophysical prospection and excavation at the site in 2012 by Prof. Mike Parker-Pearson was linked to the possible Neolithic origins of the hillfort/henge and ongoing work at Craig Rhosyfelin quarry .T. Driver, RCAHMW

### **Castell-Llwyd, Meline**

A 60m sweep of double bank & ditch, possibly fronted by a counterscarp bank, cuts off a promontory about 90m deep, there is a probable entrance at the east of the northern circuit: the interior has been disturbed by quarrying and possibly agriculture. J.Wiles 08.12.04 RCAHMW

## **Monington**

### **1811 Fenton Tours Monington**

I know not why so called in English. In Welsh Eglwys Wythwr, the Church of eight Men; for (to use George Owen's words) "about so many are there of freeholders in the parish" It is a manor, and one of the twenty knights' fee holden of Camaes. It first belonged to the martins, then the Roches, then to the Lord of Twwyn, a descendant of the original native proprietors, who were dispossessed of it to make room for some Norman usurper.

### **1839 Monington Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

MONINGTON, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Cardigan; containing 127 inhabitants. This place was by the Welsh called Eglwys Wythwr, signifying literally "the church of eight men," there being at the time of its foundation precisely that number of freeholders in the parish. It comprises but a moderate area, which is all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiar features, but the views from the higher grounds embrace some objects of interest. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to the living of St. Dogmael's: the tithes have been commuted for £80, of which £45 are payable to the impropriator, and £35 to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated at the southwestern declivity of a lofty eminence.

### **The Parish Church dedicated to St Nicholas Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments**

The present building, consisting of chancel, small nave and single bell-cote, contains nothing of antiquarian interest – Visited 29<sup>th</sup> July 1914

The church warden's presentation of the year 1684 makes reference to the structure and fittings of the building which preceded the present one : “ The church is in good repair, with cleanliness as becomes the house of God, saving yt the steeple is out of repair. A font with a good cover to it; a pulpit; but there is not a Bible of the last translation; we have a Welsh Testament, a Book of Common Prayer and a book of homily, both in Welsh. No vicarage , nor glebe lands”.

### **1994 The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

Monington, St. Nicholas.

This benefice was originally a curacy belonging to the vicarage of Llantood, which vicarage was appropriated to the abbey of St. Dogmaels. — *Owen's Pem.*

The living is now a vicarage, and appears to have been united with St. Dogmaels and Llantood as far back as 1624. See under Llantood and also under St. Dogmaels.

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.*

### **Pembrokeshire Church plate J T Evans**

Mornington or Eglwts Wvthwr (S. NICHOLAS, Norman; S. Gwythwr). —A two-handled Chalice of plated metal.—A pewter Plate 9 in. in diameter by James Yates of Birmingham.

### **Moninton Parish Hearth Tax 1670**

Rowland William	Moninton	H.2
Lloyd Elizabeth	Moninton	H 2
George Henry	Moninton	H
Phillip Lewis	Moninton	H
Sambrooke John	Moninton	H 2
Proth[ero]Griffith	Moninton	P
Richard Owen	Moninton	P
James Edward	Moninton	P
James Margaret	Moninton	P
Hugh Evan	Moninton	P
John Nickolas	Moninton	P
Owen Phillip	Moninton	P
Owen . John	Moninton	P
Phillip James	Moninton	P
David Morgan	Moninton	P
Rees Owen	Moninton	P

1851 St. Nicholas *The Religious census of 1851* Monington Parish Church --return missing

1929 Parish entry for St Dogmael's with Llantwyd **and** Monington from *The Welsh Church Year Book*, 1929 St Thomas & St Illtyd (Llantwd) & St Nicholas (Monington) Incumbent and Curates; J G Hughes (L J Edwards)St

### **Nicholas' Church, Monington**

St Nicholas' Church was built in 1860 to the designs of R.J. Withers of London. S.L. Evans  
RCAHMW 2009

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

None found

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population cannot read or write.

### **Sites of interest – Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments**

An almost circular work situated at the meeting point of the three parishes of Monington, Moylgrove and St Dogmaels. It occupies a strong natural position above the Trewyddel brook. The enclosed rampart is practically undisturbed, rising on the south to a height of 10ft, and falling 18ft to the bottom of a ditch which is much obscured by vegetation. The interior has a length of 300ft from North to south and a width of 160 ft. The entrance is to the north east, where the rampart falls gently to the level. Its width is 20ft. In the south of the enclosure, close to the rampart, is a depression, which may be a hut circle or shelter. The field is known as Castell. Caerau, in the St Dogmael's parish is about half a mile distant to the north. --- Visited 11<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Parc y Gromlech**

A field near Oen rhiw house half a mile north east of Monington parish church. The name is in common local use, although no traces remain of the cromlech which must have given rise to the designation, the second field to the south is called Parc yr arian, for which no explanation is forthcoming –Visited 24<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **Maen Saeson**

This is the name of a farm in the north of the pariash. In 1899 the editor of the *Pem Arch Survey* could not find or hear of the maenhir to which the name applies; it was probably destroyed when the farm house was built about the middle of the last century Visited July 1914

### **Parc Castell**

A field about 500 yds south east of the parish church, bounded on the south by Nan Ceibwr, the parish boundary. The cottage is known as Castell Trefgyn adjoins the field on the east. There are no traces of earthworks. --- Visited 29<sup>th</sup> July 1914

### **Pantsaeson, Site Of Alleged Battle, Monington**

The Dyfed Archaeological Trust records suggest that a battle took place at this location in the early medieval period . No further information. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 31 October 2006.



## **Morfil- Morvil**

### **1847 State of Education in Wales**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor or day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population cannot read or write.

Now little Church and a farm but once, before the Normans, the head village of the cantref of Kemes.

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

The rectory of Morvil was appendant to the manor of Maenclochog; the patrons in 1594 being Longville and James Lewis. — *Owen's Pem.*

In 1291 this church, described as Ecclesia de Morvin, was assessed at £4 6s. 8d. for tenths to the king. — *Taxatio.*

Morbylle.—Ecclesia ibidern ex presentacione domini de Ferrers unde Johannes Nicoll est rector valet com-munibus annis 40s. Inde decima 4s. - *Valor Eccl*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Morvill R. (St. John Baptist). Dom. de Ferrers olim Patr.; Sir John Philips, Bart., 1715, 1730, 1745; Lord Milford, 1781. Clear yearly value, £8 10s 0d. King's Books, £2. — *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

On 18 Nov., 1903, a faculty was obtained for the removal of a cottage.

In a list of pilgrimage chapels, most of which, it is stated, were in ruins, occurs the name of 'Capell Burnagh in Morvill.' — *Owens Pem. Vol. I.*

### **1397-8 January.**

Morvil

licence on 4 January at Coventry in the year above said, nonresidence.

The bishop granted to Thomas Brenles, rector of parish church of Moruile, of the diocese of St. Davids, in the service of Thomas Roche, patron of the church, licence of "non-residence" for one

year, and of letting his said church at farm to fit persons for the same time.

### **The Parish Church Dedicated to St John the Baptist.**

The Church is modern, though possibly built upon the original foundations. Its only fitting with pretence to antiquity is the font bowl, which is 6 ½ in high and resembles a fragment of a circular column with the top hollowed out into a small orifice, 8in in diameter and 7 ½ in depth. There is no drain. It stands on a modern square base of brick. The date is uncertain, but it may safely be pronounced to be post Reformation, and it is probably a local production of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Visited 20<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J.T. Evans**

Morvil (S. John the Baptist). —This parish retains its Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover. There are two bands round the bowl, the upper of which, close to the Lip, interlaces four times and encloses the usual woodbine foliation. Within the lower band is the following inscription "POCVLVM ECLESIE DE MORVILL". Between each word is a graceful spray of foliage ornamentation. The knop on the stem is decorated with intermittent lines. The usual band of ornamental moulding beneath the bowl and on the base is absent. The Paten cover is quite void of all embellishment but on its handle or foot is engraved the date "1574". There are no hall marks on the Chalice but on its cover appears the small black letter 'r' for 1574, the leopard's head crowned, the lion passant, and the maker's mark A H in a plain oblong stamp. A Chalice and Paten cover by the same maker are found in Lympsey Stoke, Wiltshire, dated 1577.

### **Cross Incised Stone**

In the church yard is an erect stone having on the east face a small plain cross within a circle 6 ½ in in diameter. The circle is rudely formed and the cross arms are plain lines drawn from the centre to the circumference. The lower perpendicular arm is continued down the stem for a distance of 3 ½ ins beyond the circle. The terminals are not expanded or ornamented. The stone itself has a height above ground of 34 in, with a width of 15 ins and a depth of 11 in. - It has been used as a gatepost.

### **Maen Morvil**

In the churchyard is an erect stone, which is known locally by the name maen Morvil. It presents the appearance of having been intended for a small wheel cross, but left unfinished. The stone stands 50in above the ground. From a width of 19in at the top it gradually widens to 28in, and again contracts to 15in at mid height from which it widens out to its base. It has an average thickness of 12 in – Visited 20<sup>th</sup> October 1914.

## Clergy

Rice, Theophilus	1671	Curate
Edwards, Ffranciscus	1692	Rector
Rice, Edwardus	1707	Curate
Philipps, Thomas	1714	Rector
Rice, David	1714	Rector
Philipps, Thomas	1715	Rector
Philipps, Thomas	1720	Rector
Phillips, Thomas	1722	Curate
Phillips, Jeremia	1724	Curate
Evans, David	1731	Rector
Beynon, James	1746	Rector
Evans, David	1746	Vac( <i>Death</i> ) Rector
Beynon, James	1781	Vac( <i>natural death</i> ) Rector
Ayleway, Charles	1781	Rector
Foley, John	1788	Curate
Evans, John	1790	Rector
Higgon, William	1795	Curate
Higgon, William	1801	Curate
Evans, John	1804	Rector
Higgon, William	1804	Curate
Pugh, John	1814	Curate
Evans, John	1815	Vac ( <i>resignation</i> ) Rector
Thomas, Enoch	1815	Rector
Pugh, John	1816	Curate
Jenkins, Thomas	1824	Curate
Davies, David	1824	Curate
Griffiths, James Richard	1832	Curate
Richard Griffiths, James	1832	Curate
Hughes, John	1834	Curate

1851 Morvil Parish Church "The Parish has been much neglected and the Church is not yet in proper repair" Llewelyn Lloyd Thomas, Rector, Newport Rectory, Haverfordwest

1929 Parish entry for Morvil with Pontfaen and Llanychllwydog from *The Welsh Church Year*

*Book,*

St John Baptist & Parish Church (Pontfaen) & St Benno(Llanychllwydog) Incumbent and Curates;  
M H Jones

**The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

(The church was rebuilt by a fairly well-known church-restorer E.H. Lingen Barker of Hereford in 1885.)

2010 Early Christian Sculptured Stone in Pembrokeshire (Sir Benfro). Ruined Victorian Church on much older site - circular enclosure - definitely one - query two - early christian sculptured stones in graveyard. Mentioned by George Owen 1604.

**St John The Baptist's Church, Morvil**

Church, Consisting Of A Nave & Chancel.Associated With: Inscribed Stones RCAHMW J.Wiles  
11.0903

**2008 Derelict church at Morfil/Morvil**

Despite being rebuilt in the late C19 this little church is no longer in use, the windows boarded up and the graveyard overgrown. The gate carries the date 1922 and the last burial seems to have been in 1968. It is perched on a bank above the valley right beside Morvil farm in a remote location.

According to Fishguard Church Magazine Morvil Church The church has been redundant and privately owned since 1985, when the congregation for monthly services amounted to six.

**Nonconformist Chapels: None found**

Some names associated with Morvil

1397-8 January.

Morvil

licence on 4 January at Coventry in the year above said, nonresidence.

The bishop granted to Thomas Brenles, rector of parish church of Moruile, of the diocese of St.

Dauids, in the service of Thomas Roche, patron of the church, licence of "non-residence" for one

year, and of letting his said church at farm to fit persons for the same time.

1689 Lloyd Thomas died 1689 Morvil and Grove Pembroke  
son Thomas Lloyd of Grove Francis(Abra)Phillip

### **Morvil Hearth Tax 1670**

Edward William	Morvil	H2
Llewhelin Jenkin	Morvil	H
Gwyther Owen	Morvil	H5
Young David	Morvil	H
John Thomas	Morvil	H2
Morice Richard	Morvil	H
John Gwenllian	Morvil	P
Edward Rees	Morvil	P
Daniell Walter	Morvil	P

### **Sites of Interest**

#### **Mynydd Morvil Barrow Cemetery**

What appears to be a barrow cemetery on Mynydd Morvil, noted through aerial survey.

2000.11.20/RCAHMW/DKL|

#### **Castell RCAM**

The Ord Survey maps indicate the site of an earthwork marked “Castell” on Mynydd Morvil, just above the pass known as Bwlch wyniad. No certain trace of this construction can now be made out, the mountain being heavily clothed with undergrowth. Above twenty years ago the *Pem Arch Survey* reported of the antiquity “So little of the earthwork now remains that its

dimensions could not be traced. There appears to be the remains of a small cairn within the lines of the enclosure". The word "castell" is still used by the natives for this wild tract, and local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here. The site is probably the scene of a sharp skirmish between Martin de Turribus and the Welsh which took place at or near Morvil a few days after the landing of Martin at Abergwaun or Fishguard, when the natives were repulsed and pursued by the Normans at Abergwaun across the Prescelly hills – Visited 20<sup>th</sup> October 1914 – Fenton Tour p522

### **Castell, Mynydd Morvil**

At the site of an earthwork marked 'Castell (Site of)' by the Ordnance Survey on Mynydd Morvil at SN 03355 31505, there are no remains. However a 60m-diameter semi circular enclosure bank, with traces of a ditch is visible some 100m to the south. Remains of medieval settlement elements to the east have been linked to it, but this may be an Iron Age defended enclosure, possibly the one said to have held the remains of a small cairn in about 1900. Local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here

Sources: OS 495 card: SN03SW10; RCAHMW Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925, no.715. J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 15.03.2002 & B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 31 October 2006.

### **Morvil Churchyard Pillar Stones**

In Morvil churchyard two pillar stones bearing incised crosses, 0.9m & 1.4m high respectively. The higher stone is known as Maen Morvil. RCAHMW J.Wiles 11.0.03

### **Mynydd Morvil Field System**

Extensive field system, principally recorded by aerial photography, chiefly characterised by close-set ridge and furrow, which extends across most of Mynydd Morvil. At the grid reference of the record, are earlier curvilinear banks underlying the more regular Enclosure-act boundaries. The field systems may include prehistoric or Romano-British elements. RCAHMW T Driver

### **Mynydd Morvil, Site Of Battle**

"The Ordnance Survey maps indicate the site of an earthwork marked 'Castell' [nprn 304369] on Mynydd Morvil, just above the pass known as Bwlch wyniad . . . local tradition speaks of a battle having been fought here. The site is probably the scene of the sharp skirmish between Martin de Turribus and the Welsh which took place at or near Morvil a few days after the landing of Martin at Abergwaun or Fishguard, when the natives were repulsed and pursued by the Normans across the Prescelly hills. - Visited, 20th October, 1914."

Source: RCAHMW, Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925, ii, no.715.  
B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 01 November 2006.

### **Mynydd Morvil Settlement**

Upstanding remains of earthwork settlement, comprising circular hut footing, with the partly plough-denuded remains of polygonal fields alongside. The whole is crossed by historic ridge and furrow, but there are also cultivation ridges in the smaller field enclosure which may be contemporary.

Part of a wider landscape of well preserved defensive and agricultural earthworks which survive on Mynydd Morvil and which are not (2006) scheduled. T. Driver

### **Fagwyr Goch: "Redwalls" RCAM**

This is a site on a farm of the same name at the foot of the spur of Prescelly known as Pen Palis. George Owen, whomust have known it well, refers to it under its name as follows "At Rewalls a markett on Mundayes., a faire in *vigilia festo et crastino Sti Edmondi Regis* , wch. is 20*Junij*"

## Moylegrove

### State of Education in Wales 1847

There is a resident clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is a resident land proprietor and one farmer paying over £100 per annum rent but no day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population cannot read or write.

**Parish of Moylegrove Village Day school** On the 26<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. It was held in a loft over a stable belonging to the Independent chapel at Molygrove. The children were not examined. The room was a wretchedly low place, and the furniture in very bad repair. He took me to see the stable underneath which was in a most filthy condition. The master had been a gentlemans servant, but having met with an accident, had taken to schoolkeeping. He told me that a farmer in that neighbourhood gave him his board and lodging for educating his children David Lewis Assistant

### 1603 George Owen (original spelling)

Moelgrove in englishe but as I guesse more properlie called *Malltes grove* for I find yt in laten called *grana Maltildis*; and allthoughe now there be noe signe of wood yett do I finde that all the demesne landes wch belonged to the manor being CC(200) englishe acres was in auncient tymes all wood & aforest in some sort priviledged. In welshe yt is called *Trewithell* the Irishe mans towne. The Rectorie is an Impropriation percell of St Dogmells & is the kinges ma'ts Inheritance valued at £vi xiiis iiid. The Cure is discharged by a vicar being of the king guift & is valued at xis but because for many yeres past the Cure of bayvill a litle parishe adioyning hath ben cast upon that vicar, also the fruites being smale & both Cures troblesome the same is comitted by sequestracion by the ordynarie to some maister adioyning for that it is not worthe the travelling to London for a presentation. This inconvenience of Impropriations not onlie in this parishe but in many other parishes of this sheere to the starving of many soules where the farmers take the fruites and the people left to seeke the lorde as they may or list. They helde in old tyme St David for their holie patronn.

### 1839 Moylegrove Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

MOYLGROVE, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Cardigan; containing 453 inhabitants. This parish, which by the Welsh is called "Trê-Wyddel," is situated on the coast, in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and cultivated. The scenery is not characterised by any peculiar features, and the s over the adjacent country are destitute of interest. In general the shore is abrupt and rugged, with a good depth of water. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the discharged vicarage of Bayvill, and endowed with £600 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the left bank of a stream which falls into the sea at no great distance: it is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Independents, in which a Sunday school is also held. Near the sea, on Treriffith farm, is a well termed in Welsh



"Fynnon Alem," and in English "Alem's Well;" the water is a strong chalybeate, and is considered efficacious in several diseases.

Remains of an iron age camp and a Bronze age burial mound.

Set deep in the valley which runs out to the coast at Ceibwr, the village is full of character. The architecture is a mixture of ancient and modern. So many of the cottages are holiday homes that the village almost dies in the winter. Celbwr is a pretty bay, but there is no sandy beach and very little parking.

Matilda, daughter of a Welsh Chieftain owned 230 acres of land, here she married Robert Fitz Martin of Nevern, and the village is said to be named after her.

Nearby Ceibwr Bay ships used to discharge cargoes of Lime and culm and contraband.

### **The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.**

This village of a few cottages and two chapels lies deep in a valley. Its name first appears as "grava Matildis", the grove of Matilda, who was the wife of Robert Fitzmartin, the Norman invader of Cemaais.

### **The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features

#### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

Moylgrove vicarage was in 1594 held with Bayvil, and was then in the patronage of the Crown, having formed part of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of St. Dogmaels.—*Owen's Pem*,

In 1291 this church, described as Ecclesia de Guava Matilda, was assessed at £4 for tenths to the King.— *Taxatio*.

Moilegrove.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti abbatis [de St. Dogmaele unde Thomas Lloid est vicarius valet communibus annis dare 40s. Inde decima 4s. — For extract from *Bacon's Liber Regis*, see under Bayvil.

On 7 April, 1899, a faculty was obtained for the removal of the buildings on Mountbach on glebe lands belonging to this living, situate in the parish of Mount, Cards.

Moylgrove,

The Religious census of 1851 Moylgrove Parish Church, consolidated with the Parish Church of Bayvil David Evan Morgan, Vicar

*The Welsh Church Year Book*, 1929 St Andrew Incumbent and Curates; J L Davies

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Moylgrove — An Elizabethan Chalice identical in shape and ornamentation with that at Amroth.

The only mark is the maker's Q . Height, 6 in, depth of bowl, 3 in.; weight, 10 oz. The second band on the bowl encloses the following inscription " POCVLVM • ECLESIE + DE+BAYVYL AND MOYLGROF". In 1879 the parish of Bayvil was separated from Moylgrove and joined to that of Nevern. In course of repairing, this cup has been artificially weighted by means of a plug of wood and a copper plate which have been inserted into the foot and stem. The cover is missing.

A Chalice, Credence Paten and Flagon of electro-plate, each piece having the sacred monogram engraved within a rayed circle and inscribed " From Miss Phillipps To Moylgrove 1883".

The parish also possesses an old pewter Plate and a pair of small pewter Candlesticks. The plate is stamped with the name french with a fleur-de-llys beneath. A London pewterer, John French, flourished about the year 1687, but a harp and not a fleur-de-lys is given as his mark.

**Clergy Moylgrove Parish Church, with Bayvil**

Powell, John	1549	Vicar
Llewelyn, Roderick	1582	Vicar
Miles, Henry	1661	Vicar
Rees, Griffinus	1692	Curate
Parry, David	1714	Curate
Evans, David	1716	Curate
Evans, David	1720	Curate
Lewis, Richardus	1725	Curate
Lewis, Richardus	1728	Curate
Gwynn, Morgan	1739	Vicar
Griffith, David	1748	Curate
Thomas, Robert	1751	Curate
Gwynne , Morgan	1783	Vac( <i>natural death</i> ) Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1783	Vicar
Walters , Richard	1790	Curate
Walters , Lewis	1804	Vicar
Walters , James	1806	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1809	Curate
Walters , Lewis	1809	Vac( <i>natural death</i> ) Vicar
Harries , David	1809	Curate
Davies , Daniel	1809	Vicar
Williams , Morgan	1814	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1816	Curate
Harries , David	1817	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1817	Curate
Harries , David	1817	Curate
Williams , Morgan	1817	Curate
Grey Hughes , William	1819	Curate
Evan Morgan , David	1822	Curate
Davies , David	1822	Curate
Morgan , David Evan	1822	Curate
Evan Morgan , David	1830	Curate

**Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Tabernacl** Welsh Baptist chapel, Moylegrove village Built 1894 Still open 1998

**Bethel** , in Moylegrove village [Independents, cause began c 1690, date of original chapel not known, rebuilt c 1850-75]. Built before 1800 possibly 1691, restored during the Victorian era still open Dec 2006

**Moilgrove Parish Hearth Tax 1670.**

Richard William	Moilgrove	H
Lloyd Jenkin	Moilgrove	H 6
Gwynne Owen	Moilgrove	H 4
Griffith William, miller	Moilgrove	H
Evans Thomas	Moilgrove	H
Bowen Elizabeth	Moilgrove	H
David Katherine	Moilgrove	H
Lewis Sage.	Moilgrove	H
Griffith Morice	Moilgrove	H 2
Griffith John	Moilgrove	H
Evan John	Moilgrove	H 2
James John.	Moilgrove	H
Thomas . Lewis	Moilgrove	H 2
Phillipps Lewis	Moilgrove	H
Griffith William	Moilgrove	H
Davenant James	Moilgrove	H 2
William Evan	Moilgrove	H

Francis James	Moilgrove	H
Tucker Anne	Moilgrove	H 2
Lloyd .Evan Bowen	Moilgrove	H
Beynon John	Moilgrove	H
Miless Henry clerk	Moilgrove	P
Robert Jane	Moilgrove	P
Lloyd Morgan	Moilgrove	P
Young Rees.	Moilgrove	P
Lloyd Katherine	Moilgrove	P
Richard J ane	Moilgrove	P
David Thomas	Moilgrove	P
Thomas Evan	Moilgrove	P
Richard William	Moilgrove	P
Morgan Owen	Moilgrove	P
Thomas Thomas	Moilgrove	P
Francis David	Moilgrove	P
Rees Jennett	Moilgrove	P

## **Sites of Interest**

### **Caerau, Moylgrove**

Caerau is a multivallate - many walled - later Prehistoric type settlement enclosure occupying the brow of a prominent south-west facing hill spur overlooking the Moylgrove valley. Several slab-lined graves were discovered here in the nineteenth century and the site was subject to partial geophysical survey in 1989.

The enclosure is defined by three roughly concentric rings of greatly degraded ramparts, now

mostly reduced to scarps, with 10-30m intervals. The inner encloses an area of 0.7ha and the outermost 2.3ha. There are some indications of a south-west facing entrance. The geophysical survey identified the ramparts as 5.0-5.5m wide bands with only slight indications of ditches. It seems likely that these were massive drystone walls.

The grave reported in 1864 lay between the second and third rampart on the east side. The earlier finds appear to have been made to the north, south and east of this spot. One grave contained a hammer and cutlass. Burials such as these are characteristic of the late Roman to early Medieval period. They might represent a re-use of an earlier settlement site or else have been contemporary with its use. Sources: Vincent in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 3rd series 10 (1864), 299-306

Mytum & Webster 'Geophysical Surveys at Defended Enclosures ...' (2003) - unpublished report

John Wiles 20.02.08

### **Moylegrove Mining**

Un-named mine. SN 115.449. Shaft in field on southwest side of Cwm Trewyddel, above sewage treatment works. No historical detail available. No surface features remain; filled 1940-45.

Un-named mine. SN 123.448. Three trial adits on south bank of Nant Ceibwr, 400 yards upstream from old smithy. No historical detail available. Two of the adits have collapsed; one is open, driven as a crosscut through mineralised fault fissure and a short distance along fissure east and west.

## **Mynachlogddu**

In Preselly's surrounded by bleak moorland a pastoral community once belonging to St Dogmaels. A little hamlet in the heart of the Presely Hills, surrounded by bleak moorlands, forestry plantations and stony barren hills. Above the hamlet are the rocky crags of Carn Meini (the supposed source of the Stonehenge bluestones, and a little way to the west is the simple memorial to Waldo Williams, one of Pembrokeshire's best known Welsh poets.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

we approach Monachlogddu, the landscape assumes a thoroughly Welsh appearance. A clear trout-stream, that comes rippling and dancing down the glen from the dark brown ridge of the moorlands, is here put to turn the wheel of a little flannel-mill. In response to our request, the goodman describes in broken English the simple processes of manufacture, and explains the movements of his archaic machinery. Then, after a glance at the lowly parish church, dedicated to St. Dogmael, we bid adieu to the village of the Black Monastery, and take to the road.

### **1839 Mynachlogdŷ (Monachlog-Dŷ Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

MYNACHLOGDŷ (MONACHLOG-Dŷ, a parish, in the union of Narberth, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (N. by E. from Narberth; containing 487 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern side of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of LlanvairNantgwyn, Whitechurch, and Meliney; on the east by those of Llanvynach and Llanglydwen; on the south by Llandissilio; and on the west by Llangolman. It contains by computation an area of 4050 acres, of which 1850 are arable, 400 pasture, and 1800 mountainous and boggy, with little or no woodland. A great portion is occupied by part of the Percelly mountain; the remainder is inclosed, the soil being light, and producing crops of barley and oats, but no wheat. There are two slate-quarries, two mills, and a small woollen manufactory. The Eastern Cleddy river has its source here, and is joined at the extremity of the parish by two brooks named Glandy and Wern. The living is a curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; present net income, £180; patron, Lord Milford: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £52. 10., payable to the curate. The church, dedicated to St. Dogmael, and situated at the extremity of the parish, was once connected with a monastery, and is capable of containing 2000 persons, but without seats: it is not remarkable for any architectural details, and has been left in a very neglected state. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and two Sunday schools are held, one of them by the Baptists in their meeting-house, and the other by the Independents in a farmhouse.

*1291 The Monastic Order in South Wales 1066 -1348 F G Cowley*

St Dogmael's priory was founded by Robert fitz Martin 1113- 1115 it became an abbey 1120

belonging to St Dogmael's

Mynachlog-ddu church belonged to St Dogmael's priory and had a value of £2 13 4d in 1291

### **The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles**

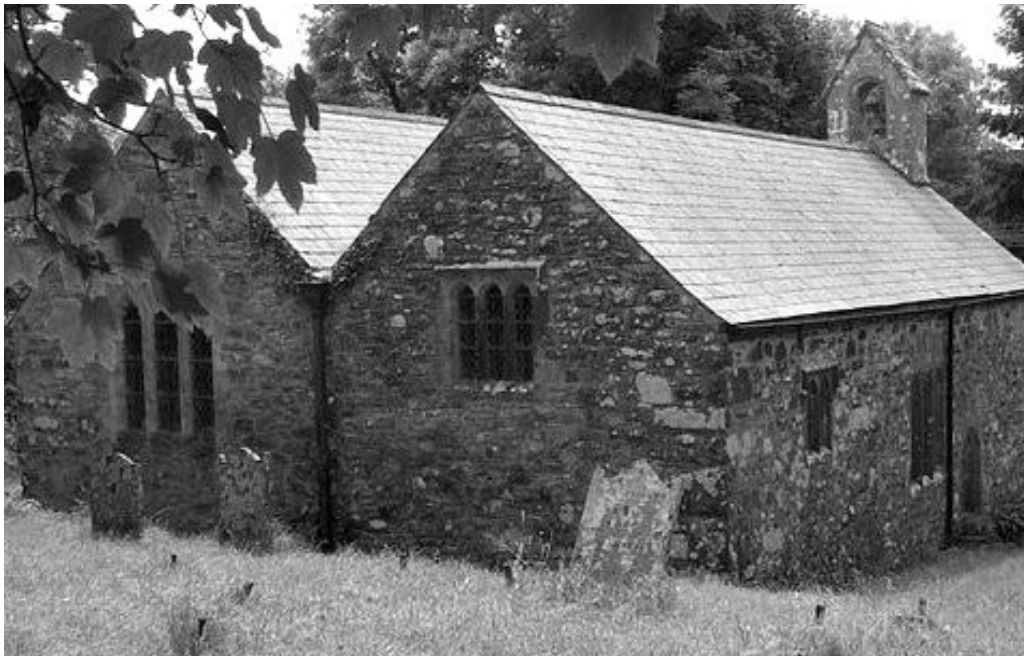
The name means "the Black Monastery", so called because its manor was granted by Robert Fitzmartin, lord of Cemais, to the Abbey of St Dogmael's and the inhabitants of a part of St Dogmael's had a right of summer grazing for their cattle here. There is no evidence that there was a monastic settlement in the vicinity of this bleak moorland hamlet.

Thomas Rees otherwise Twm Carnabwth, leader of the first Rebecca Riot lies buried at Bethel Chapel graveyard.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Mynachlog Ddu.

MONACHLOGDDU, a parish in Narberth district, Pembrokeshire; under Precelly mountain, at the head of East Cleddan river, 6½ miles N of Narberth-Road r. station, and 9½ N of Narberth. Post town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 6,166. Real property, £1,364. Pop., 471. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is waste. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £129. Patron, Lord Milford.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Dogmael. Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments





This church was appropriated to the Benedictine priory of St Dogmael; hence its name of Mynachlog Ddu, the church of the Monastery of Black Monks. In the *taxacio* of 1291 it is described as *Capella de Nigra Grangea*. It consists of nave 35ft by 14ft and north aisle 38ft by 12 ¾ ft; there is no structural division between nave and chancel. the roof, windows and much of the walls are modern on consequent upon a thorough restoration in the year 1889. The aisle is divided from the nave by an arcade of three bays, with plain masonry piers; the arches are plain pointed. In the north wall of the aisle is a low doorway 2 ½ ft wide, 4 ¾ ft to the spring of the arch and 5 ¾ ft to the crown. The doorway at the west end of the nave has a similarly pointed arch. On either side of the communion Table at a height of 2ft from the ground is a corbel or bracket probably of 14<sup>th</sup> century date to which the nave in its original state belonged, the north aisle being a century later. At the east end is a plain aumbry. The font measures 22 ½ in by 19 ½ in externally and 17 in by 15 in internally; it is plain, and chamfers off to a modern base –Visited 7<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994**

St Dogmael's

This disused church has a main body probably of the 13c with a 15c south aisle with a three bay arcade on octagonal piers

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

This benefice originally a curacy belonging to the abbey of St. Dogmaels, and on the dissolution of that house came into the hands of the King, by whom it was leased on 12 May, 1537, to Morgan Johnes of Llaugadock, Carms.—*State Papers*.

In 1594 the advowson was bought by .... Eliot.—*Owen's Pem*.

Described as Capella de Nigra Grangea, this church was in 1291 assessed at £2 13s. 4d. for tenths to the King. —*taxatio*.

There is no separate valuation of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.*, the only reference to it being the following entry in the list of property held by the abbey of St. Dogmaels:—Manoghloke Duy per annum eum proficuis libete capelle ibidem £viiij xvs vid.

Under the heading 'Not in Charge':—Monochlogddu Cur. (St. Dogmael. Abb. St. Dogmael Propr.; Lord Milford.—*Bacon's Liber aegis*.

On 3 Dec. 1888, a faculty was obtained for the removal of 2 cottages belonging to this living.

George Owen in his list of pilgrimage chapels, most of which were in ruins, mentions the names of two, called respectively Capell Cawey and Capell St. Silin, in this parish.—*Owen's Pem 1603.*,

### **RCAM Old Churches 1914**

George Owen in his list of churches – most of them in ruins – in connection with which the remembrance of pilgrimage survived in his day, mentions the name of two in this parish called

respectively Capel Cawey and capel St Silin or Giles. The *Pem. Arc. Survey* visitors “could find no trace of the old grange where there was a chapel of St Giles. The only suggestion of antiquity was an old foundation at the back of a small cottage, now used as a store room close to the gate of the churchyard. This foundation may, however, have been merely that of an old hedge”. Our Inspector was equally unsuccessful.

1851 Monachlogddu Parish Church David Thomas, Curate,

1929 St Dogmael & St Colman (Llangolman Incumbent and Curates; W Evans

### Clergy

Philipps, Thomas	1720	Curate
Prothero, James	1747	Curate
Philipps , Edward	1765	Curate
Phillips , Edward	1776	<i>Vac resignation</i> Curate
Griffiths , John	1788	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1793	Curate
Jenkins , John	1799	Curate
Jenkins , John	1802	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1804	Curate
Foley , John	1822	Curate
Evans , Stephen	1823	Curate
Evans , Stephen	1824	Curate
Morse , Stephen	1824	<i>Vac natural death</i> Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1824	Curate
Griffiths , Rees	1825	Curate

## **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Mynachlogddu —A two-handled pewter Chalice, 8 in.in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 4 in. Underneath is engraved "97 James Dixon & Sons 906".

A Plate, 9f in. in diameter, bears the same maker's mark.

There is also another pewter Plate, on the rim of which is inscribed "Benj Derham Churchwarden 1720". It bears the following marks,— " John Shorey "; London ; in a shaped punch, a bird on a rose. Col. John Shorey was Upper Warden of the Pewterers' Company in 1720. Beneath is also engraved the name " Beckford". It is evident that this plate has been unlawfully alienated from the Gloucestershire parish of that name.

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

Bethel [Baptists, 1794].

#### **Bethel Sunday School, Mynachlog-Ddu**

The Sunday School at Mynachlog Ddu was built as a chapel in 1794 and rebuilt in 1821. The later chapel was built in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan. 1851 Walter Davies, Baptist Minister.

In 1875 it was replaced by a new chapel built alongside and the old chapel converted for use as a Sunday School. RCAHMW, May 2011

#### **Bethel Welsh Baptist Church, Mynachlog-Ddu**

Bethel Baptist Chapel was first built in 1794, restored in 1821 and rebuilt in 1875. The earlier chapel of 1794 was retained and converted to a Sunday School (NPRN12146) This chapel, dated 1875, is built in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and tall round-headed windows. Still open 1998 RCAHMW, November 2010

Capel Bach (Capel Cawey ?, Mynachlog-ddu demolished by 1914 (no denomination shown)

### **Monachlogddy Hearth Tax**

Howell John	Monachlogddy	H
Morice Reynald	Monachlogddy	H2

Bowen Lewis	Monachlogddy	H
Morgan Phillip	Monachlogddy	H2
Lewis Lewhwlin	Monachlogddy	H2
David Griffith	Monachlogddy	H2
William Llewhelin	Monachlogddy	H2
Morgan Howel	Monachlogddy	H
John Lewhelin	Monachlogddy	H
Hugh Richard	Monachlogddy	H
Thomas Griffith	Monachlogddy	H
Lewis Evan	Monachlogddy	H2
Thomas Owen	Monachlogddy	H2
Thomas William	Monachlogddy	H
Gibbin Richard	Monachlogddy	H
Lewis Katherine	Monachlogddy	H
Powell Rouland	Monachlogddy	H
Jenkin Ruddrok	Monachlogddy	H
Morice Richard	Monachlogddy	H2
Morice Richard	Monachlogddy	Egloserrow H
Phillip Phillip David	Monachlogddy	H
James Lewis	Monachlogddy	H
Thomas Maude	Monachlogddy	H2
Bevan David	Monachlogddy	H2
Hugh Richard	Monachlogddy	H
David Thomas	Monachlogddy	P
Beavan William	Monachlogddy	P
William Thomas	Monachlogddy	P

John Hugh	Monachlogddy	P
John Lawry	Monachlogddy	P
Pugh John,	Monachlogddy	P
David Gwynllian widow	Monachlogddy	P
Hugh Rees	Monachlogddy	P
Griffith Thomas	Monachlogddy	P
David James	Monachlogddy	P
John Mary widow	Monachlogddy	P
Evan Anne	Monachlogddy	P
Llewhwlin Landilo	Monachlogddy	P
John Jennet widow	Monachlogddy	P
Jenkin David	Monachlogddy	P
David Rees	Monachlogddy	P
Lewis David	Monachlogddy	P
John Morice	Monachlogddy	P
David James weaver	Monachlogddy	P
John Rees cobbler	Monachlogddy	P
Hugh Rees labourer	Monachlogddy	P
Lewis Margaret	Monachlogddy	P

## **Education**

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There is no resident land proprietor or day school provision for education of the poor. Many of the population cannot read or write.

## **Schools**

There was a school in Bethel vestry before the village school was erected in 1903. This school was closed in 1995

## **Industry**

### **Slate Quarry's**

19c slate quarrying opened up. Cwarre'r Mynydd is said to have been one of the first, Tyrch Quarry in Mynachlog-ddu which survived until after the Great War

### **Tyrch Quarry RCAHMW**

A main opencast, c.55m by 40m, set into a S-facing hillside, within an area of spoil dumps, c.180m NE-SW by 140m. Two linear quarries are also apparent, that to the South possibly being an earlier feature. At least 4 stone-built rectangular structures, c.4.5m by 3.0m appear in the area of spoil, with a larger structure, c.10m long, set by the linear quarry to the S.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 09.09.03

### **Cwm-Isaf;Cwm Isaf Woollen Factory, Pont Mynachlog-Ddu RCAHMW,**

At Cwm-isaf is a former water-powered woollen factory. The two-storey stone building has an overshot waterwheel on its eastern gable, 3.658m (12ft) diameter and 1.118m (3ft 8in) wide over shrouds, marked "D. DAVIES PENRALLT". Although now devoid of any internal machinery, except for a short length of line shafting and some belt pulleys, the factory was apparently in use as recently as the 1950s. The water supply leat was some 170m long, taking water from the Afon Wern. Adjacent to the building on the east side was a sawmill, presumably powered by the waterwheel, now demolished except for the north wall. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 19 April 2011.

### **Felin Dyrch, Mynachlog-Ddu RCAHMW,**

Felin Dyrch is a former corn mill, served by a leat some 540m long from the Afon Cleddau Ddu. The single-storey stone building has a small, all-iron overshot waterwheel, 0.946m (3ft 1¼in) wide on the north gable. The internal pit wheel meshed with a bevelled stone nut which drove a single pair of millstones from below. The mill is shown as working on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey 25in maps but it is not known when it went out of use.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 19 April 2011.

### **Mining Mynachlogddu**

Un-named Mine SN 171.340. Trial adit 250 yards south of Fron las uchaf farmhouse, probably for silver-lead. No historical detail. Adit appears to have collapsed; source of water for farm.

Un-named Mine SN 165.339. to 165.342. Four trial adits on east side of valley quarter mile west of Fron las isaf. No historical detail. All collapsed, although that at southern end appears to be used for water abstraction.

## **Sites of Interest**

Carn Meini site of Blue stones

memorial to Waldo Williams (Welsh Poet}

### **Croes Mihangel Tumulus**

All that remains of this tumulus is the base, which has itself been so much disturbed as to make it difficult to trace the outline of the mound in the growth under which it is hidden. The tumulus doubtless derives its appellation of the “Croes” from a wayward cross which may have stood on or near the spot, and the suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the parish boundary passes over the site –Visited, 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914

### **Crug yr Hwch**

Faint traces remain of this mound, which stood on the summit of the mountain land still known as Crug yr hwch, just above the 1000ft contour line. The Parish boundary passes over the site – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> June 1915

### **Crugiau Dwy**

This is the name given to two cairns which are placed on an outlying southern spur of the Prescelly range , the highest point of which is known as Mynydd Crugain Dwy. The more southerly cairn is actually within the parish of Llanfyrnach, The border fence passes between the Mounds . Within recent years both of these monuments have been robbed of much of their contents for road metalling. Their circumference at the base measures about 300ft. They are composed of small sized mountain gathered stones, though larger boulders may have been carried away. – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **Mountain Cromlech.**

When perfect this cromlech must have been a fine example of its class. Five supports remain, four being prostrate and one leaning slightly over. The capstone is about 12ft in length; is partially concealed by a hedge which is carried over it. The remains stand in the centre of a low mound having a base circumference of some 270ft; but it is not clear whether the cromlech was wholly or partially covered or merely stood upon the mound. It is asserted that this object of antiquity, which is known locally as Mountain Cromlech from the farm of that name , was deliberately destroyed. --Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.

### **Carn Arthur Bedd Arthur RCAM**

Both are natural outcrops of rock and of interest solely because of the name attached to the spot. Carn Arthur is also known as Coitan Arthur which is said to have been hurled by the king from

Dyffryn, in Henry's Moat parish, where is a circle. Bedd Arthur is on the southern edge of the ancient trackway along the summit of the Prescelly Hills which cross the north of this parish from east to west –visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.

### **The stones of the sons of Arthur**

Two erect stones standing 30ft apart, about 150 yds south east of Ty newydd farm house in Cwm Cerwyn. They have a height above the ground of 75 and 80 in. – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Capel Bach**

In Cwm Cerwyn are the grass grown foundations of a building 35ft long by 20ft broad, traditionally said to have been a chapel. The site is orientated. A break in the lines of foundations probably marks a north doorway. Built into the wall of the neighbouring cottage called Capel Bach, is a fragment 30in by 11in of the head of a two lighted trefoil window, which was discovered some years ago at the east end of the foundations –Visited 24<sup>th</sup> September 1914 – This may have been the chapel known to George Owen as Capel Cawey the latter word standing for Cerwyn.

### **Waun Lwyd Standing Stones.**

Two erect stones 20ft apart, on the eastern boundary of Waun lwyd. They stand south-west and north-east and are 7ft and 9ft high respectively. On the same field Gwerglodd y maen are two other prostrate stones, in the line with those still standing; no remembrance or tradition exists that they have ever been erect. The position of the four stones suggests an alignment, but there are numerous mountain boulders in the vicinity. The next field to the south is known as Parc y maen – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **Gors Fawr Circle**

The following is extracted from a special survey of this monument made by Lieut Col. Morgan R.E. F.S. A., an Ex commissioner:- This collection of standing stones consists of a circle and two outstanding meini hirion, which are planted on a dreary common at the foot of the Prescelly Hills, a short distance from the main Haverfordwest- Cardigan road. The diameter of the circle varies from 72 to 75 ft, and the number of the stones is 16, of which three are prostrate. The stones are ice borne boulders, of which a great number are scattered over the common. Two have apparently been split, but probably by the force of nature and not by man.

From the manner in which the prostrate stones have been covered by the growth of peat, it would appear that the standing stones must have been originally at least 1 ½ ft further out of the ground than they show at present

Towards the north east are two outlying standing stones. The largest, the western one 150yds from the centre of the circle. Has an azimuth 15E; the second, a little further east and 45ft distant azimuth 19E. The azimuth of the alignment is 59degrees 30 minutes. The western stone is 6ft 2in high 3ft long in the direction of the alignment and 2ft thick. It is a well shaped stone though undressed. The eastern stone is 6ft 2in out of the ground but the soil around it has been excavated 1ft probably on



an attempt to remove the stone. It is 3ft wide in the direction of the alignment 18in deep on the eastern side tapering to a 6in point on the western side. These two stones are called an alignment, but it is very doubtful what they have been. They might have been part of a destroyed avenue, but the avenue delineated by Mr Bushell as running from the centre to these stones does not exist though there are so many stones lying about that short alignments and pointers can be seen in all directions .

The meini hirion are too far north to have reference to the sun, and nothing can be deduced from the orientation of the circle. – Visited 24<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

### **Gors Fawr Standing Stones, Mynachlog-Ddu RCAHMW,**

Two erect monoliths, one 1.8m high, the other, 13.5m to the NE, 1.6m high.

A pair of standing stones sharing similar characteristics to other standing stone pairs along the southern reaches of Mynydd Preseli. These appear to frame the distant Carn Menyn outcrop when viewed from Gors Fawr stone circle (NPRN 300422) but the alignment may be entirely coincidental.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 23rd June 2009.

### **Gors Fawr Stone Circle RCAHMW**

On the bleak fringes of Gors Fawr bog is this near-perfect circle of sixteen stones measuring about 22 metres in diameter. Eight of the stones are of spotted dolerite, the famous ‘bluestone’ sourced as being from the Carn Meini outcrops to the north. Recent geophysical survey by the SPACES project, searching for any buried structures which might lie hidden beneath the circle, revealed nothing. The conclusion is that this monument probably looks much the same today as it did to its late Neolithic or Bronze Age builders. Nearby is a pair of standing stones which appears to frame the distant Carn Menyn outcrop when viewed from the south-west. In his 1963 Shell Guide, Vyvyan Rees was unimpressed; ‘Gors Fawr, the only recognisable stone circle left in the county, is very small beer’. It is, in fact, a remarkable survivor and one of the best of its kind to be seen in Wales. From Driver, T. 2006. Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the Air. RCAHMW, p121

### **Pont Hywel RCAHMW**

This is a road bridge over the Eastern Cleddau which here marks the border between Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. This was a rubble stone structure with two semi-circular arches separated by pointed a pointed cutwater. Iron railings had replaced the parapets(?).

Traditionally the site of a medieval bridge, a plaque commemorated rebuilding in 1747.

Source: NMR Holdings John Wiles 07.11.07

### **Foel-Drych Cairn RCAHMW**

A ruined and mutilated cairn, c.18-21m in diameter, upon and out of which, a modern sheep shelter has arisen. RCAHMW AP965008/59-62 J.Wiles 09.09.03

## **Crug-Yr-Hwch; Mountain Burial Chamber RCAHMW**

. The much ruined burial chamber at Mynachlog Ddu has a hedge passing through it. The capstone is fallen, and other stones are described as half buried, or semi-recumbent. There are traces of a circular mound, up to 0.7m high, to the west. J.Wiles 26.02.02

2. 'A larger and impressive comlech, the capstone has slipped off the legs into a modern ditch...' (PAS, Pemb 11SE no. 7). A local writer in 1885 (quoted by Lewis 1969, 137) refers to this burial chamber as 'Llech y Gwyddon'.

Although mentioned by both Grimes (1936a, no 30) and Daniel (1950, PEM 6), the first published plan of the monument is that by Frances Lynch (1972, fig. 9, 81-2). 'The site... is so ruined that nothing can be said about it beyond remarking on the size of the fallen supporters. One of these is over 3m long and three others are more than 2m... such a size would be appropriate to a Portal Dolmen, but it is impossible to attempt any kind of reconstruction'. The remnants of the ?round mound, c.0.6m high and 7m wide, are best seen on the east side of the hedge bank.

*Edited extract from Barker, 1992, The Chambered Tombs of South-west Wales, Oxbow Monograph 14, p. 26*

## **Waun Lwyd Stones, Dolaumaen RCAHMW**

The two Waun Lwyd standing stones are 8.2m apart, with their flat faces aligned. The south-western stone stands 2.2m high, that to the NE 2.4m. There are hints of other stones in the vicinity extending the alignment, but these are problematic. J.Wiles 26.02.02

## **Rhos Fach, Monument; Carreg Waldo RCAHMW**

Monolith visible on AP, identified as monument on OS 1:50,000, presumed recent.  
RCAHW AP965009/41 J.Wiles 09.09.03

A commemorative stone erected to celebrate the life and work of the poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971); comprised of a blustone monolith with a polished black granite plaque on its northern side.  
Source: Trysor Repot (TPA11/04) L. Moore, RCAHMW, 18th September 2012

## **Bedd Arthur, Prehistoric Ritual Site RCAHMW**

1. A subrectangular enclosure 18m by 7.0m, formed of earthfast stones (having an average height of 0.8m) backed by a low bank, surrounding a levelled interior. An explicitly ambiguous monument that

has only been compared to the 'Churchyard' on Skomer Island. (source Os495card; SN13SW10)  
J.Wiles 27.02.02

2. The site is located ESE of Carn Bica and just to the north of a path across the mountain. It is defined by a setting of upright and fallen stones set within a sub-rectangular enclosure.

D.K.Leighton 15 June 2007

3. Survey work by Wainwright and Darvill for the SPACES project has compared the oval stone setting at Bedd Arthur to the first oval setting of Bluestone orthostats built at Stonehenge. Oval stone settings are a recognised form of monument in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages of Britain, but remain rare. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 28 Feb 2008.

### **Carn Menyn Cairn RCAHMW**

A much ruined cairn set below the westerly crags of Carn Menyn. The cairn is a roughly circular heap of stones, about 15m in diameter and 1.5m high. It is much ruined and a 3.0m by 2.5m capstone is exposed at the centre along with the stones of a collapsed chamber. This appears to be a Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary monument, although a later date cannot be ruled out. It was re-planned by T. Driver in 1993 for an undergraduate dissertation with Southampton University and the plan is in NMRW archive. An extract from C. T. Barker from 1992 states 'Also known as Coetan Arthur... this disturbed cairn is c.15m in diameter and c.1.5m high... its centre dominated by a large ?capstone 2.8m long, 2.5m maximum width, and 0.6m thick. Beneath the ?capstone are three fallen slabs of a size suitable for chamber orthostats.'

*Source: Barker, C.T. 1992, The Chambered Tombs of South-west Wales, Oxbow Monograph 14, site No. 46.* T. Driver, RCAHMW, 29 Feb 2008.

### **Carn Menyn 'BLUESTONE' Outcrops Of Spotted Dolerite; Carn Meini RCAHMW**

. Carn Menyn (singular, for the central, main outcrop) or Carn Meini (plural, describing all the outcrops). A series of natural outcrops of spotted dolerite ('bluestone') which naturally fragments into pillars, blocks and screes. Noted as a geological source of the stonehenge 'bluestones' but debate is still active as to whether the stones reached Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire through glacial or human agency. There is however evidence for quarrying on this outcrop Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 15th May 2006

The Carn Meini outcrops on Mynydd Preseli have become famous in archaeological literature as the geological source for the 'bluestones' used at Stonehenge in Wiltshire. The 1.5- to 1.8-metre (5- to 6-feet) tall, narrow pillars formed a circle between the more massive Sarsen 'trilithons', or arches, which made up the main outer circle and the innermost stone settings. In 1923 petrological

examination confirmed the scattered outcrops of Carn Meini on the south-west of Mynydd Preseli as being the source of the distinctive blue-grey spotted dolerite with large white spots used in some of the earliest phases of the Stonehenge circles on Salisbury Plain. Indeed, a number of prehistoric monuments, including a ruinous cairn at Carn Menyn and Gors Fawr stone circle to the south, are also composed of this unusual rock. Early investigators concluded that the known superiority of this same spotted dolerite as a raw material for Neolithic stone axes could have sparked off the massive human effort necessary to move the stones. The suggested route would have seen the blocks sledged overland to the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau, thence by sea along the Bristol Channel to the River Avon, and finally upstream to Stonehenge itself.

Some geologists and archaeologists have challenged this traditional view, proposing instead that glaciation, not human effort, carried the bluestones to Salisbury Plain. They cite finds of spotted dolerite in glacial erratics on Flat Holm and Steep Holm in the Bristol Channel as evidence for this geological movement. In 2002 an ambitious new programme of survey was commenced for the prehistoric landscapes of Strumble and Preseli by Geoffrey Wainwright and Timothy Darvill. The Strumble-Preseli Ancient Communities and Environment Study (SPACES) increased the known number of prehistoric monuments on the ridge between Carn Siân and Foel Trigarn by 300 percent, and its new surveys of famous individual sites, like Gors Fawr, have helped to forge new understandings about prehistoric life in these hills and valleys. The SPACES project found an intense concentration of activity at Carn Menyn, including prehistoric burial monuments and axe-flaking sites. Worked bluestone pillars have been found broken and abandoned in transit down from the outcrops. Although these are of Stonehenge dimensions, they remain difficult to date, especially as the outcrops provided durable, conveniently-sized blocks in modern times for lintels and hearthstones and were quarried for building stone for at least two nearby chapels. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 7th Dec 2010.

Possibly associated with excavations of Neolithic rhyolite outcrops at Craig Rhosyfelin to the north  
T. Driver, RCAHMW

### **Carn Meini; Carn Menyn RCAHMW**

There are a series of natural outcrops of spotted dolerite ('bluestone') which naturally fragments into pillars, blocks and screes. Noted as the geological source of the Stonehenge 'bluestones' but debate is still active as to whether the stones reached Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire through glacial or human agency.

Survey work by Wainwright and Darvill in 2003 and 2004 for the Strumble-Preseli Ancient Communities and Environments project (SPACES) has identified possible sites of quarrying, or hollows from which loose blocks have been extracted, undated evidence for mining in the form of

deep cuttings resembling adits (in the eastern part of the Carn) and a possible axe flaking floor at the south-east foot of the Carn where there are intrusive outcrops of a rhyolite beneath the dolerite outcrops. Most interesting has been the identification of three or four large orthostats which appear to have been abandoned on the southern slopes below the Carns during transportation. All show signs of quarrying along one side, with the other sides retaining the natural, weathered stone surface. Some are propped up on other stones; one is split in two. It would appear from this evidence that blocks of spotted dolerite were being worked free from the outcrops at some point in the past, and dragged south from the outcrops towards the lowlands. Initial field visit by members of RCAHMW Survey Branch on 21st April 2004.

Main reference: *Darvill, T and Wainwright, G, 2002, SPACES - exploring Neolithic landscapes in the Strumble-Preseli area of southwest Wales, Antiquity 76, 623-4.* T Driver, RCAHMW, 24 August 2004.

## NeVERN

Nevin, or Nevy

Brynach, and early christian married the local chief's daughter and founded a holy place by the stream. He buried his brother in law Maelgwyn the memorial stone is written in Latin and Ogam family therefore must have had Irish connections burial memorial to a retired Roman Soldier lies near plus a fragment of another Four more early christian monuments lie either in the church or churchyard.

Church has a squat Norman Tower 12c restored 1864 and 1952

Churchyard Cross of St Brynach 10cAD

bleeding yews in churchyard will bleed till Wales once again has a Welsh prince of Wales.

outside churchyard mounting block for Horsemen.

"Shiela na gig" fertility figurine

on pilgrim's route to St David's pilgrims cross cut in the rock on the route and a set of steps cut into the rock have has a small cross cut in them

1603 George Owen (Spelling as per)

Nevarne is the greatest and largest parishe in the Sheere & taketh name of the ryver Nevarne weh runneth well neer throu the myddest of the same whose course is formerlie described in the first Booke. In welshe it is called *Inbnyver* & in old nyme was dedicated to the bryttishe Saint called *Saint Burnaghr* whose festifalle day is yet dylie observed within this and dyverse other parishes with noe small solompnitie the seaventh of Aprill, on wch day yt is wth us sThe long nave and chancel may be all of the 15c as no features are earlier than that. There are transrptal chapels on each side, that on the south being rib-vaulted in two bays. The pier and two arches are Victorian insertions below a wider, flatter original single arch. Two chapel windows have an Ogham stone and another tomb-stone as sills. The west tower is 16c. Some restoration was carried out in 1863. South of the church is a very fine Celtic Cross of c1000.aid the Cocom first beginneth to tune her laue. I might well here omitt an old report freshe as yet of this odious bird that in the old world the parishe priest would not beginne Masse in this parishe until this bird (called the Citizens ambassador) had first appeared & began her note upon a stone called St Burnaghes stone being a stone curiouslie wrought with sondrie sortes of knottes standing upright in the Churchyard of this parishe, and one here stangeinge verely longue & the priest & people expecting her accustomed coming (for I accompt this byrd of the feminyne gender) cam at last & lighted upon the said stone her accustomed preaching place and being scarce able once to sounde the note upon the said stone presentlie fell downe dead. This religious tale althoughe he Concerne in some sort Churche matters you may eyther beleave or not without perill of damnation.

The Rectorie of this parishe was some tymes an advowson apendant to the Lordshipp of Kemes & geaven or sould by Sir Nicholas de Audley somethymes lord of the said lordship to *Adam Hotten* bushoppe of St Davides per cartam in festo Sancte Margaretae virginis anno domini 1377 et primo *Richard secundi* who did Improprate the same to the new Colledg of Saint Marhe in Saint Davides wth appeareth bt the Kinges Licens optayned for the Mortmayne with these words *Reservando semper prefato Nicholao et heredibus suis Jus patronatus ecclaesia predictae*, so that of Right the patronage of the said Churche yet remayneth apendant to the said Lordshipp of Kemes.

It is now the Kinges Inheritaunce upon the Canscles suppression of the colledge & now payeth his Majestie of rent *xxxiii liiis iiid*. The Cure is descharged by a vicarr erected upon the on the Impropration wch the late prince Queene Elizabeth hath of late heares presented *De facto non de Jure* and hath for his parte *quatam partum fructuum*& is valued in the bookes of first fruietes at *lviii*.

### 1811 Fenton Tours Nevern

Descending to Nevern, where above the village on a high hill and yet sheltered to the north by a higher ridge, are seen the slight remains, or rather the site of the castle, which though almost entirely defaced, exhibits marks of great extent and strength. On one side it was inaccessible, the wall following the edge of a rocky natural ravine, rendered still more precipitous and difficult of approach by art, and on the others by a deep fosse hewn out of the solid rock. From what we can now trace of it, it appeared to have been a square building with a bastion at each angle, of no small diameter from the truncated ruins or two of them.

The situation of the village of Nevern is very beautiful, in the midst of rich meadows, gardens, and orchards, on the margin of a fine river, and surrounded by hills richly wooded, with a handsome church in a cemetery of great extent filled with yew trees, the ruins of a venerable old mansion, and other houses of a lesser note interspersed with trees, forming altogether a very picturesque scene. Though the church itself is much more ancient, yet, for its tower, and most probably the greatest part of its present external, we are indebted to the Norman era; as the architecture is similar to that which characterises the castle and church of Newport, known to have been built by Sir William Martin. It is dedicated, as are most of the churches of this district, to St Byrnach, who flourished in the sixth century, and was a contemporary of St David.

Nevern is the largest parish in the county; it was formerly an advowson appendant to the lordship of Cemaes, but granted or sold by Sir Nicholas de Audelay to Adam Hoton, Bishop of St David's by a deed dated 1<sup>st</sup> Rich. II. A.D. 1377 who appropriated the same to his new college of St Mary at St David's. In the church yard is one of those early crosses, consisting of a tall shaft similar to that standing in front of Carew castle but more elegantly wrought, having, as that has, in a small compartment amid the carved work it is ornamented with, some strange characters, which I have not heard ever deciphered.

The ruins noticed here are those of a mansion of the first respectability of its day delonging to and

begun to be buily by Howel ap Jenkin ap Rptpert, of the princely stock of Gwynvardd Dyved, a man then of great property and command in the country, but who died before it was finished. This Howel married a daughter of Sir William Perrott Knight, and by her had issue one son William, who, by a most profligate course of life, dissipated his vast inheritance.

NeVERN, originally the chief borough, even after the creation of Newport continued to belong to the high fee. It had a portreeve and courts for government and eighteen burgages.

### **1839 NeVERN – Topographical Dictionary of Wales**

NEVERN, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, and 8 (S. W. by W.) from Cardigan, the post-town; containing 1625 inhabitants. The name is derived from the river NeVERN, so called from the Welsh *Niver*, "a number," on account of its being formed by the union of numerous rivulets that intersect the parish, and flow together in one considerable stream into St. George's Channel.

Martin de Tours, a Norman knight, who, having attended William the Conqueror, was rewarded for his service by a grant of territory on the coast of Devonshire, embarked an expedition for the invasion of such parts of the principality as he might find most easily assailable, and landing his troops at Fishguard, made himself master of the lordship of Kemmes. For the protection of his newly acquired territory, which became one of the lordships marcher, he either erected a fortress at this place, or strengthened one previously built, which he made his residence, and which descended to his son William. The latter, however, having strengthened his interest by marrying the daughter of Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, abandoned this seat of his father's, called Llanhyvor Castle, of which there are some remains on a hill above the church, for one that he had built on a more magnificent scale at Newport.

The parish is very large, extending from the foot of the Percelly mountains to the shore of Cardigan bay. It lies in a beautifully diversified and fertile district, and comprehends some of the most romantic scenery in the county of Pembroke, being intersected by a deep wooded dingle, along which flows the NeVERN, whose banks are occasionally formed into rocks of fantastic character, while in the lower part, near Newport bay, stands the village: the prospects from the higher grounds are also pleasing and extensive. The road from Newport to Cardigan passes near NeVERN, and the greater portion of the parish is inclosed and cultivated: the total area is 14,522*a.* 13*p.* The coast is generally bold, and in some parts precipitous, with a good depth of water close to the shore. There were formerly several ancient mansions, inhabited by some of the most opulent families in the county; but nearly all of them have been abandoned by their proprietors, and are at present in the occupation of tenants. Llwyngwair is an elegant mansion, pleasantly situated on the margin of the river NeVERN, and within about a mile of its mouth. Among the other seats are Burry, Cwmgloyn, and HênllŷMoor - Mynwere ;s; the last was once the residence of the ancient lords of Kemmes, and of that distinguished antiquary and scholar,



George Owen, lord of Kemmes, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £174, with a glebehouse: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Atwood. The advowson, which was appendant to the lordship of Kemmes, was alienated by deed, bearing date 1347, to Bishop Hoton, who appropriated it to his new college of St. Mary at St. David's, from which, on the suppression of religious houses, it reverted to the crown. The church is said to have been originally founded in the sixth century, by St. Brynach, or Byrnach, to whom it is dedicated, and to have been rebuilt by some of the Norman lords of Kemmes: the present is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style of architecture. In the churchyard, to the south of the porch, is an ancient British cross, elaborately wrought, and bearing two inscriptions: the shaft consists of a single stone, thirteen feet high, two feet four inches broad, and one foot seven inches thick; it is increased in height by a circular top, a separate piece of stone, marked with a cross, and is carved on all sides with ornaments and knots of various shapes. On the north side of the churchyard was another stone, six feet high, with the inscription "Vitatiani Emeriti," but this has been for some time removed. In the chapelry of Kîlgwyn, in the parish, is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary; and there are places of worship in the parish for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. Nine Sunday schools are held, two of them in connexion with the Established Church. Mr. William Rogers, of Kensington, bequeathed £800 in the three per cents. to the poor, the dividends arising from which, amounting to £24 per annum, are annually distributed according to the will, in barley and beef, on the 21st of December. Near Pentre Evan, in the parish, are the remains of one of the largest cromlechs in the principality; the table-stone is eighteen feet in length and nine feet wide, and is supported on two or three coarse upright stones, varying from seven to eight feet high. It is considered not to be surpassed in size by any other Druidical monument in Wales, except the cromlech at Dyfryn, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire. Several other Druidical remains are yet to be seen in and near Nevern.

### **1870-72, John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales***

NEVERN, or Nefern, a village and a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke. The village stands on the rivulet Nevern, in a picturesque reach of deep wooded vale, 2 miles E N E of Newport, and 8 S W of Cardigan r. station; and was once a borough, governed by a portreeve and burgesses. The parish is divided into the quarters of Cregie, Kilgwyn, Morva, and Trewern; and its post town is Newport, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 14, 637; of which 115 are water orforeshore. Real property of Cregie, £1, 430; of Kilgwyn, £1, 346; of Morva, £3, 1 54; of Trewern, £1, 751. Pop. of the whole in 1851, 1, 642; in 1861, 1, 436. Houses, 315. The decrease of pop. was caused by the migration of agricultural labourers. The property is much subdivided. Llanhyfer Castle stood on an eminence above the village; is said to have been the chief palace of the princes of Dyfed; was probably the residence of Martinde Tours, before he married the

daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd; was a square structure, with a bastion at each angle; towered aloft, on one side, from the rim of a rocky ravine, and was defended, on the other sides, by a deep fosse excavated in the solid rock; and has left some traces. A mansion of the time of Henry VII. was the seat of Sir James ap Owain, passed to occupants of other families, and is now a farm-house. Llwyngwair and Henllys are present chief residences. A bridge, called Pont-Baldwyn, crosses the Nevern rivulet; and is said to have been the first or one of the earliest places at which Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus preached the crusades. Pentre-evan, about 1½ mile from the village, is a remarkably large cromlech; has a top-stone measuring 18 feet by 9; is so high that six persons on horse-back can be sheltered under it; and is surrounded by an rude Druidical circle. 150 feet in circumference. Another cromlech, with a furrow in the top-stone, is at Llech-y-Dribedd. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Kilgwyn, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £240.\* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman, in tolerable condition, with a tower; has an unpaved floor, which has been gradually raised fully 7 feet above the original level by frequent interments; and contains a coffin-lid, with an early Greek cross. The churchyard is planted with yew-trees; and contains a very fine cross of the 9th century, 2 feet broad, 1½ foot thick, 13 feet high, circular at the top, and carved on all sides with knot-work. Charities, £24.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins**

Nevern stream rises far away on the slopes of Fryn-y-Fawr, whence, after pursuing a picturesque course below Pencelly forest, it finds its way by many a 'crankling nook' to Nevern, where it is spanned by a graceful old stone bridge, whose buttresses are shrouded in luxuriant ivy.

Over this same bridge we presently take our way, passing the lowly village school-house, whence the sing-song iteration of young voices salutes our ears through wide-open windows. In another minute we find ourselves at the churchyard wicket, where we pause awhile to look about us and take our bearings.

The village of Nevern is situated in the richly-wooded glen of the Duad, or Nevern Brook, and is surrounded by some of the most charming scenery in the county. The luxuriant groves of Llwyngwair afford shelter from the strong sea winds, while the purple shoulders of Pencelly sweep upward in graceful folds to the lofty southern horizon. The picturesque peak of Carn Englyn forms a prominent feature in the landscape; and, separated from it by the deep, narrow vale of the Clydach, rises Carnedd Meibion Owen, a rocky monticle that reminds one strongly of the Dartmoor Tors.

Time was, 'tis said, when this village of Nevern took precedence of its rival neighbour Newport. In those early days Nevern was a borough town, having its own portreeve with courts of government, and eighteen 'burgages' to manage its affairs. Above the townlet rose the protecting walls of Llanhyvor Castle, a fortalice long regarded, so to speak, as a precious gem

in the diadem of every South Wallian prince. A steep grassy knoll alone marks the site where this important castle stood.

But it is time to look at Nevern Church. Dedicated to St. Byrnach, this ancient structure presents, with its gray walls peeping amidst masses of dark foliage, a picturesque and venerable appearance. The western tower, though of no great height, is of vast breadth and substance, extending to the full width of the church, and having a projecting stair-turret upon its northern side. In this tower hangs a peal of six very musical bells.

Approaching the south porch, we pass beneath a dense avenue of ancient yews, which even at noontide cast a gloomy shade around. Though lacking aisles, the church has shallow transepts, that on the north being called the Glasdwr Chapel, while the south transept is appropriated to the use of Trewern, an old mansion in the vicinity.

This Trewern Chapel has a solidly groined stone ceiling and elegantly proportioned windows, with a projecting turret for the stairway, leading to an upper chamber,. Upon either side the chancel is a sort of shallow bay, lighted by a narrow pointed window, a characteristic feature of Pembrokeshire churches. The sacred edifice is provided with a pair of silver chalices dated respectively 1696 and 1733, the gifts of former parishioners.

Near the south-east angle of the Trewern Chapel rises the ancient Celtic cross .

This curious monument goes by the name of St. Byrnach's Stone. It stands upwards of 10 feet in height, and is overlaid with the interlacing ornament peculiar to these structures. So boldly and deeply are the patterns incised, as to be little the worse for ten centuries of wind and weather, the hoary lichens that cling to the rugged surface of the monolith serving but to enhance its venerable aspect.

Anent this ancient stone, there is a quaint tradition which tells how, in olden times, the cuckoo was wont to first sound his note in this locality on the day- of the patron saint, April 7.

' I might well here omit,' says George Owen, ' an old report as yet fresh of this odious bird, that in the old world the parish priest of this church would not begin Mass until the bird — called the citizen's ambassador — had first appeared, and began her note on a stone called St. Byrnach's Stone, being curiously wrought with sundry- sort of knots, standing upright in the churchyard of this parish ; and one year staying very long, and the priest and the people expecting her accustomed coming (for I account this bird of the feminine gender), came at last, lighting on the said stone — her accustomed preaching-place — and being scarce able once to sound the note, presently fell dead.'

It is somewhat reassuring to be told by the same authority that ' this vulgar tale, although it concerns in some sort church matters, you may either believe or not without peril of damnation.'

Quitting the pleasant precincts of the church, we pursue a crooked lane that skirts the green mounds of the 'castell,' and, turning thence past a solitary- thatched cottage, make our way along a hollow tree- shaded pathway. Keeping a sharp lookout upon every side, we presently espy the object of our search, the form of a cross, half obliterated by ivy sprays and tufts of rushy grass, being seen rudely graven upon the high sandstone bank by the lane side ; while a sort of hollow kneeling-place can be distinguished in the rock at the bottom of the cross.

For we are now upon the line of an ancient pilgrims' way, whose course is marked by well-worn

tracks in the soft red sandy rock ; and this solitary cross calls up visions of the mediaeval wayfarer pausing upon his journey to St. David's Shrine, to invoke before Croes Byrnach the benediction of that influential saint.

Retracing our steps to Nevern, we call a halt at the Trewern Arms, a modest hostelry so near the stream that its waters play a pleasant accompaniment during the course of our homely meal. Then, with energies recruited, we plunge into a shadowy woodland path that leads to Pont-y-Baldwyn, a bridge that spans the rippling stream at a point where, according to tradition. Archbishop Baldwin preached the crusade in company with Giraldus Cambrensis.

From Pont-y-Baldwyn we follow a farm road that leads us to Henllys, a place memorable in Pembrokeshire annals as the birthplace of that industrious chronicler and local antiquary, George Owen of Henllys. Of his curious and fascinating work entitled 'The Description of Pembrokeshire,' we have largely availed ourselves throughout these present pages. George Owen appears to have come of a stout old country stock. His father is said to have died a centenarian, after begetting a family of some twenty children. Both George Owen and his father before him held the ancient and honourable office of Lord of Kemaes.

Nevern . One of the prettiest hamlets in Pembrokeshire. There is an interesting motte and bailey castle on the river spur above the hamlet but the focus of interest lies in the beautiful grouping of church, vicarage, old school, bridge inn (the "Trewern Arms") and cottages around the river; and fields, paddocks and wooded slopes are essential parts of the settlement. The church, with its squat Norman tower, is full of interest. In the churchyard the massive St. Brynach's Cross (dating from the 10th century AD) is much photographed, while visitors also flock to see the famous bleeding yew trees which shade the path to the church door. Outside the churchyard gate there is a mounting-block for horsemen, and halfway up the hill to the west there is an ancient pilgrims cross engraved in the solid rock.

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is a resident clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good. There are three resident land proprietor and 3 farmers paying over £100 per annum rent. Many of the population cannot read or write.

The parish of Nevern contains 14,522 acres, it is an agricultural district : population very poor; and there is no endowed school in the parish; and there is no one to contribute towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster John Jones M.A., Vicar of Nevern

**Mrs Bevans Circulating School.** On the 25<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. The children were not present. The school was held in Cilgwyn chapel, which is a chapel of ease to Nevern church. I examined some of the writing of the pupils, which was pretty fair. The master seemed to me to be a quiet painstaking man David Lewis Assistant

**Village School** On the 25<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. It was held in a wretched schoolroom near the church; the room and furniture were in the worst possible state of repair. There were only 10 boys present at the time of my visit. I heard 8 read the 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of St Johns Gospel; not one of them read with anything approaching to ease; they were excessively

ignorant; three only out of the 10 could repeat the Lords Prayer in *Welsh* correctly. Not one of them knew any one of the Ten Commandments. The schoolmaster was a complete cripple upon crutches, although quite a young man, and knew very little English. Three of them answered questions in the multiplication table and worked a few sums in addition correctly, but I could get no further answers. David Lewis Assitant

### **1859 Parish Church of Nevern (St Brynach) August 3<sup>rd</sup> Glynne**

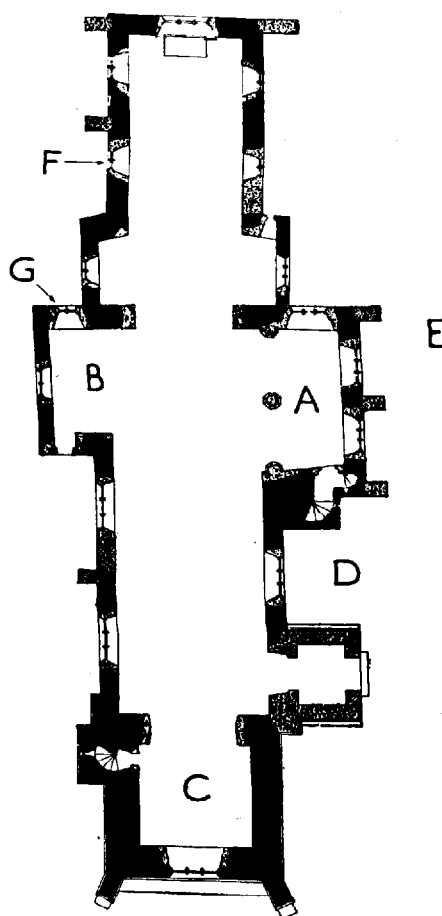
A large church in a lovely situation in a richly wooded valley, through which runs the Nevern river.

It comprises a nave with south aisle and a northern chapel, a long chancel and a western tower. The form is rather irregular and the architecture rude, but it is a larger church than most in the neighbourhood. There are two arches between the nave and the south aisle (which does not reach quite to the west) of very plain pointed form, with a rude square pier, and there is also a transverse arch across the aisle. The chancel arch is also pointed. The chancel is of fine proportions, and has both on the north west and south west a projection opening to the interior by flat arches in the thickness of the wall. On the north of the chancel is a two light Middle Period window, and another similar one closed; also a Third Period one of two lights. Most of the other windows are debased and modernised with sashes. The tower is large but coarse, with a battlement and a square turret at the south east; also a rough corbel table under the parapet. Most of the openings are slits; the belfry window is square headed. Some of the tower is of slates, and there is a fine cross in the churchyard, which is most picturesque and lovely.

# The Parish Church Dedicated to St Brynach-- Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

## PLAN OF THE CHURCH

Black represents original work ; stipple the 1864 alterations



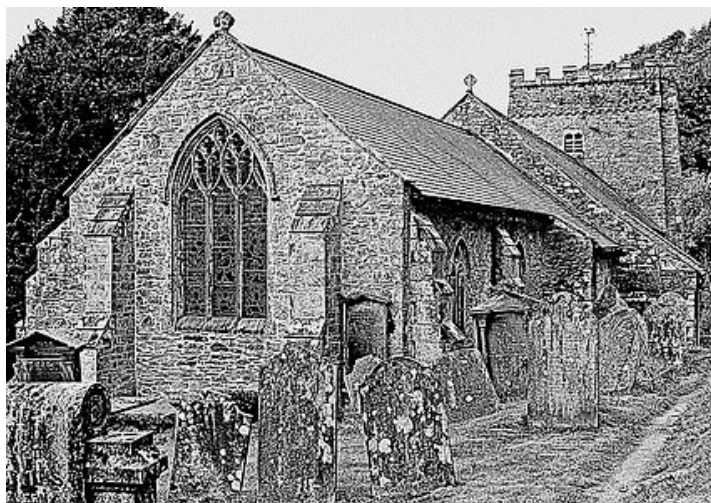
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| A—Trewern-Henllys Chapel, Priests' Chamber above. | E—The Great Cross     |
| B—Glasdir Chapel                                  | F—Imperfect Incised S |
| C—Tower, Vestry                                   | G—Consecration Cross  |
| D—Vitalianus Stone                                |                       |
- Scale :  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet

The Church is cruciform in plan, consisting of chancel 48ft by 18ft with a shallow tomb recesses on the north and south sides , nave 72ft by 24ft north transepy (capel Glastir), south transept (Henllys Chapel" with priest's chamber above , low western tower and south porch. The structure generally is late Perpendicular. The windows have been renewed of largely restored. In the chancel arch are an aumbrey and a piscina. The Henllys Chapel, which has a groined vault, is separated from the nave by an arcade to two bays with pointed arches. In the west wall is a low arched doorway giving access to the turret stairs leading to the chamber above the

vaulting. This low room 27ft by 12ft is lighted by a circular quartrefoiled window in the east wall. The north transept contains a piscina. The nave opens to the tower by a pointed arch. The tower is corbelled and battlemented; it is of two storeys, with a turret in the south east angle containing sixty steps. The upper storey has four windows of two lights having stone louvres. The angles on the west side of the tower have stepped buttresses which reach to within a foot of the parapet, similar in character to those in the adjacent church of Newport. In the west wall is a four light window. The font is modern. In the exterior south wall of the nave is a slightly defaced corbel with male mask. The burial ground contains a number of fine yew trees. In the exterior north wall of the nave is a small consecration cross –Visited 1<sup>st</sup> July 1914.

### **The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994**

The long nave and chancel may be all of the 15c as no features are earlier than that. There are transrptal chapels on each side, that on the south being rib-vaulted in two bays. The pier and two arches are Victorian insertions below a wider, flatter original single arch. Two chapel windows have an Ogham stone and another tomb-stone as sills. The west tower is 16c. Some restoration was carried out in 1863. South of the church is a very fine Celtic Cross of c1000.



### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

1326 The vicarage of Nevern originally belonged to the Lord of Kemes. In 1326 the advowson, then of the annual value of 24 marks, formed part of the knights' fees assigned to James de Audele, kinsman and coheir of William, son of William Martyn, late Lord of Kemes deceased.—*Pat. Rolls*.

1377 28 Aug., 1377, Nicholas de Audele [son of the above mentioned James de Audele] obtained licence from the King to alienate in mortmain the advowson of the church of

Nevern in Wales to Adam Houghton, Bishop of St Davids, who, at the same time, was granted license to appropriate the Church.—*Pat. Rolls*.

1380, Bishop Adam Houghton united Nevern and other churches, and appropriated them to the chantry of St. Mary at St Davids, subject to the annual payment of £10 towards the fabric of the Cathedra]. It appears that the Bishop did not obtain the necessary licence for this grant to the chantry, as on 28 Feb., 1389, the master and chaplain as of the chantry, at the intercession of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and on payment of 40 marks, obtained pardon for this breach of the law *Pat. Rolls*.

1596 On the dissolution of the chantry of St. Mary, the church of Nevern came into the hands of the Crown from whom on 2 Dec., 1596, a lease of the rectory was obtained by Thomas Birt, Robert Birt, and John Birt, junior, for their lives at the annual rent of £33 13s. 4d. and a fine of £13 6s. 8d.—*State Papers*.

1291 this Church with its Chapel was assessed at £16 for tenths to the King.—*Taxatio*.

Neverne.—Vicaria ibidem ex callacione coLlegii Beate Marie prope Meneven' unde Ovnus Davy clericus est vicarius valet porcio ejusdem vicarii £8. Inde decima 165. —*Valor eccl*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Nearne alias Newerne alias Nyfer alias Nevern V. (St Brynach). St. David's College olim Propr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £3°. £5°. King's Books, £8.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

There are no fewer than eight pilgrimage chapels in Nevern parish mentioned in George Owen's list, most of which were then in ruins. Their names were Capell St. Thomas, Capell St. Fredde, Capell GwenfrDn, Capell Wenddith} Capell Reall, Capell Sadric, Capell Kilgwin, and Capell St. George.

Capell Kilgwin, now called Cilgwyn, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is now annexed to the vicarage of Nevern to which living it appears to have been united as far back as 1291, as in the *Vetus Valor* [Taxation of Pope Nicholas] the valuation of 'Navam cum Capella' is stated to be £16.



## Clergy CCED

Atho , Henr	1614	Vicar	
Prichard , Thomas	1625	Vicar	
Thomas, Oliverum	1662	Vicar	
Thomas, Oliveri	1663	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Vicar
Tucker, Johannis	1663	Preacher	
Tucker, Johannem	1663	Vicar	
Jones, David	1692	Vicar	
Tucker, Johannes	1692	Vicar	
Jones, David	1714	Vicar	
Jones, David	1717	Vicar	
Davies, Rodericus	1717	Curate	
Morgan, Sutton	1720	Perpetual Vicar	
Morgan, Sutton	1720	Vicar	
Jones, David	1720	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Perpetual Vicar
Morgan, Sutton	1720	Vicar	
Morgan, David	1722	Curate	
Morgan, Sutton	1730	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Phillips, Jacobus	1730	Vicar	
Owen , William	1773	Curate	
Owen , Charles	1773	Stipendiary Curate	
Griffiths , David	1783	Vicar	
Philipps , James	1783	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Griffiths , David	1804	Vicar	
Herbert Thackeray Griffies Williams , David	1834	Vicar	
Griffiths , David	1834	Vac( <i>natural death</i> )	Vicar
Davies , William	1835	Stipendiary Curate	

## Extract for Nevern Parish Church *The Religious census of 1851.*

Nevern Church, dedicated to St. Brynach, a Welsh Saint, of the 6th century, and a contemporary of St. David. The architecture was Norman originally. In 1809 a few of the Gothic were replaced by modern (or parlour) windows. In 1819 the entire of the remaining windows were replaced in like manner, the roof ceiled, etc. In the south wall is the following notice: "The Body of the Church rebuilt A.D. 1819. The Rev. Dd. Griffiths Vicar, J. E. Evans, Esq., E. W. Jones, Esq., W. Symonds, Gent., Mr. Vaughan, Church-wardens".

Nevern Village consists of only six small Cottages, Parsonage and the Church. N.B. Within the circuit of one quarter of a mile from the Church are Eleven cottages, one Mill and one Farm.

The remaining Cottages and Farm house are distant from the Church from about one mile and upwards, as far, at least, as six miles. The parish is mountainous and the Population scattered, and their living at a great distance from the Church is the reason why there is only morning service on Sundays (every Sunday at ten o'clock in the morning), Christmas Day, Good Friday, etc. The Congregations in the Church are larger or smaller according to the state of the weather. In dry weather especially on Sacrament Sunday the congregation amounts to 300 on an average. The number of communicants is upwards of 100 monthly.

John Jones, M.A. Vicar.

NB. The Lay Impropiator, who does not reside in the Parish, contributes nothing towards the spiritual wants of the Parishioners, save and except a few Bottles of Wine at Easter, which he, as well as the Vicar, in conformity to an old custom, gives for the Table of the Lord's Supper.

The Parish of Nevern is divided into Four Quarters, or Districts, called Morfa Quarter, Crugiau Quarter, Trewern Quarter and Kilgwyn Quarter. In each of which Quarters there was formerly a church or chapel, belonging to private Families, but recognizing Nevern as being the mother or Parish Church. None of these Chapels now remain, save and except Kilgwyn, which has never been endowed, and over which the Bishop of the Diocese has not, it is said, any jurisdiction, as over the mother or Nevern Church. The Registrar of the Diocese can find no account of Kilgwyn Church among the Papers in his Registry, and the Churchwardens of Nevern Parish maintain that they have no right to contribute from the Church Rates towards keeping Kilgwyn Church in repairs. There is at present no private Family, or Mansion, claiming possession of the Church. It would be a great blessing to Kilgwyn Quarter if the Church was endowed and a Clergyman appointed to it. The shell of the building is in good repairs, it having been lately repaired by public riations; but the inside is destitute of Pews, Forms, etc. a few Benches only and a wretched Pulpit and a Reading Desk are its present furniture.

John Jones, M.A.

Vicar of Nevern. 21st April 1851.

1929 St Brynach & St Mary (Cilgwyn) & Parish Church (Bayvil) Incumbent and Curates; D Davies

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans.**

Nevern (St Brynach). —This most interesting and beautiful Church, situated in what is now the largest parish in the county, possesses a large Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the hall marks of 1696 with maker's mark R T attended by two stars and seven pellets probably for R.

Timbrell. A frosted cup with baluster stem, now in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company supplied the author of " Old English Plate" with this maker's mark

The bowl of the Nevem chalice is straight-sided with slight lip, and measures 5 in. in diam. and 4 in. in depth. The stem which stands on a plain moulded base carries a slight knop below the middle. Height, 8 in.; weight, 16 oz. 15 dwts. On the bowl is inscribed " Donum Annae Colbett viduae de parochia Henthis in usum perpetuum Ecclesiae parodiialis de Nevem in sacris: 1696 ". The stem has been strengthened by means of a wooden plug. The Paten cover measures 7 in. in diameter, weighs 7 oz. 15 dwts, and is 1 in. in height. The inscription is like that on the chalice but the word " perpetum" is here " perpetuum".

Two Credence Patens identical in shape bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719 with maker's mark WI beneath two stars and above fleur-de-lys. It is the mark of David Willaume in the Pall Mall and is given in O. E. P. at 1796. Height, 3 in.; diam., 9 in. Weight, 38 oz. 7 dwts and 39 oz. 5 dwts respectively. Both patens are inscribed " The Gift of Mis. Martha Griffith daughter of Mr. Edward Griffith of Glaster To the Parish of Nevem in 1733 ". In the centre of each is engraved a shield of arms with mantling and crest. Mr. Egerton Allen writes "After the best search I am able to make I have failed to identify the family of Griffith of Glaster

Chalice No. 3, is a bell-shaped cup bearing the hall mark of 1784 with maker's mark T. C in a plain oblong stamp ; height, 8 in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 13 oz. 15 dwts. The small knop which divides the stem is decorated with beaded moulding as also is the foot. On the bowl is the following inscription " Donum Easter Bowen, de Llwyngwair, in usum perpetuum Ecclesiae parochialis de Nevem, in sacris 1784 ".

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Morva Room Independents or Congregationalists** Rented in 1843 Samuel Thomas, 1851 Independent Minister

**Gethsemane Welsh CM** Erected in 1844 "The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists are on the Presbyterian system, and have no Stated Ministers, but supply their places of worship in rotation. Mr S Lewis of Hall supplied on the 30th March 1851" Thomas Jones, Manager, Trefach, nr Newport

**Peniel Baptist** Erected in 1824 John Gwynne, 1851 Deacon, Grasyforwyn, Cardigan

**Glanrhyd CM** Erected about 1807 Evan Morgan, Elder, 1851 Waensegur, St Dogmells rebuilt as present chapel 1860. still open 2006

**Brynberian Ind** Erected in 1693, last erected in 1843 Evan Lewis, 1851 Minister Still open Dec 2006

**Caersalem Baptist** Erected in 1841 David George, 1851 Minister, Trewern restored in 1915 and 1948. Still open 1998

## Inscribed Crosses

1859 The great cross in Nevern Churchyard --Arch Camb 1860 p 58 J.O. Westwood



The little village of Nevern in Pembrokeshire, possesses many points of interest both to the lover of nature and the antiquary. The charming situation of the village was admired by all who visited it during the recent meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, whilst the beautiful workmanship and large size of the carved and inscribed cross, standing near the south side of the church, attracted the especial attention of the members.

This cross is equalled only by two other crosses in Wales, namely, that at Carew, in Pembrokeshire, and the Maen Achwynfan near Newmarket, in Flintshire, - all three exhibiting the same general form and features.

My first acquaintance with this cross is now of several years date, and extends back to the incumbency of the Rev J Jones (Tegid), my visit to whom recalled scenes of former Oxford

days, and who subsequently furnished me with the following measurements of the cross :-- Height from the surface of the ground to the top of the shaft 10ft; from the top of the shaft to the cross 10in; height of cross 24 ½ in; breadth of the shaft at the base 27 in; in the middle 24in at the top 22 in; width of the cross 24 ½ in. The shaft is formed of a squared block of stone, the base having a slightly widened portion and the top narrowed obliquely on the west face; the north and south sides are not quite so wide as the east and west faces. It will be seen that each of the two principal faces, east and west, has a narrow space above the two lower ornamented compartments inscribed with letters, easily decipherable but not so easily intelligible. That on the east side has the letters

h a n h    whilst the

e

Whilst that on the west is inscribed

d n f

I must admit my inability to explain the meaning of these letters, which are represented not in Roman capitals nor in the minuscule form, but in that peculiar alphabet which is found in all the earliest Christian British inscriptions at Llantwit &c., and which agree with the letters of the Gospels of St Chad, MacRegol, Lindisfarne, and in the grandest Irish manuscripts, such as the Book of Kells. The inscriptions have also been given in Bishop Gibsons and Goughs editions of Camdens Britannia, without any attempt to explain them.

The ornamentation of the four sides of this cross is of the kind to which the term Runic knots and circles has been perpetually misapplied. It is, however, not of Scandinavian but of Celtic origin, and is found in all the earliest Christian British and Irish monuments both of stone and metal, as well as on manuscripts. That it does occur, indeed, on some stone monuments with Runic inscriptions in the Isle of Man and elsewhere is true; but it nowhere occurs in Scandinavia nor in Teutonic countries; and therefore, as indeed historic records prove, its occurrence with Runic inscriptions is due to Scandinavian visitors adopting the ornamentation with the religion of the country they resort to. It will be seen from the engravings that the shaft of the cross consists on each side of a series of compartments, each containing a different arranged interlaced ribbon or other characteristic pattern, thus resembling the ornamented shafts of some gigantic initial letters in the early MSS. Of the Gospels above alluded to, which may indeed be said almost truly to represent the shafts of these great crosses reduced to the size of a miniature, thus proving the identity of the workmanship, as well as of the workmen, by whom both classes of monuments were executed. Taking the representations of the Neven cross as they occur it will be seen that, in addition to the endless variety of the interlaced ribbon patterns, (each ribbon having an incised line running along its centre) the south side has at its base a raised pattern of classical design, resembling the Grecian fret of which a larger specimen occurs at the top of the west side. Above this fret on the south side is a curious diagonal pattern, formed of narrow raised and angulated lines, the general effect produced being that of

a St Andrews cross with the spaces between the arms filled in with four pairs of incised Ts placed obliquely, with the tops of each pair placed in opposition to each other. This is also the character of the bottom compartment on the east side, but here only one-fourth of the pattern is represented and consequently there is only one pair of Ts similarly placed with raised knobs in the open spaces. It will be seen that if the pattern on the south side were to be doubled or quadrupled the oblique Ts would form a series of xs giving somewhat of the character of the in the compartment on the east side, above the inscription. These diagonal patterns have very much of a Chinese character about them, as is also especially the case with the compartment above the inscription on the west side, and that at the bottom of the north side, where four Ts are so arranged as to form a series of steps in the spaces between the letters. The pattern at the bottom of the west side is another modification of these diagonal designs, and is of common occurrence on the Llantwit and other early decorated stones.

The head of the cross is of elegant proportions, the four arms of equal size, short, widened at the ends, with the spaces below the arms sunk, the depressed parts with a raised boss in the centre of each, as is also the case with the centre of the cross itself, which is ornamented with an interlaced ribbon pattern, as is also the narrow space at the base of the cross.

With reference to the date of the cross it is difficult, in the absence of direct evidence, to arrive at anything like a precise idea. I have stated that both in its palaeographic and ornamental characters it agrees with the Llantwit stones, and MSS of the seventh and eighth centuries, but its general form agrees rather with that of the later Irish crosses; and as in such outlying districts as Nevern it is likely that little change was made until the Norman period led to the introduction of Gothic art, it is not impossible that this cross may be as recent as the tenth, eleventh, or early part of the twelfth century. I do not think a more modern date can be assigned to it than the latter of these periods, but would rather refer it to the eleventh.

The Cross was scheduled as an ancient monument in 1950.

### **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923 St Brynach's Cross**

The high standing cross known as St Brynach's Cross (the inscription upon it proves, however, to have been erected to the memory of a local saint or chieftain of the Welsh district of Maenor Mauen), stands near the south door of the Church. The shaft is 10ft above the level, the cross head is 24 ½ ins, the breadth of the shaft at its base is 27in, at the top 22 ins, the width is 24 ½ ins "the shaft of the cross consists on each side of a series of compartments, each containing a different arrangement of ribbon. The head of the cross is of elegant proportions, the four arms of equal size, widened at the ends with the spaces below the arms sunk, the depressed parts, with a raised boss in the centre of each. As is also the case with the centre of the cross itself,

which is ornamented with an interlaced ribbon pattern, as is also the narrow space at the base of the cross” (*Westwood Lapid Walliae*, p 100) It has been frequently described in *Arch Camb* The editor Mr Romilly Allen noting it as “the most perfect example of its class now remaining in Wales”

### **The Vitaliani Stone RCAM 1923**

This stone is now placed in the porch of the church; it originally stood on the north side of the churchyard, It bears an inscription in Latin and Agam. The Latin reads VITALIANI EMERETO (to the well earned honour of Vitalianus), the letters running across the face of the stone in two parallel lines. The Ogam characters read VITALIANI ( the monument) of Vitalianus.

Sir John Rhys regarded it as “probably one of the oldest of our bilingual monuments” (Pembrokeshire Antiquities 1897 p5; ) Owen Pemb I p 328 states that the stone is “supposed to be as early as the 5<sup>th</sup> century”

### **The Maglocvnus Stone RCAM 1923**

This bilingual stone , now in the Henllys Chapel, was found built into the wall of the staircase leading to the priest's chamber by the Cambrian Archaeological Association when at Nevern in 1906. a little later it was carefully fixed in its present position. The stone measures 5ft 2 ½ in long and 13 ½ inches across its widest part. It is incomplete, a portion of the smaller end having been broken off , probably when it was placed in the staircase wall. The inscription in Roman Capitals runs MAGLOCVNI FILI CLVTORI. The Ogam reads MAGLICUNAS MAGI CLUTAR. The two inscriptions are evidently close renderings of each other, both meaning the monument of Maelog, son of Clydei.

### **Cross Stone**

On the same occasion in 1906 this stone was found in the staircase wall adjoining the Maglocunus slab. It was subsequently removed to the sill of one of the windows in the Henllys Chapel. It was then found to bear an interlaced cross in slight relief, the design occupying the entire stone which is 62 in long by 12 in broad. There is no inscription. The stone also bears a ribbon ornament which is worked into a single knot in a manner unusual and altogether different from the character of the ornament commonly met with on Celtic crosses

### **Imperfect Inscribed Stone**

In the exterior north wall of the church is a faintly lettered fragment of red sandstone bearing a few Roman letters which read

T

V



M

I M

Professor Westwood in 1860 described what without doubt is the same stone, which then bore a few more letters and in 1912 Sir John Rhys said of it “the interest attaching to the stone or stones in question is that they are evidence of the existance at one time at Nevern of traces of Roman remains, evidence carrying us back to the Roman occupation, and tending to show that the place was one of some importance prehaps before the Dessi occupied it and found it a convenient basis of communication with Ireland” (*Festchrift* presented to Prof Kuno Meyer, pp230). There are no grounds for connecting the stone directly with the Romans but it may date from the last years of the Roman occupation of Britain.

### **Missing stones**

In Arch Camb 1860 p53 Prof. Westwood notes that “The interior of the church at Nevern contains another early relic of British Christianity, in a large slab now used as part of the pavement on the north side of the chancel, inscribed with a greek cross with a central boss, and with equal short limbs dilated at the ends inscribed within a circle, the two outer incised lines forming ehich are extended downward below the bottomarm, so as to foem a long stem or shaft to the cross. The diameter of this cross is 28in and the width of the stem running down the middle of the slab is 10in.” This stone is not to be traced. It probably disappeared when the church was restored in 1861. A dim recollection exists of its replacement beneath the chancel flooring.

In 1859 the Cambrian Archaeological Association when visiting the church, failed to find a stone “said to have stood inside the church, about 2ft high, and rounded at the top, and bearing certain characters, not more like greek than Roman. The fate of this relic is unknown, and likely to be so, as active enquiries have been made without any success” It may be the same stone as the former.

### **Rock Cross RCAM 1923.**

Cut in rough relief on the face of the naked rock, immediately behing Chwarel Cottage on the road to Frongoch and 100yds west of the parish church is a equal armed cros of early type. The trees which had long shaded and concealed it were felled during the war, so that the relic and its kneeling place are again visible.

Up the hill to the west of the Church a stile at the hair-pin bend leads to a path which passes below the Pilgrims' Cross, some 30 yards on. The cross is cut in relief in the living rock and below it is a kneeling recess with a small incised cross. It was probably a wayside shrine on the pilgrim's way from Holywell to St. Davids and is now almost unique. In 1949 it was scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act

### 1603 Nevern Castle George Owen

Nevarne Castle now utterlie defaced yet doth the seat thereof shewe of what strength yt was in tymes past being seated on a heighe hill unaccessable on the one parte & strengthened with a meightie dytche hewen out of the mayne Rocke of the other partea. This was the cheiffe howse of the lordes of Remes in the tyme of the lord Rees & this is the same Castle wherein the said valiant lord Rees ap gruffith prince of Wales was Imprisoned when he was taken prisoner by his sonnes; and this is the same castle called castle Lanhuer the cheiffe Castle of Remes for wch the said Lorde Rees brake his faith & promyse with his sonne in Law William Martyn spoken of by the said Giraldus in he Horney throwe Remes wherein I cannot ever passe the mystaking of Maister Doctor Powell in his annotacions upon that place by Giraldus where he saith that this castle called by Giraldus *Cambrensis In principali de Remes Castro scilicet apud Lanhuer* saith this was in Newport castle where in deed was then the Castle of Llanbuiur then standinge & seethence v3d by the said Sr William Martyn was the Castle & Towne so Newport been built, wch castle of castle of Llanhuer being seethence utterlie defaced and rased ys knowne but of few & therefore by some that knew not the place enformed Mt Powell that the Castle of Newporte now being the cheiffe Castle of Remes & standing also upon the Ryber of Navarne was that wherein the great lord Rees was Imprisoned by his sonnes.

### Nevern Castle Owen 1603 Laws 1895

In the Northern part of Pembrokeshire there are several earthworks which contain a mound sometimes moated. This peculiarity of form will be found at Castell Pen-y-Allt near Llantood, Plas-y-merchant near Nevern, Henllys, Eglwysrw, Crymmych Arms, Castell Crychudd (the Heron's Castle near Clydey), Parc-y-marl, and Parc-Robert near New Moat. In these north country camps we find an indication of the Norman conquerors of the 11th century under Martin of the Towers. We have positive evidence from the Bayeux tapestry that the camps or mottes built by the Normans of that period were circular earthworks enclosing elevated mounds, crowned with wooden castellets.

By far the most perfect specimen of this Castle kind of stronghold is to be found in Llanhyver or Nevern Castle, this is truly a reconstructed earthwork. Two-thirds of the circumference are protected with an unusually strong foss and vallum the latter forming a sort of curtain wall the other third is defended by a natural declivity artificially scarped. In the south-west of the camp stands an earthen motte or mound which takes the place of the later stone donjon in Norman and Early English work ; this castle is invaluable as a date-giver, i.e., late eleventh century.

Its history is also very interesting, " when the prynces of Wales possessed the same country Castrum de Lanhever was the chief castle," the Normans seized and modified the structure " after that Martyn had first wonne the same it was many times disturbed, but Martyn and his issue stucked to yt so close that in the ende they carried yt away from the prynces of Wales." (George Owen). Edward .Laws

### 1803 Fenton 1914 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Castell Nanhyfer, Nevern Castle

Fenton (Tour p 540) thus describes the situation of this important earthwork: "Above the village [of

Nevern] on a hill, and yet sheltered to the north by a higher ridge, are seen the slight remains or, rather, the site of the Castle, which though almost entirely defaced, exhibits marks of great extent and strength.”

The original work consisted of a rampart and ditch to the north and west and a steep natural declivity on the south and east. At a later period a mound was thrown up midway along the rampart, and the earlier ditch, which at intervals cuts through the natural rock, was apparently deepened and widened. The entrance to the original work would seem to be at the south west corner of the rampart and probably had a width of about 15ft. The later mound rises to a height of 25ft. Its summit bears traces of stone foundations, whether of a contemporary shell keep or of a medieval manor house it is impossible to determine without excavations. The original ditch in part covered by the mound has been reconstructed round its outer base ; there is no inner ditch between the mound and the bailey court .

In 1859 the Cambrian Archaeological Association visited these earthworks and reported that “a considerable extent of walling, internal and external remains in the fosses, etc.”

The parish church is at the foot of the declivity – Visited 1<sup>st</sup> July 1914

### **Castell Nanhyfer; Nevern Castle**

Castell Nanhyfer, an inland promontory enclosure, some 100m east-west by 90m, resting on steep natural slopes and crags on the south-east, is delineated by up to three lines of banks and ditches on the north and west, with a circular mound, about 32m in diameter occupying its north-western angle. The outward banks are the most massive and the northern facade shows remains of a stone revetment. A circular tower, in the region of 6.5m across, has been identified upon the motte summit; the eastern tip of the promontory, rising above precipitous crags, is cut off by a rock-cut ditch, forming a court, about 30m north-south by 20m, defined by stone walls and containing traces of a rectangular structure, possibly a tower. The entrance to the castle enclosure is thought to have led between the crags on the north, the massive north-facing ramparts, and the stone-walled citadel. Identified as a 12th-early 13th century castle, possibly of several distinct constructions, thought to have been abandoned in the earlier 13th century. Sources: King & Perks 1951 (AC 101), 123-8; Turvey 1989 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 3), 57-66. RCAHMW J.Wiles 06.01.05

Nevern is dominated by the remains of Castell Nanhyfer. This fine motte-and-bailey castle, which began life as an Iron Age promontory fort, was built by the Fitzmartins, the Norman lords of Cemais, in 1191. It was seized by Rhys ap Gruffudd, who was later imprisoned by his sons in the tower which he built. He died there in 1195, bringing to an end Welsh rule in south-west Wales. Castell Nanhyfer is therefore a key but strangely neglected site in Welsh history (RCAHMW, 96-cs-0678). From: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire: Historic Landscapes from the

Air, RCAHMW, 152.

3. The site has become the focus of new excavations directed by Chris Caple for Durham University, with funding from Cadw, which commenced in 2009. An article describing the new work was published in *British Archaeology*, winter 2009.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 15th April 2010011 BBC Report Neven Castle Dig

### **BBC Report 2011 October 4th**

RARE pieces of inscribed slate unearthed during a dig at one of the nation's oldest castles may provide valuable clues to life in medieval Wales, experts said yesterday.

Archaeologists involved in a recent excavation on the site of Nevern Castle in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park believe the markings, dating back more than 800 years, indicate some ritualistic methods of warding off evil.

The slates – complete with stars and other designs scratched on them – were found at the site's 12th century cut-stone entranceway.

Lead archaeologist Dr Chris Caple said: "These inscribed slates are really interesting. They were found in only one place in the castle and were probably intended to ward off evil."

The recent excavation revealed 12 slates bearing incised designs.

Archaeologists said the scratched markings are interesting for several reasons, but mainly because of the rarity.

"Scratched images from the medieval world are rare, and we can confidently date these to the period 1170-1190 when the stone phase of Nevern Castle was built," added Dr Caple.

"These drawings connect us with the lives and beliefs of masons or labourers who built the castle. We hardly ever recover evidence about the peasants of the medieval world, and never information about their beliefs and ideas, but these scratched designs are from the imagination of a serf, a farm labourer or a man at arms."

Headed by Dr Caple, of the University of Durham, and Pete Crane from the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, the team of experts, students and volunteers descended on the site for three weeks in the summer.

It was the fourth year that the site has been excavated in a partnership project between Dr Caple, the National Park Authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust and Nevern Community Council which owns the site.

Further research on the finds is now being carried out by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Durham.

Work at the site last summer uncovered a large group of buildings thought to date from the 12th century.

It helped provide new details on the history of a Norman fortress – one of the oldest stone castles in Wales – that was built in 1108 along with two towers and three hall-like buildings that were

unearthed.

Until that discovery little of Nevern Castle could be seen. The castle was built by the Norman marcher Lord Robert fitz Martin around 1108. The building was destroyed and rebuilt in the 12th century but after 1197 was abandoned.

It is hoped the new discoveries will be secured as part of the communities heritage.

Phil Bennett, the National Park Authority's head of archaeological heritage, added: "One of the nicest things about these slate pieces is that we are hoping to be able to keep them in Nevern eventually, in the care of the Nevern Community Council."

Work is under way cleaning, revealing and recording the images scratched on the pieces of slate.

Dr Caple added: "In the late 12th century, Nevern would have been an impressive looking castle and entrance, especially from the south side, and it was clearly visible to all passing along the road between St Davids and Cardigan.

"The work under way on the slates will no doubt provide more fascinating information about the beliefs and ideas of the people who built and lived in the castle in the late 12th century."

The dig also unearthed information about the phased building of parts of the castle and revealed that a Round Tower thought to have imprisoned the Lord Rhys in 1194 was also the quarters of high status members of the castle household

Names for Jottings Nevern

**ap Jenkyn Thomas ap David** Nevern Church Aug 1514

**Bateman Richard** 1604 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff" "sued **William Warren** of Trewern in the parish of Nevern, esq, for £6 15s, 3d, for goods delivered before 23 Dec, 1604" *Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

**Batty John** 1514 Vicar Nevern Church. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Birt John** 2 Dec 1596 junior lease of the rectory the church of Nevern *State Papers*

**Birt Robert** 2 Dec 1596 of Nev Warren John 1712

of Pembrokeshire of Trewern Nevern High Sheriff *State Papers*.

**Birt Thomas** 2 Dec 1596 lease of the rectory the church of Nevern *State Papers*.

**Bowen David** 1754 Rudbaxton, Offence Theft of poultry, game cocks, belonging to **Warren William**, esq., Trewern, Nevern. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David John** 30 April 1775 Meline Glover Offence Theft of oats Nevern Prosecutor Salmon Thomas Verdict Guilty to the value of 1/- - partial verdict Punishment To be whipped three times and imprisonment for 1 year *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David John** 14 May 1775 Meline Glover Offence Theft of a horse Nevern Prosecutor Williams Griffith Nevern labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**David William** 12 June 1769 Nevern Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor and riding over him on his horse Nevern Prosecutor Jenkins Alban *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**de Audele Nicholas** 1376 July 4 lordship of Newport Westminster son of James de Audele advowson of the church of Nevern 28Aug 1377 *Pat Rolls*

**Ford Owen** 1703/4, Jan. 20 **Sir George Barlow** of Slebech, bart., John Barlow of Lawreny, the elder, esq., and **Owen Ford** of Berry, parish of Nevern, esq., **John Barlow** of Slebech the younger, esq., brother of the said **Sir George Barlow**. Grant of a messuage and lands *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

**Francis William** 7 June 1779 Nevern Overseer of the poor Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to pay prosecutor's wife, **Young Elizabeth**, and their three children, maintenance whilst prosecutor was a drummer in the Royal shire Militia. Nevern Prosecutor **Young, Richard** Nevern, soldier *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Griffiths Anna Letitia** infant child of the **Rev Griffiths** *Nevern Churchyard*.

**Griffiths D** 1783-1834 Rev Vicar *Nevern Churchyard*.

**Griffiths George** *Nevern Churchyard*. infant child of the **Rev Griffiths**

**Hughes Joshua** 1807-1889 bishop of St Asaph, was born at Nevern, Pembrokeshire When quite a boy he was sent to Ystradmeurig Grammar School, and afterwards proceeded to Lampeter, where he attained the very highest of honours, gaining the degree of BD After serving the curacy of

Aberystwyth, he was, , preferred to the living of Abergwili He was for 24 years vicar in Llandovery, and in 1870, **Mr Gladstone** offered him the bishopric of St Asaph, which he accepted He was the first Welsh, man since 1727 who served as bishop in his own country The appointment was criticised because Hughes was not a university man, *Eminent Welshmen*

**Huntley Christopher** 2 April 1747 Nevern Hatter Offence- Murder of **James Webb** by stabbing him in the chest Nevern Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Jenkin Alban** 1 July 1771 Nevern Yeoman Offence Murder of **Lloyd Catherine**, prosecutor's wife, by striking her. Recognizance refers to manslaughter. Nevern Prosecutor **Lloyd, John** Nevern, farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Jones John** 1846 Nevern The only Pembrokeshire member for Arch Camb Vol 1-1846  
*Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

**Ladd John** 30 January 1801 Newport, co. Pemb. Mayor Offence Promoting an unlawful assembly on market day with the intention of lowering the price of corn. The speech in Welsh. Prisoner led the unlawful assembly to Llwyngwair, Nevern where two justices lived. Ordered the gathering to reconvene at Newport on the next market day where he would supply them with barley and oats from the storehouses. No indictment. Food riot. Newport, co. Pemb. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Lewis Owen** 1823 Of Trewern Nevern *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

**Lloyd Catherine** 1 July 1771 - **Alban Jenkin** Nevern Yeoman Charged with Murder of **Catherine Lloyd** wife of **John Lloyd**, Nevern, farmer , by striking her. Recognizance refers to manslaughter.

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Mathias Thomas** c. 1570-1617 of Glastir, Nevern, Pembrokeshire, married *Lloyd Jane*, co-heiress of Llangwarren. The estate descended in the male line, passing to **Mathias Charles Delamotte** 1777-1851, who married **Bethell, Mary** of Somerset.

**Mathias Charles** of Llangwarren 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. **Charles Mathias** purchased Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823

**Owen George** 1591 Kemes Married as first wife **Elizabeth** daughter of **William Phillipps** of Picton Castle whose sister married **Alban Stepneth** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

**Owen William** 9th of March, 1574 was buried at Nevern the day after his death.'

**George Owen's** father, **William**, was directly descended in the male line from **Lucas de Hoda**. He married **Elizabeth Herbert**, who was descended from **William, Herbert Earl of Pembroke**, the first Welsh, man that was ennobled. William Owen was the first in his family to follow the English fashion of having surnames, and to assume the name of Owen. He lived to a ripe old age, dying, on the 9th of March, 1574, when he was 105 years old, and leaving behind him his son and heir, George Owen, who thus writes on the matter" For experience whereof my dearest ancestor at his death was accounted to have lyved 105 years, and was at his latter dayes lustie of body and always in health, well able to travell and dayly used to walke a good swift pase, 4, 5, or 6 myles a morning for his pleasure and lesse then six yeares before his death, he, taking his journey from the towne of Pembroke towards his house in the country, began his journey a foote, willing his man to bring his horse after him, for that his horse was not then taken (and indeed was not that daye, he having began his journey a foote was forced soe to ende the same and come to his house by one of the clocke, being 20 Miles he carried all his teeth with him to the grave, and a few years before his death would eat a handfull of nuttes, shells and all he was the yongest of his ancestours that

died the last two descents before him. My mother, alsoe, yet living (God grant it Long (died in 1603. , and two other gentle-women of the same parish, all three in perfect memory, can reckon between them at least 260 yeares, soe helthful is the ayre and soyle.

**Owen George** of Henllys Kemes wrote *Description of Pembrokeshire*

**Owen George** 1552 born at Henllys, in the parish of Nevern, near Newport, Pembrokeshire, in 1552, and died there on 26th August, 1613. It was from Meredydd (who died 1188), ap Gryffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, who lived at Henllys, that the Property descended to Nesta, the



spouse of Philip, son of Richard de Hoda, and so on in the direct male line to George Owen. Thus he could truly write of Henllys, as he did\* It did not appear that any other family or person than my ancestors

had ever lived there.\* The Owens ,continued to live at Henllys till the death of **William Owen**, the great grandson of **George Owen**, in 1721. Some time between this and the end of the century Henllys was pulled down, and there is now only part of the foundations, overgrown with grass, that can with difficulty be traced.

**George Owen** married, in 1573, **Elizabeth**, daughter and co-heiress of **William Phillips** of Picton, Pembrokeshire, by whom he had ten children, the eldest and only surviving son being **Owen Alban** 26th August, 1613 who succeeded him as lord of Cemaes.

About his second married there is some confusion. Fenton states in his Pembrokeshire (p. 563) , from a MS. alleged to have been written by George Owen himself, that his second spouse was Ann, "daughter of John Gwillim, a French gentleman of Norman descent."

But according to a pedigree signed by Owen himself, his second spouse was Ancred, daughter of Obiled, William of Carmarthen, gent." According to this pedigree, Owen had seven children by her, but Owen himself states that there were twelve children of his second married.

This married with Ancred is corroborated by the Inquisition Post Mortem of George Owen, in which the jurors further say that certain lands were granted by **George Owen** by deed d 18th August, 1613, to John Owen of Trecwn and Henry Bowen of Cilgwyn to the use of George Owen and Ancred his spouse and the survivor for life, with remainder to the use of their son Thomas Owen and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the use of their son Rhys Owen, his heirs and assigns." By Ancred George Owen had five sons **George, the York Herald, Evan, Chancellor of St David's, William, Thomas, and Rhys**. The jurors further state that George Owen died on the 26th day of August last (1613) , and that Alban Owen was at the of that Inquisition of the age of thirty-three years. They also further state that Ancred is yet alive." Alban was the only son by the first spouse who lived to maturity there were also several daughters.

According to this Inquisition Post Mortem taken at the GuildHall, Haverfordwest, on the 4th day of May, 1614, Alban Owen, his son and heir apparent, was on the 24th September, 1596, betrothed to Lettice, daughter of Johanna, and her late Husband William Mercer deceased, and George Owen then covenanted to grant certain houses and lands, etc., to their use for either or both their lives and then to their son successively in tail male with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of George Owen, before 'the Feast of All Saints then next.' . . . "The jurors find that this "married was duly solemnized and George Owen performed his covenant by a deed of feoffment d the 24th October, 1596, to "the effect that lands at the Bury, formerly the grange of the " Castle of Newport in the occupation of various persons .... and "the manor house or dairy, called The Court, in the parish of Eglwyswrw, with lands extending West of Pencelly Forest, by Berllan "to Pencelly Fawr, thence by Blaen Palley Vychan to the Queen's "highway, leading

from the church of St. David, at Llantood, to " Bwlch y Garreglwyd, thence by Gwaun y cyver to George Owen's " new hedge at VRoche," were to be held for the use of Alban Owen and his spouse for life and to their sons successively in tail male, "the " Castle and Town of Newport and the Barony or Lordship of Kemes, "and the manors of Eglwysrw, Newcastle, Redwalls, Bayvill and " Moylgrove, parcel of the barony," devolving on Alban on the death of his father. The pedigree attached to the Baronia de Kemes states that Alban married in 1591 Joan, daughter of William Bradshaw of St. Dogmaels possibly Joan died early and Lettice may have been his second spouse .

According to the same Post Mortem Inquisition before, among others, William Bradshaw of St. Dogmaels, Esquire, the jurors present, " that George Owen was in his lifetime seised in his demesne. ' as of fee, of the Country, Barony or Lordship of Kernes, the Castleand Town of Newport, with a close called The Park, the manors of Newcastle, Bayvill, Eglwysrw, and Moylgrove, PenKelly Forest, certain lands called Henllys Ucha. Henllys Issa. and Henllys Vorganand four water grain Mills called Jordan's Mill, Newport Mill, Moylgrove Mill, and Velindre Marchog Mill, all parcel of the Barony."

**Owen George** 1573 Augusti 5 Henlis "being ye married was admitted to be of Barnards Inne in Holboren and fistt came to dwell at Henlis with his wife on Tuesday 9th Febr 1573/4, his father and dwelling at Henlis. He was about 22 years old when his father died but his mother Eliz ( daughter of Sir Geo Herbert of Swansea) lived till 1603. George Owen's MSS from yje muniments at Bronwydd Arch Camb 1867

**Owen George** 1613 of Henllys Lord Marcher of the Barony of Cemais Elizabethan historian and geologist Memorial Tablet *Nevern Church*

**Owen William** 1717 Captn born at Nevern,Pembrokeshire into a farming family of local repute and substance. He was a clever boy and his father had ambitions for him to be a clergyman, but he ran off to sea in his teens. Noted Smuggler who was executed for the murder of **James Lilly** at Carmarthen on Saturday the 2nd May 1747

**Rees Evan** 20 August 1755 Nevern Offence Nuisance - by damming water in a pond thus flooding the Road . No indictment. Nevern Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Rees Josiah** 9 June 1782 Nevern Yeoman Offence Theft of barley. Nevern Prosecutor **Thomas David**, Nevern,farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Smith Samuel** 20 January 1786 Nevern Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **John Griffith** and stealing cloth belonging to him. Nevern Prosecutor **Griffith James** . *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Smith William** 20 January 1786 Nevern Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **John Griffith** and stealing cloth belonging to him. Nevern Prosecutor Griffith James *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Thomas Oliver** 1663? Oct 4 Neverne Clk M A vicar of Neverne co Pembroke ( *13 Chas II p47 No 144*) Ecclesiastical appointments *Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

**Warren Thomas** 1638 of Trewern Part of Nevern of the line of Gwrward, - son of William 1638 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

**Warren William** 1674 of Trewern Nevern *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

**Warren Mary** 1725 Trewern Nevern married **Lawrence Colby** of Bletherston *WWHR 1915*

**Warren John** 1712 of Trewern Nevern *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

**Warren William** 1604 Nevern"of Trewern in the parish of Nevern, esq,sued by **Bateman Richard** a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff, for £6 15s, 3d, for goods delivered before 23 Dec, 1604" "**William Warren** was the son of **Mathias Warren** of Trewern, by **Elizabeth Catharne** his wife" *Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

**Webb James** 2 April 1747 murdered at Nevern stabbed in the chest by **Christopher Huntley** of Nevern Charged with Murder by stabbing in the chest. Guilty. Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

**Williams Thomas** 21 February 1818 Nevern Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Nevern Prosecutor **Thomas Davies** esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Yong Grace** 1645-6 Feb. 2 Will Dated . **Grace Yong** of Argoed, in the parish of Nevern, widow. *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

**Names Nevern Parish Hearth Tax 1670.**

Mends David –	Nevern	H
Bevan Thomas -	Nevern	H
Jerman John -	Nevern	H2
William Owen. esq. Of Henllys	Nevern	H10
Lloyd John '	Nevern	H 5
Owen Capt- William -	Nevern	H 2
John James '	Nevern	H 2
John Jenkin'	Nevern	H
Lloyd Owen '	Nevern	H
Pugh Ellinor '	Nevern	H 5
Webbe Thomas -	Nevern	H 4
Walter Ellinor -	Nevern	H
Richard James -	Nevern	H
Young William	Nevern	H 4
Rees. Evan senior -	Nevern	H 2
Jenkins - Owen -	Nevern	H
Morgan - Thomas -	Nevern	H
Rouland Owen -	Nevern	H
William John -	Nevern	H
John . David.	Nevern	H

Rudd[erch] Evan	Nevern	H 2
Morgan James .	Nevern	H 2
John . Owen.	Nevern	H 2
Ieroth . William.	Nevern	H
John Ieroth.	Nevern	H
Lloyd George	Nevern	H 2
William . Griffith.	Nevern	H
Thomas David .	Nevern	H.
Bowen Perrott.	Nevern	H
Knowles' Thomas	Nevern	H 5
Thomas Evan	Nevern	H
Rudd[erch ]Thomas	Nevern	H
James Thomas .	Nevern	H
David Evan	Nevern	H
Griffith John.	Nevern	H
Bull John.	Nevern	H 8
Tucker,John clerk'	Nevern	H 4
Vaughan Martha	Nevern	H
Price Thomas	Nevern	H 2
John David, glover .	Nevern	H
Bowen James, esq. Of Llwyngwair.	Nevern	H 6
Hilier Thomas .	Nevern	H
Meyricke .Thomas .	Nevern	H
Francis Elizabeth	Nevern	H 2
Warren William .of Trewern	Nevern	H 5
Phillipps Thomas of Pentre Evan.	Nevern	H 4

Jones . Lettice.	Nevern	H 5
Lloyd Thomas	Nevern	H 5
Griffith Lewis.	Nevern	H
Griffith Morgan	Nevern	H 5
David, James miller	Nevern	H
Lloyd Evan	Nevern	H
William George.	Nevern	H
William Evan.	Nevern	H
Lewis Morgan .	Nevern	H
John John Rees ap .	Nevern	H
Bowen John .	Nevern	H
Thomas Will. decd	Nevern	H
Bevan Lewis ap.	Nevern	H.
Shelby Thomas .	Nevern	H .
Hellier Richard .	Nevern	H.
James David .	Nevern	H.2
John Mathias Thomas.	Nevern	H.4
George Katherine	Nevern	H 2
James Maude .	Nevern	H 3
James George .	Nevern	H.
James . Thoma .	Nevern	H 2
Rosser David ..	Nevern	H.
Prees Henry.	Nevern	H
Richard Thomas.	Nevern	H 2
John . George.	Nevern	H
David William - -	Nevern	H -

John John Thomas .	Nevern	H .
Thomas . Thomas ap.	Nevern	H
David Bennett - - -	Nevern	H
Thomas Rowland -	Nevern	H 4
Parry - Griffith - - -	Nevern	H
Luke Rees, miller .	Nevern	H
Warren Alban. .	Nevern	H
Yerwarth William.	Nevern	P
Harry Thomas Phillip .	Nevern	P.
Hugh Thomas.	Nevern	P
Griffith David .	Nevern	P.
James Robert.	Nevern	P
Thomas Rees .	Nevern	P
George . David Thomas.	Nevern	P
Lewis John .	Nevern	P
Thomas Mary .	Nevern	P.
Thomas Ellenor.	Nevern	P.
James Robert.	Nevern	P
George David Tbomas.	Nevern	P
Hugh Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Phillip Tbomas.	Nevern	P.
David Morice.	Nevern	P
William William ap .	Nevern	P.
Edward . John.	Nevern	P.
Rees . William.	Nevern	P.
Young Ellinor	Nevern	P

Evan Katherine.	Nevern	P
Thomas Mary .	Nevern	P
James Lewis .	Nevern	P
Bevan William .	Nevern	P
Vince William .	Nevern	P.
Lloyd Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Picton Duggy .	Nevern	P
William Richard, taylor	Nevern	P
Watkin Jane .	Nevern	P.
Morice Jane.	Nevern	P
John . Evan.	Nevern	P
Phillipps Reynold.	Nevern	P
Lewis Hugh.	Nevern	P.
David Anne .	Nevern	P
Evan Licky.	Nevern	P
Jones Margaret .	Nevern	P
Richard Peter.	Nevern	P
Owen Evan .	Nevern	P
Thomas David .	Nevern	P
Thomas Lewis .	Nevern	P
Mathias Thomas.	Nevern	P
Mortimer .	Nevern	P
William . Morgan.	Nevern	P
Richard George .	Nevern	P
Evan Thomas ap	Nevern	P
Phillipps Thomas	Nevern	P



Owen . Morice.	Nevern	P
John Maude .	Nevern	P
Lloyd Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Lloyd . Morgan.	Nevern	P
Thomas David.	Nevern	P
Richard . Rees.	Nevern	P
Thomas Evan .	Nevern	P
Younge Edward.	Nevern	P
Andrew Richard.	Nevern	P
Morgan Katherine .	Nevern	P
William Mary.	Nevern	P
Howell John .	Nevern	P.
Griffith Evan .	Nevern	P
Lewis Thomas .	Nevern	P.
Mathias John .	Nevern	P.
Francis John .	Nevern	P
Lewis John .	Nevern	P
Owen Owen ap.	Nevern	P
George .William	Nevern	P
Griffith David.	Nevern	P
Roger George .	Nevern	P
Lewis Thomas .	Nevern	P
Thomas William	Nevern	P
William John .	Nevern	P
Bowen Thomas ap	Nevern	P
Younge' Rees - -	Nevern	P

Hugh John .	Nevern	P
Thomas .Jennett	Nevern	P
Richard William.	Nevern	P
David John.	Nevern	P
Edward Maude -	Nevern	P
Phillip John . -	Nevern	P
Powell William .	Nevern	P
Row Margaret .	Nevern	P
Jenkin David.	Nevern	P
Griffith Evan .	Nevern	P
Vaughan Morice .	Nevern	P
Morgan John .	Nevern	P
George David .	Nevern	P
William John.	Nevern	P
Evan George.	Nevern	P
Evan . Phillip.	Nevern	P
David Christopher	Nevern	P
John Thomas .	Nevern	P
Evan Phillip .	Nevern	P
Younge Evan .	Nevern	P
Owen John .	Nevern	P
John . Griffith.	Nevern	P
Rees Evan .	Nevern	P
David David ap .	Nevern	P
Margarett .	Nevern	P
John . Maude.	Nevern	P

Phillip .Morgan	Nevern	P
Jenkin William.	Nevern	P
James Margaret.	Nevern	P
William Margaret	Nevern	P
Thomas .Griffith	Nevern	P
Miles George .	Nevern	P
David John .	Nevern	P

### **Nevern mining**

Un-named mine SN 096.387. Three trial adits in river bank below wood north of main A487 road, 500 yards south west of Felindre Farchog.. No historical detail is available. Adits remain open although one is very wet. (Oldham)

### **Sites of interest**

RCAM 1914

#### **Foelv Eeyr**

A cairn on the summit of Waun Maes at an altitude of 1530ft. It is built of mountain strewn stones, most of which could be handled by two men; white quartz stones are found in the mass. The cairn has a abse circumference of about 250ft and a height of 10ft. It is evidently sepulchral and has not been much disturbed. The prospect from it is extensive, embracing the greater part of the county. – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

#### **Moel Feddau Cairn**

A mound crowning one of the summits of Prescelly, in the south east of the parish; most certainly sepulchral. Standing at an altitude of 1520 ft above the ordinance datum. It has a base circumference of about 300 ft and an average height of 8ft. It is constructed of mountain

gathered stones and is overgrown with turf. It has been interfered with –Visited 19<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Mynydd du Cairn**

This is a much disturbed cairn to the west of Syfynwy brook, which here divides the parishes of Nevern and Maenclochog. Its base circumference is about 150ft and height about 3 ft. In its construction some white quartz stone appears. – Visited 9<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### *Pentreb Ifan Cromlech*



This is probably the finest example of its class in Great Britain. It stands on a field called Corlan Samson about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south east of Pentre Ifan farmhouse. The earliest known sketch and description of any British cromlech is that furnished of this structure by George Owen (1552 – 1613) of Henllys in this parish, in his “Description of Pembrokeshire” (Owen's Pembrokeshire 1892, I, 251). In an enumeration of the natural and artificial beauties of his county, that able and energetic local antiquary remarks:-

An other thing worth the noteinge is the massive stone called *Maen y gromlegh* upon Pentre Jevan lande; yt is a huge and massie stone mounted on highe and sett on the toppes of iii other highe stones, pitched standing vpright in thegrounde, yt farre passeth for biggnes and height *Arthur's stone* in the waye between Hereford and the Haye ,or *Legh yr ast* neere *Blaen Porth* in Cardiganshire or any other that ever I sawe, saving some in Stonedge vpon Salisburie plaine called *Chorea giganlum*, beinge on the sheefe wonders of England; Th shones wheron this is layed are so highe that a man on horeback may well ride under it without stowpinge, the stone that is thus mounted is xvij foote longe and nyne foote broade, and three foote thicke at the on ende, but thinner at the other, and from it, as it is apparante since his placeinge there, ios broken a peece 5 foote broad and 10 foote longe, lyeing yett in the place more than 20 oxen would not drawe, doubtles this stone was mounted longe tyme seethence in memory of somer notable victorie or the buryall of some notable parson, w'ch was the ancient rite , for that it hath pitches stones standing on against the other rounde aboute, and closeclose to the huge stone w'ch is mounted highe to be seene afarre off They call the Stone Cromlegh”

Fenton (Tour, p560) quoying from “Ms Geo Owen” after the words “Twenty Oxen” interjects a sentence which does not appear in the above '*Description* '

“There are seven stones that doe stand circle e like a form of a new moon, under the south end of the great stone, and on either syde two upright stones confronting each other”.

Edward Lhuyd, at the time when he was engaged upon his additions to Camden's *Britannia* had not seen this monument , as he expressly tells us (Gibson's edition col 636) and contents himself with the above account of it which he obtained at second hand from a manuscript of George Owen.

The Rev John Jones (Tegid), vicar of Nevern (1842-1852) writing in 1847 says that the cromlech was formerly in a circle of rude stones 150ft in circumference ... in an adjoining field about 100 or 150 ft north east from the above cromlech, is a huge recumbent stone evidently intended for an altar; but broken in the act of being lifted or hoisted up' (Arch Camb 1847 I ii,374).

The capstone measures 16ft 9in in length is 9ft 6in broad and has at its thickest (the southern) end a debth of 2ft 8in. The stone is light in weight and appearance ; the northern end is pointed. The two highest supporters are about 7ft 6in above the soil, the third a few inches shorter. In close proximity to the shortest of the pillars, are two fine monoliths standing in line which may have formed part of a gallery or passage, of which the recumbent stone s also formed a part. The two still erect are quite unconnected with the sipport of the capstone, and formed no part of the enclosing walls of the chamber beneath it.

The circle of stones mentioned by Camden (following George Owen), and stated by Tegid to be 150ft in circumference ,is not to be traced with any certitude. The area immediately about the cromlech is strewn with large and small boulders, very many of which bear signs of recent shifting and displacement. It has beenimpossible to locate Jones's “huge recumbent Stone.” A difficult point to settle is whether this famous cromlech was originally hidden beneath a mound

of stones or of mixed earth and stones. In such case the cairn would have been of unusual proportions, though in view of the immense mound near Newmarket in Flintshire, Avebury in Wiltshire, and the innumerable Norman mottes, it is clear that the mere size of the mound would present no insuperable difficulties. Less easy to answer is the argument – if the cromlech was intended to be covered, why it should have been constructed on such a colossal scale? It is of course possible that the structure represents only a partially finished whole; and if it was intended to cover the bones of a hero, or was commemorative of one who had been slain in a tribal or racial conflict, a rapidly moving host would not have sufficient time to erect so huge a structure as the cromlech would require.

The cromlech is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882 – Visited 8<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Pentre Van**

At PENTRE EVAN in this parish there is a megalithic tomb which is scheduled as a national monument as it is probably the finest example of its class in Great Britain. It is also interesting from its proximity to the Preseli Mountains, whence were taken the famous bluestones to form two of the inner circles at Stonehenge. How, or why, these stones were moved some 206 miles are matters of conjecture.

[See paper read to the Society of Antiquities of London on 19th of April, 1923, by Mr H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., Petrologist to the Geological Survey, and *Early Britain*, by Jacquetta Hawkes, published 1945 (Collins). The evidence can be studied in the museum at Salisbury.]

### **Cromlech Trelyffant**

This cromlech stands about 500yds north west of Trelyffant farm house. The ground about it is slightly raised, being in all probability the remains of the mound which originally covered it; a few of the base stones can still be detected in the soil. The capstone measures 6ft 8in by 5ft 11in, with a thickness of 2ft 7in; it is an unshapely mass which has been forced sideways but sufficiently to dislodge it from the three pillars upon which it stands. The height above ground is 5ft 3in. When sketched by Sir J Gardner Wilkinson (*Collectanea Archaeologica* 1871 Vol II part iii p230) there was a small stone inserted between the square headed supporter and the capstone which has since been removed.

Adjoining the cromlech is a large stone and several small ones, suggesting the probability that this had originally been a double cromlech. The upper surfaces of both this stone and the capstone

are pitted with a number of cup like depressions of varying dimensions, which appear to fall into three or four irregular groupings. In the corner of the adjoining field, about 300 yds south east of the cromlech, is an erect stone 4ft 6in high possibly a pointer to the cromlech. It is not marked on the 6in Ord. Sheet. The field upon which the cromlech stands bears the name of "Parc y llech" --Visited 23 June 1914.

## **Trefael Burial Chamber**

This Burial chamber, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, dates to the Neolithic and is thought to have been in use between 3,500 and 2,500 BCE. It is situated some 125m above AOD, and is located within a rectilinear field, some 15m from its southern boundary. The burial chamber is approximately 350m south of St Andrew the Apostle's Church (NPRN225). Modern aerial photographic coverage and Ordnance Survey mapping show a further stone located within or adjacent to this field boundary, directly south of the burial chamber. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1889-1907) depicts this stone approximately 80m further to the south-east.

A cup-marked stone, lying tilted on its side, is thought to have been the burial chamber's capstone. The stone is comprised of silicified sandstone and measures 2 x 2.3m. It appears to have been significantly damaged on one side, and a large stone flake measuring some 40cm x 35cm appears to have been sheared off. A programme of geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken in 2010 by the Welsh Rock-art Organisation, followed by further excavation in 2011 and 2012. A total of five shale beads, thought to date to the Mesolithic, have been discovered to date. 2m north of the stone the remains of a Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pot and an intact human cremation burial were found. Overlying the supposed Neolithic ground surface, immediately south-west of the capstone, the remains of a possible Bronze Age stone burial cist were found. The cist was incorporated into a shale/earth mound, thought to have originally been circular in shape. This was found to contain a vertical cut, suggesting that the stone may have been subsequently erected upright within the cut, as a standing stone. A large amount of white quartz was found to be present around the southern part of the stone, possibly representing the remains of a pavement.

Sources include:

Nash, G, Stanford, A, Therriault, I, and Wellicome, T., 2011, 'Transcending ARTISTIC ritual boundaries, from dolmen to menhir: The excavation of the Trefael Stone, South-west Wales' National Assembly of Wales, 2009, vertical AP  
Ordnance Survey, 1889, First edition 25inch  
Ordnance Survey, 1907, Second edition 25inch  
[www.independent.co.uk](http://www.independent.co.uk), 10 April 2012

### **Nevern – Trefael 12th February 2014**

Archaeologists make fascinating discovery at north Pembrokeshire Neolithic site

An ancient monument in a field near Nevern has been giving up its secrets to a team of archaeologists from the Welsh Rock Art Organisation.

Trefael was previously classified as a standing stone, probably of early Bronze Age, until an archaeological team, led by Dr George Nash of the University of Bristol, undertook a geophysical survey in 2009.

The results led them to believe that the stone, which is decorated with over 75 cupmarks, is a capstone once supported by a series of upright stones to form a Neolithic burial chamber, probably a Portal Dolmen, one of Western Britain's earliest burial monument types.

The team continued excavating the site for another two seasons, and in 2012 cremated bone was discovered in one of the trenches that stood close to the stone. It was accompanied by later prehistoric pottery.

The cremation and the surrounding deposits were carefully excavated and lifted by Welsh archaeologist Catarina Rees and sent for dating and analysis. The burial was also radiocarbon dated to between 2,200 and 1,900 BC.

Dr Nash said: "The cremation burial, one of only a handful within this part of Western Britain to be dated using modern chronometric dating techniques, clearly shows that Trefael was more than just a standing stone. Careful archaeological excavation over three years has shown that the site has been utilised over at least a 5,000 year period."

### **Llech y tribedd**

Llech y tribedd, "the tripod supported or triangular shaped stone", is 1 ¼ miles north east of the Trelyffant cromlech. It is 9ft 8in long by 9ft broad with a thickness of 3ft 11 in; it stands on three supporters the whole structure having a height of 9ft 6in. The capstone is a huge unshapely block of stone. A fourth stone lies prostrate. A correspondent described to Edward Lhuyd its appearance in the year 1693:-- "It is placed on four supporting stones pitched in the earth about ½ yd high, one whereof is sunk a little in the earth, so that it doth not touch the covering stone; This covering stone declines towards the north occasioned by the thickness of the south end". The ground on which the cromlech stands is perfectly flat, and there is no trace of an outer ring of stones. The field name of Parc y llech is still in use.



A short distance off there stood, formerly, a single stone which may have been connected with the cromlech. (Fenton Tours p 534) states that “ At The west end of the field in which the cromlech stands, towards the sea, I pass a stone called Maen y tri thivedd, of the stone of the three heirs, the possessions of three different men having met there “ This stone is said to be buried beneath the hedge between the field and the lane aboyt 50yds west of the cromlech – Visited 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1914.

### **Cromlechau Meibion Owen**

About 500 yds north west of Croesffordd dwr bach are the remains of two cromlechs, of which only one is shown on the 6in Ord sheet. The first has tree supporters two erect and one fallen. The erect stones are distanced 6ft from one another, and are respectively 95 and 90 in above ground. The prostrate stone is 12ft long and somewhat pointed. Of the capstone there is no trace, and no local tradition of it appears to exist. It was unknown to the late father of Mr David Howells (aged 69), of the adjacent farm of Cilgwyn Mawr, who was born here.

To the east of this cromlech and distant fro it 30yds are the remains of the second. This one has one supporter still *in situ* standing 90ins above the ground; it leans slightly towards the east. Another pillar lies flat, and is now partly covered by turf; At its side is a prostrate boulder which may have been the capstone. The field is called *Parc cerrig hirion*. In the next field is an unfailing spring called “*Ffynnon cerrig hirion*” – Visited 30 June 1914

### **Blaen Meini Stone**

On a field in the north west of the parish is an erect stone now somewhat hidden under bushes. It stands 3ft 6in above the ground, has a breadth of 3ft, and a thickness of 9in. It faces north. It is not marked on the 6in Ord sheet –Visited 16<sup>th</sup> July 1914

### **Parc lan Stones**

Two erect stones on Parc lan. One which is somewhat pointed is 57 in above ground; the other is more square and rises 45in from the surface. They are not marked on the 6in Ord sheet.-- Visited 30<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Ty gwyn Stones**

In the hedge opposite Ty Gwyn vottages ,on the Morfa in the north west of the parish are two erect stones now doing duty as gate posts. The taller and more southerly stands \*ft 4in anbove the ground; The shiorter , distance 8ft to the north has a height of 6ft 3in; both are square topped. A

curious local tradition asserts that these stones were dropped on their present site while being taken to build the Trelyffant cromlech. They are not marked on the 6in Od sheet.--Visited 16<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **Y Garreg Hir.**

An erect monolith marked "standing stone" on the 6in Ord sheet, about 600 yds south west of Trefach farm house, on the western slope of Bank du. This is a well proportioned slightly pointed stone. It stands 9ft clear of the ground, faces west, and has a girth of slightly over 11ft.

To the west of this stone, and at a distance of 15yds, are 5 large stones embedded in the turf, having the appearance of belonging to a ruined cromlech. Nothing more can be said without excavation of the site – Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1914.

### **Alignment.**

Outside the garden of Troed y rhiw house, half a mile south west of Carnedd meibion Owen, is an alignment of unhewn stones running due east and west for a length of 40ft. The stones number 24; they are pitched on end and have an average height of 2ft. They are set so as to touch one another. A few yads from the west end is a rudely circular group of stones, probably 12 in number, some having almost disappeared beneath the turf. The alignment and the circle are doubtless part of the same work, the object of which is not clear. The stones are not marked on the 6in Ord sheet. The site calles for excavation. Visited 30<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Waun Mawn**

Of this circle on Waun Mawn, one monolith – indicated on the 6in Ord sheet by the words "standing stone" - is erect, three lie prostrate on the surface of the common, and a fourth has apparently sunk, until its pointed top is barely visible. The standing stone, which is the most northerly of the five, is 65 in above the ground. Distance 30fy in a easterly direction from this stone, is a prostrate boulder 6 ½ ft in length; a depression in the ground at its base marks its original position. The third stone 30ft further on, has been fractured either by its fall or by frost; what remains is 43 in in length. Prostrate on the line of the circle to the west of the standing stone, and distance from it 70ft is the fourth stone, a monolith of 6 ½ ft in length. A slight depression in the turf marks the spot occupied by the stone when it stood erect. The fifth stone to the south, of which only the point is visible, is probably on the circumference of the circle, and this would give the circle a diameter of 150ft. The surface of the common is much broken up by turf cutting, which has evidently obliterated traces of further stones in the circle, though it is probable that a careful examination would reveal their positions. Two hundred yds to the south west are two erect stones, and a ¼ mile to the east is a third maen hir, all probably connected

with the circle. -Visited 18<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Castell Cynon**

The existence of this perfect example of one of the smaller promontory fortresses in the country is known from the Tithe Commutation schedule, for although indicated on the 6in sheet, its character as a historical monument is not suggested, nor is it recognised in the neighbourhood as an antiquity. The camp is placed in the north east corner of a field known as Parc Castell immediately north of Tre Gynon farm house. The defence consists of a semi circular rampart facing west, and a steep declivity to the river Gwaun on the east, at the point where the parishes of Nevern, Llanychllwydog and Newport meet. The existing bank at its southern end is 10ft high with a fall of 20ft to a fairly well preserved ditch 3 to 4ft wide. The entrance is at the south end of the rampart, the width of the opening being about 10ft. The northern end of the bank is brought close up to the fall to the river that flows below. The adjacent field is known as Rofft y Gaer – Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1914.

### **Castell Henllys**

This is a fine promontory camp situated some 300yds north east of Meline Parish church. The earthwork stands on the bank of the river Duad, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of Nevern, Meline and Eglwysrwr. The east and south slopes show distinct signs of scarping to a terrace 25ft wide, which has been utilised as a roadway to an entrance on the eastern side of the camp. The tongue of land is cut off by a formidable rampart drawn in an imposing crescent across the northern and western sides of the enclosure. The enclosed area is a little over one acre; it is known as Parc castell. The northern side of the rampart rises 15ft from the level interior and falls about 40ft to a ditch 20ft in width; both have been largely destroyed to the west. The entrance to the east has been disturbed but the clubbed end of the rampart is still to be traced – Visited 8<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **Castell Trefach**

The 6 in Ord surv, sheet gives no indications of the existence of this earthwork, but the name of the field recorded in the Tithe commutation Schedule led to its discovery. About 150 yds south east of Trefach farmhouse, and half a mile north east of Nevern parish church, is a field known as parc Castell the south of which terminates in a promontory defended on three sides by precipitous descents to the Camman stream on the east and a small unnamed tributary on the west, both streams uniting at the base of the promontory. The enclosed area measures slightly less than an acre. It is defended on the north by a well preserved rampart and ditch. The bank

has a length of 180ft; it rises 10ft to a fall of 20ft to a ditch 10ft wide. It is best seen at its west end. The entrance 30ft wide is at the eastern end of the bank. The top of the rampart is of unusual breadth, being of an average of 6ft. The southern slope to the river has been scarped. The field to the west is called Parc y domen –Visited 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1914.

### **Banc Llwydlos Hut Dwellings**

The site marked “Hut Circles” on that part of the Prescelly range called Banc Llwydlos is now difficult to locate. The surface has been much disturbed within recent years by mountain torrents and by stone seekers. One hut dwelling can be traced having a diameter of 8ft within the walls, but its site is much hidden beneath rank vegetation. The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey notes “a stone circle which could scarcely have been intended for a wall. There are ten or twelve hut circles; these appear to be really the foundations of dwelling places and not spaces marked out for sepulchres of unknown purposes”

It is quite possible that a group of genuinely prehistoric hut dwellings stood here but the site has been so disturbed that it is impossible to trace any connection, much less communication, between the chaotic heaps of half hidden stones --- Visited 19<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Waun Mawn Hut Circles**

About 200 yds north of the Waun Mawn ruined circle the 6in sheet marks a “Hut Circle” This is a slight oval enclosure about 12ft in diameter . The encircling wall stands about 1ft high and appears to be formed of mountain gathered stones . It is probably a sheep enclosure –Visited 18<sup>th</sup> July 1914

### **Castell**

On a field called Parc Castell 600yds west of Blaen Meini farm house, are faint traces of an earthwork which without excavation, it is impossible to classify. The outline gives a rectangular enclosure about 100ft by 60ft, the bank having an average height of 2ft. There is no ditch, It is probably a medieval enclosure for agricultural purposes; but the name , if it is old, presents a difficulty. In the next field to the north stands the Blaen Meini standing stone – Visited 16<sup>th</sup> July 1914

### **Castel y garn**

A field of this name 1 ¾ north west of Nevern. On the second field east of the farmstead of Parc Castell are the traces of a small circular earthwork that is so much obliterated by cultivation as

to admit no more than this brief notice of it. After a fall of snow it is said that the outline is plainly discernible – Visited 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1914

## **Houses**

### **Trewern**

The patrimonial residence of the family of warren about 1 ½ miles south-east of the parish church; known to older inhabitants as Tre Waryn. William Waring (or Warren) appears in the Dale castle MSS as sheriff of his county in 1674. He was the thirteenth in his line and in all probability to him or his father should the oldest parts of the present house be credited. It is of E plan having a hall with two wings and a central porch. The stone seated porch leads to a massive oaken door, having fine wrought iron hinges and inside bar holes. This gives access to a spacious apartment, having a panelled ceiling, now used as a kitchen. This room opens on the hall, from which broad oak stairs lead to the oak panelled bedrooms. In the coach house is a loose stone found near the house, inscribed “Built by John Warren Esq. , 1710”. This in all probability, refers to a vanished summer house or out building –Visited 15<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **Henllys**

A modern farm house occupies the site of the home of George Owen (1552 – 1613) lord of Kemes, the first of a line of local historians as author of a History of Pembrokeshire, which has been published in the Hon. Cymmrodorion Society Record Series by Henry Owen D.C.L., another Pembrokeshire worthy.

*Fenton (Tour, p 562) 1811* records George Owen description of his home :-

“chiefly of the age of king Henry VII, built of stone covered with tile, to which is belonging a stable of seven bays long, and a barn of thirteen bays, besides all suitable outhouses, buildings, curtilages , gardens and orchards”. A fragment of walling east of the present house is stated to be a portion of the kitchen of the vanished mansion. Through the wood and dingle south of the house , runs the overgrown lane by which it was approached from Pont Baldwin.

### **Llwyngwair**

The present house is , in the main of modern date though some portion of its walls may belong to the structure erected by Sir James Bowen, an active supporter of Henry Tudor in 1485, who was living in 1517. Llwyngwair is mentioned by George Owen in his *History of Pembrokeshire (1603)* as one of the county residences which stood in the midst of surrounding plantations – Visited 14<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **Pentre Evan**

The earlier home of the Bowen family before a branch established itself at Llwyngair. By fenton's time (Tour p559) the mansion had become “a mere farmhouse, once the principal mansion, not only of this particular district , but of this county in the reign of HenryVII, when Sir James ap Owen, one of his strenuous adherents, occupied it in the true style of baronial magnificence”

The present house id without archaeological interest. In the yard is a tiled building of twoi storeys, the remains of the stabling attached to the former dwelling. The upper floor is approached by outside stone stairs, and has numerous small openings for light.

### **Velindre farchog**

The house known as “College” was built as a school by George Owen, who died before he could carry out his project. It bears the inscription renewed, “ Llysdy Arglwyddi Cemmes 1559-1620”. The little building has been modernised and given a new roof, ceiling, floor etc. the two windows facing the road retain their original stone mullions. As the above inscription implies, the room was also used for the court leets of the barony of Kemmes, and still continues to be so (RCAM 1923)

### **The Grange**

On the site now occupied by the present house of this name stood the principal grange of the lordship of Kemes.

### **Eglwys Fair RCAM**

The site of the little chapel of St Mary is reputed to be the sumit of Bane du, at the foot of which  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles to the north is the present chapel of St Mary. About 1900 the Pem Arch Survey reported upon few remains the visible. There has been quarrying in the area.

It is improbable that the building thus described was an early chapel, for it is not likely that a religious edifice dedicated to St Mary would have been erected on such a site after the Norman intrusion. The chapel of the Virgin was more probably on the site now occupied by the church of Cilgwyn, where there are traditions of an earlier building than the 18<sup>th</sup> century church which, in its turn, gave way in 1884 to the present structure, The Cilgwyn font has a square bowl, 27in each way which may be ancient Both Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July 1914

### **Site of Capel Cynon P265**

According to George Owen (Owen's Pem 1 509) there are no fewer than eight chapels in this parish

to which pilgrimages were wont to be made. Most of them were then in ruins. Their names, as he gives them, are Capell Reall, Capell Padric, Capell St Thomas, Capell St Ffrede, Capell gwenfron, Capell wenddith, Cappell Kilgwin and Capel St George . To which of the eight belonged the faint outlines visible at Capel Cynon it seems impossible now to say. The site shows a depression 30ft in length, and 18ft in width. A few foundation stones are visible in the soil, and there is sufficient to prove that the little building lay east and west. The ruins stand on Roft y capel –Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1914.

### **Pont Baldwin (Bridge)**

A bridge over the river Duad, at this point the boundary between the parishes of Nevern and Meline. Its name is commemorative of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, who in the year 1188 preached the crusade at this spot, but it is not to be assumed that the bridge was then in existence. The structure has recently been widened, giving new pwrwpets , and generally modernised. From the bed of the stream can be seen a little of the old masonry in the crown of the arch –Visited 8<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

### **Buarth Brynach (Well)**

On the slopes of Prescelly, about 600yds south of Carnedd Meibion Owen is a spring dedicated to St Brynach, and situated within Buarth Brynach. It is referred to by Fenton (Tour 355) as follows “ Above that range of rocks called Varnedd Meibion Owen, on the side of the mountain by the highway, and is compassed around with a curtilage of stone wall called Buarth Brynach – Brynach 's Fold, the wall being 6ft thick”. --No trace of a stone wall exists today –Visited 30<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

### **Finds**

#### **Bronze Dagger**

In August 1922 a Bronze dagger was found during quarrying operations at Carreg y bont quarry 50 yds west of Pont Brynberian. Its length is 10 ¼ in, maximum breadth 3in weight 1lb. The haft has disappeared, but the holes by which it was secured are to be seen. The mid rib is rounded in section and well developed. Now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

**RCAHMW,**

**Nevern Bridge, Nevern**

Fine stone bridge. One large and one smaller arch. Buttressed. Thought to have been built after the c.17th century.RCAHMW,

**Nevern, St Brynach's Churchyard, Nevern**

Nevern, St Brynachs Churchyard PGW Dy 67 new site

This churchyard is Registered because of its magnificent and unusual avenue of yew trees, which, the Register suggests, though without presenting any evidence, could date from the medieval period. Besides its well-known Early medieval High Cross, the graveyard contains significant family graves dating from the eighteenth century, many fragmenting and in need of record and conservation.C.S.Briggs 20.10.05.

Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire VI, sheet 9 (1907). C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

**St Brynach's Cross; The High Cross, Nevern RCAHMW**

St Brynach's Cross is a free-standing composite pillar-cross, with a separate, elaborately caved, quadrangular shaft and wheel-head. Ascribed to the late 10th-11th century.

Associated with: Church J.Wiles 19.03.02

**Castell Trefach, Nevern**

A generally oval earthwork enclosure, about 68m east-west by 46m, set on a promontory above a stream confluence, defined by natural scarps except on the north, where a rampart & ditch face rising ground. RCAHMW J.Wiles 06.10.03

**Pilgrim's Cross;Rock Cross, Nevern RCAHMW**



An equal armed cross cut in rough relief in the living rock to the W of Nevern parish church. This cross is associated with the medieval pilgrimage route to St David's, on which Nevern is said to have marked the last stage, however a monument such as this is not readily susceptible to dating. J.Wiles 19.03.02

### **Vitaliani Stone, Nevern**

Pillar stone, 1.8m high, with Ogam and Latin inscription, that had formerly served as a gatepost at Cwm Gloyne . Ascribed to the 5th - e.6th century. Associated with:Church J.Wiles 19.03.02

### **Chapel (CAPEL;RUIN), Nevern**

Nevern Chapel was marked on the 1889 25" map but by 1993 stood just as a ruin.  
RCAHMW, May 2011

### **St Brynach's Church, Nevern**

St Brynach's church, Nevern is a 15th century Anglican parish church with a 12th century tower, much restored 1864 by R.J.Withers, architect of London. The tower is broad with a battered plinth, small two-light bell-openings and corbelled embattled parapet. The nave has a 1864 blue lias ashlar porch. The south aisle is unusually two-storey, with a priest's chamber in the loft. There is a fine 1864 Bath stone font and pulpit. A curious cross-inscribed stone with unusual knotting is reused in south aisle window sill and there is another inscribed stone on the adjoining sill, both are in Latin and Ogham and were found in 1906 in the wall leading to priest's chamber.

Inscribed stones

St Brynach's churchyard

Pilgrim's Cross

St Brynach's Cross

Sources: CADW listed buildings database; T.J. Hughes, Wales's Best One Hundred Churches, 2006.

### **Pentre Ifan;Pentre Evan, Nevern**

1. Site of earlier house of Sir James Bowen, adherent of Henry VII. In the yard are the remains of the stabling of the earlier house.
2. Late 18th-early 19th century 2-storey farmhouse consists of rubble walls, a purple slate pitched roof and rubble end chimney stacks. A 3-window front with horned sash windows and voussoirs to the ground floor. Modern gabled central porch. Projecting from the right hand front corner, but not bound in, is a lower 2-storey rubble range.  
PE/Domestic/SN03NE from Cadw

### **Pentre Evan, Barn And Stables;Pentre Ivan, Nevern**

Medieval, late 15th or early 16th century. 2 storeys. Original use is uncertain but appears to belong to a small category of buildings where main house was constructed as a gatehouse. Possibly a gatehouse/courthouse?

2-storey rubble masonry with quoins and dressed surrounds to the door and window openings. Probably originally had a thatched roof. A tall broad segmental arched opening with voussoirs, monolithic jambs and continuous chamfer. To the immediate left is a pedestrian doorway now blocked by a hopper window; similar blocked opening towards the right end.

PE/Domestic/SN03NE from Cadw

### **Llwyn Goras, Nevern**

1. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire VI, sheet 9 (1907). Its main elements on that map include bog, house, woodland, wild, tennis court, summerhouse, shrubbery, box hedges, reservoir, m, gate, possible formal garden, exotic

trees and plants, lawns and a possible kitchen garden.

C.S.Briggs 27.09.05

2. Elizabethan gentry house- eventually descended to a tenanted farm which probably saved the levels in garden from alteration.

3. The present owners took over a largely derelict garden in 1963 and have been restoring it ever since. Apart from a few forest trees - *Quercus*, *Acer Pseudoplatanus* (sycamore) *Abies Nordmanniana* (the Caucasian or Nordmann Fir) and *Taxus baccata* and *Hibernica* and some remnants of box hedges the planting has all taken place since 1963, though *Ruscus*, *Lilium montyagna* and *tibrium var flaviflorum* were discovered in dark corners. The 1889 O.S. Pembs sheet VI.9 shows the whole of the farm.

Mrs Eileen Wheeler, (owner) spring 1997

WHGT with spelling corrections by WH and C.S.Briggs 2001

### **Pentre Ifan Chambered Tomb, Near Nevern**

Pentre Ifan is perhaps the finest surviving Neolithic tomb in Wales and forms one of a group of Portal Dolmens built around the tributaries of the Nevern Valley approximately 6,000 years ago. Its chamber is formed by a capstone of around 16 tonnes upheld on three uprights about 2.5m high at one end of a cairn some 30 m long. The tomb was excavated by W F Grimes in 1936-7, who thought that it was heavily influenced by prehistoric contacts with Ireland. More recent research suggests the tomb was an indigenous creation by the local communities but may have been nonetheless influenced by Irish culture and contact during a later stage of its use, when the long mound, long since eroded away, was extended. Finds from Pentre Ifan, as from other Welsh prehistoric tombs, were meagre, numbering a few sherds of pottery from a shouldered bowl and a triangular flint arrowhead. Its present appearance, as a gaunt freestanding structure supporting a delicately balanced capstone, may never have been witnessed by the communities who later used it. Instead, it is thought that the whole structure was covered in a massive mound or cairn of stones with access to the chamber permitted only through the door or 'portal' at the south end.

It is a monument in the Welsh Assembly Government's guardianship and has public access.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 28th October 2009.

### **Tyganol Fort; Tycanol Fort, Nevern**

A promontory defined by steep natural slopes is cut off by a stone and earth wall and ditch,

producing a rather oval enclosed area, c.72m N-S by 42m: the entrance is thought to have been on the E side, approached up the steep natural slopes, leaving the W-facing rampart blind: the interior is subdivided by rough stone walling. J.Wiles 08.09.04

### **Chapel, Nevern**

Nevern Chapel was built during the early nineteenth century, converted into a school during the late nineteenth century and by 1993 had been converted again into a village hall. RCAHMW, May 2011

### **Berry Hill Camp**

A ploughed-down, sub-circular enclosure, about 90m by 75m, set on ground falling to the south-east, showing a possible north-east facing: survey & test-pitting, in 1985, indicated that this was a late prehistoric style settlement enclosure, within which a medieval building had been set, this possibly being a grange (see Nprn22006): pre-medieval finds were limited to four pot sherds, assigned a generalised prehistoric date.

Source: Mytum & Webster 1993 (BBCS 40), 198-211.J.Wiles 08.03.05

Photographed as a soilmark by RCAHMW on 23rd June 2005.T. Driver.

### **Trellyffaint Burial Chamber**

Six upright earth-fast stones, three of which support a capstone, whilst two others, to the north-west, may have formed part of a second chamber: a prostrate stone & the capstone are pitted with possible cup-marks: traces of a mound have been reported, but were not apparent by 1966.

Source: RCAHMW AP965054/70 J.Wiles 23.03.05

### **Gethsemane Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, Morfa**

Gethsemane Methodist Chapel was built in 1844 in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. By 2010 this chapel had been converted for other use. RCAHMW, November 2010

### **Penuel Welsh Baptist Church, Rhyd-Y-Maen, Cemaes**

Penuel Baptist Chapel was built in 1824 and rebuilt as the present chapel in 1860. The chapel is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable entry plan. Penuel is now Grade 2 Listed. RCAHMW, November 2010

### **Bethel Welsh Independent Chapel, Moylegrove**

Bethel Independent Chapel was built in 1691, rebuilt/restored in 1837 and rebuilt/restored again in 1901. The present chapel, dated 1901, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type. RCAHMW, November 2010

### **Castell Treruffydd; Castelltreuffydd**

A sweep of degraded rampart and ditch defines a roughly tear-drop shaped enclosure, about 68m north-east to south-west by 38m, resting on steep coastal slopes on the north-west: the enclosure circuit serves to isolate a promontory below the coastal slope, as well as Careg Yspar, immediately offshore: it has been suggested that a pot sherd recovered from the enclosure is Roman (Davies 1980, 520).

Source: Davies 1980 'Aspects of Native Settlement in Roman Wales', unpublished PhD thesis, University of Wales.  
RCAHMW AP965054/68

J.Wiles 08.03.05



## Newport

### 1811 Fenton Tours Newport

Newport from its distribution, appears to have several streets intersecting each other at right angles, and dignified with names, giving one an idea of its having from the first, been a considerable place, probably enlarged when it became a great woollen manufactory three or four centuries after.

Though now but a straggling place meanly built with many chasms in its streets to fill up, the mere skeleton of the town as it once was, yet, at a little distance in the aggregate interspersed with trees as it is, with the ruins of its castle and a respectable looking church, it has a good effect.

The Castle stands on an elevated knoll above the town at the extremity of the principal street, in the centre of which was the cross. The grand entrance was by a gateway between two noble bastions, a specimen of excellent masonry, facing the north; within it was another, having the marks of a portcullis. The area of the castle nearly round was about fifty paces in diameter, and was encompassed with a deep moat, having a fine command of water. At the west end are the remains of a magnificent bastion, and two other large ones to the south and southeast; if we may judge from what we can now trace, the principal rooms, perhaps, occupied the south east portion of the buildings, which in every part united strength with elegance

The church is a cruciform building, consisting of a nave, chancel and cross aisles, roofed with old oak. The nave is separated from the chancel and side aisles by plain pointed arches. There was a rood loft in the memory of some old people handsomely wrought and gilt. It is said there was an organ, but that I doubt. In the chancel just without the communion rails in the south wall are two plain stone canopies, one covering a grave stone raised a little from the floor, having a head embossed on it much defaced, with a cross fleury the whole length of it, the other united with it, vacant; but an old mason, then working in the church, told me that about thirty years back it enclosed the effigy of a man, but whether of a warrior or priest he could not say, yet remembered it being taken away, adding, with great exultation, that it served to cut up into fine arches for windows. The two canopies probably might have been erected for Sir William Martin and his lady, the Lord Rhys's daughter as the reputed founders of the present church, which entitled them to the distinction of sepulture in the chancel, where none were admitted at that period but such as fully answered, or where otherwise very great benefactors to the church, and though the first founding of it may be more justly ascribed to St Byrnach some centuries before, yet Sir William Martin and his consort claim the honour of having enlarged and beautified the original structure, and increased its endowment. On the south side of the belfry there is an elegant niche for holy water, arch pointed; and on the west side of the entrance porch the ruins of a detached building said to have been the record office of the town. Over the west door in the wall of the steeple pretty high up are two escutcheons united of light freestone, bearing the same coat. At the end of the nave issuing from the roof on the outside is a richly wrought open spire for a bell; and the windows of cut stone, though now almost entirely filled up, exhibit no mean tracery.

### 1839 Newport Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

NEWPORT, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 19½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverfordwest, and 242 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1751 inhabitants. The ancient British name of this place, *Trêvdraeth*, signifying literally "the town on the sands," appears to have been derived from its situation on a sandy beach of considerable extent, which intervenes between it and the bay of Newport. The town is indebted for its origin and early importance to the descendants of Martin de Tours, the first lord of Kemmes, which territory he had wrested from the Welsh by conquest, and erected into a lordship marcher. William, son of Martin, built a castle at this place, which he made the head of his barony, and endowed with many privileges. He bestowed upon the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, vesting the government of the town in a mayor and burgesses, to whom he gave an extensive grant of lands, with liberty to hold a weekly market, and several valuable immunities; all which were confirmed, in 1192, by his son Nicholas, who granted common pasture, and water from the fosse, and whose charter declares that the burgesses "ought to have a bailiff and common council." The lordship was entirely independent of the palatinate of Pembroke: the lord held his courts in the castle of this place; all writs were issued in his own name exclusively, and neither in that of the Earl of Pembroke, nor even of the King of England. In 1215 the castle was taken by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, but it soon afterwards reverted to its original proprietors, whose descendants continued to hold it, together with the lordship, in which they exercised *jura regalia*, till the time of Henry VIII., when all such jurisdictions were abolished.

Under the protection of its ancient lords the town increased in extent and wealth, and enjoyed many additional privileges, some of which were granted to the barony in the 34th year of the reign of Elizabeth. It had become extremely populous, and carried on an extensive woollen manufacture, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, when a pestilential disease occasioned such mortality among its inhabitants, that its market was transferred to Fishguard, the trade of the port ceased, and the town fell into decay. The market has however been reestablished, and some little addition to its trade has gradually taken place since that period; but the town has never recovered its former importance.

Newport stands on the high road from Cardigan to Fishguard, and is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Nevern, which falls into St. George's Channel at Newport bay, and on ground ascending gradually to the Carn Ingle mountain, which shelters it from the south-easterly and south-westerly winds, and rises to a considerable height beyond the town. It consists of small streets irregularly formed, and is neither lighted nor paved, but the inhabitants are naturally well supplied with excellent water. The houses, with some few exceptions, are indifferently built, but, from the intermixture of numerous trees with the buildings, the town, at a small distance, has a pleasingly



rural appearance; and the surrounding scenery, in which its venerable church and the picturesque remains of its ancient castle form prominent and interesting features, renders the more remote view of it strikingly beautiful.

The trade principally carried on is the working of some extensive quarries of slate, with which the neighbouring coast abounds, and of which great quantities are shipped to various places, the vessels being enabled to approach close to the quarries, and to receive the slates from the overhanging cliffs. In the burning of lime, also, for the supply of the adjacent districts, a considerable portion of the population is employed. A vein of alum shale is said to lie within a short distance of the town, but it has never been worked. There is a salmon-fishery on the river Nevern, which in favourable seasons is carried on with advantage; and a herring-fishery also exists here, but the demand is so inconsiderable that it is not productive of much benefit to the persons engaged in it. The port is subject to the customhouse of Cardigan: the principal exports are corn and butter, and the produce of the quarries; the chief imports are coal, culm, and limestone. The harbour, which is small, has its entrance partially obstructed by a sand-bank; but it affords good shelter to the coasting-vessels occupied in the trade, and to the boats connected with the fisheries. A compact and well-protected bay, on the south and east, stretches out before the town, from which it derives its name of Newport bay. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on June 27th and October 16th.

Newport retains the ancient form of government which it held under the charter granted by William, son of Martin de Tours, and afterwards confirmed by his son Nicholas. The control is vested in a mayor, bailiff, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses. The mayor, who acts as a sort of head constable, is appointed by the lord of the borough from two burgesses presented by a jury; the bailiff, or pound-keeper, is chosen by the mayor; and the body of aldermen consists of those who have served the office of mayor. Courts leet and baron occur twice in the year; the petty-sessions for the hundred are held in the town on the first Friday in every month, and Newport is a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The freemen, who are appointed by presentment of the jury, at one of the courts leet, are entitled to common and pasture upon the waste lands, which are about three miles in circumference. The boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish, and are well ascertained, being duly perambulated at certain periods.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £16, and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £216, with a glebe-house; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and transepts, all of carved oak, are supported on ranges of plain pointed arches, and in the chancel are two stone canopies plainly wrought; over the nave is a richly wrought open spire for a bell, and the windows exhibit tracery of considerable elegance. The building a short time since received an addition of 418 sittings, towards defraying the expense of

which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £200, in consideration of which grant 218 of the new sittings are free. On the west side of the porch are the ruins of a detached house, said to have been the record office of the town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A school on the National system is supported here on the foundation of the late Mrs. Bevan, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; it is a permanent establishment, and the central school in which the teachers are prepared who superintend the several circulating branch institutions connected with the foundation. The school contains about 150 males and females; and the master has a salary of £40 per annum, together with a house and garden rent-free. This plan of "circulating" instruction was originally projected by the Rev. Griffith Jones, of Llandowror, in the county of Carmarthen, in the article on which parish an account of the charity is given. A British school is supported by subscription; and four Sunday schools are held, one of which is in connexion with the Established Church.

On an elevated knoll rising abruptly at the extremity of the principal street in the town, are the remains of the ancient castle, consisting principally of one of the circular bastions that defended the grand entrance, the other having of late years fallen down, and some portions of the dungeons, between which and the town was a subterraneous communication, discovered not many years ago. The bottom of this concealed way was flagged, and the sides and the roof were secured by smooth stones. The castle was surrounded by a moat, and though the ruins bespeak it to have been originally occupied as a seat of baronial magnificence rather than as a fortress, it was no doubt well adapted to both purposes, and in its general construction it appears to have combined strength with elegance. Newport bay, bounded by the headlands of Dinas and Ceibwr, opens beautifully in front, rendering the situation peculiarly delightful. Beyond the site of the castle rises the lofty rocky eminence of Carn Ingle, where St. Brynach, to whom many churches in Wales are dedicated, is said to have passed his life in religious seclusion, and to have conversed with angels, from which fabulous tradition the place has been termed also "*Mons Angelorum*." There are Druidical remains in the vicinity: about half a mile from Newport, in a field on the Fishguard road, and near a bridge, are some very curious antiquities of this kind, consisting of a small chamber formed of massive stones; and close to the town, in a field on the road leading to Berry Hill, about 200 yards from the Nevern river, is a very fine cromlech. On a hill connected with Carn Ingle is a large stone, named Morris' Grave. According to Speed there was anciently a house of Augustine friars at this place, but no particulars of its foundation or history have been preserved

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

Nestling beneath the castle, on the outskirts of the town, stands the handsome parish church of St. Brynach. The original edifice is said to have been erected by the builder of Newport Castle, but the present Decorated structure has superseded a building of later date that was the very epitome of ugliness. Within the church stands a very early font, probably the original one of Norman times. Of the finely wrought and gilded rood-screen it is said once to have possessed, not a vestige has been preserved.

St. Byrnach, the patron'saint of Newport Church, was an Irishman by birth, and a contemporary of St. David. He appears to have been held in high esteem throughout all this district, where many of the parish churches are dedicated to his name. This holy man is supposed to have led the life of a hermit, dividing his time between Buarth Byrnach, or Byrnach's Fold, on the singular mountain called Carnedd Meibion Owen, and the rocky recesses of Carn Englyn, the Angel's Peak, above Newport town, a hill that derives its name from a tradition that St. Byrnach was nourished by angels during his lonely sojourn there.

Newport was anciently a borough town, having obtained its charter of incorporation as early as a.d. 1215. The town also received the grant of a market from Sir Nicholas FitzMartin, Lord of Kemaes, in the year 1278. This ancient document is still extant. Henceforth Newport continued to grow and prosper, and in the sixteenth century carried on extensive woollen manufactures. Upon the outbreak of the 'sweating sickness,' the place suffered severely ; its market was discontinued, and many of the inhabitants fled to the more salubrious air of Fishguard.

Though its privileges have been much curtailed in modern times, the town has still nominally a municipal body, though the latter has neither revenues to dispose of, nor functions to perform. Of recent years, however, Newport has shown signs of re-awakening prosperity; and when the long-talked-of railway line becomes a fait accompli, this pleasant little market town will doubtless enter upon a new lease of life and activity.

At Parrog, where the Nevern stream embouches upon Newport Bay, we find a watering-place in its infancy. Parrog is an attractive spot in a quiet sort of way, and draws a fair sprinkling of holiday-makers from up the country during the long days of summer. A few comfortable if unpretentious lodging-houses offer decent accommodation, and cater in a manner that leaves little to be desired where criticism is disarmed by lusty appetites, bred of long hours spent in the brine-laden air. The neighbourhood, too, is pleasantly diversified, and contains many secluded nooks affording charming rural rambles.

But to return to Newport. At the farther end of the town, after passing the Llwyngwair Arms, we turn down a lane in the direction of the river, and in a couple of hundred paces descry a cromlech standing amidst an adjacent meadow. Though smaller than many others in the county, this cromlech is in a good state of preservation, and, possesses an uncommonly massive capstone.

Lies on Fishguard to Cardigan Road where the River Nevern flows into Cardigan Bay.

Once the chief centre of the barony of Cemaes, this is a Norman town in the heart of the Welshry with a Norman castle (much modified and now used as a private residence), the church (with a solid Norman tower) and the old mills which used to depend upon water power. The town dates from the late 12th century and the regularity of its street-pattern confirms the documentary evidence that this was a planned borough created within the lordship of Cemaes.

It is not known if this new borough displaced an existing Welsh vill as was sometimes the case. The

traditional Welsh name for Newport is Tref-draeth, which denotes a settlement on the sand, and it has been suggested that an earlier settlement existed by the shore at Parrog which has since been lost through sand encroachment.

The Normans had originally chosen nearby Nevern as this district's caput, but the castle there was destroyed by the Welsh in 1191. William de Tours elected to build its successor on a new site half a mile inland, and within two years it was completed.

1215 The town was given a charter before 1215 by William de Tours who built the Anglo Norman Borough and ancient traditions are still preserved. This Charter was confirmed by his son Nicholas and gave the burgesses the right to appoint a Mayor in consultation with the Lady or Lord Marcher, an unique privilege which continues to this day.

The Court Leet meets regularly, and the Mayor has to perform various duties during the year. One of these is to ensure that the parish boundaries are in order, and the annual Beating of the Bounds ceremony takes place during August.

The Newport area is well blessed with prehistoric monuments and remains. Iron age camps, Flint working sites the remains of a drowned forest of 5000 BC and the cromlech called Carreg Coetan which is located in the town, incongruously fenced off at the edge of a small housing estate.

Parrog is a part of Newport tourist industry which is now of great importance to Newport, and the town is able to capitalise on its wonderful scenic resources - river estuary, Traeth Mawr (the finest sandy beach on the North Pembrokeshire coast), sand dunes, magnificent sea cliffs, wooded valleys, and the rocky eminence of Carningli as a backdrop.

Newport, ranked among the largest of the medieval Welsh towns functioning as the head of the independent lordships of Cemaes. The lords exercised jura regalia rights within their own territory and their own gaol and gallows were located just beyond the town near Cnwcau Farm on the Penfeidr road.

## Charter Of The Town Of Newport, A.D. 1215.

"LET THOSE, present and to come, know that I, Nicholas, son of William son of Martin, Lord of Kemes, have given and granted, and by this my Charter have confirmed to my Burgesses of Newburgh all the Liberties and Customs underwritten, which William son of Martin, my Father, to the same did grant and give, that is to say-That they shall have Common of Pasture in my Land and Common, in the Water from the Fosse which encloses the Town Eastwards to the Sea, and Easement of Wood for their Houses and Buildings, and for Firing, by view of the Forester. Likewise, if a Burgess dies of what death soever, unless by Judgment for Felony he should lose his life, I will have nothing of his Chattels, but his Relief, to wit, Twelve Pence. Likewise if a Burgess delivers up any of his Cattle (in charge) to any one, and the same is judged guilty of Felony or Robbery, or shall lose his Cattle, the Burgess, by good and lawful men may prove his Cattle, and have them. Likewise, if a Burgess hath hired Land of any Free Man, and that Free man infringe the compact, I ought to cause him to hold to the Agreement ; in the same manner I ought to compel the debtors of Burgesses of whom they hold bail and witnesses, and make them render their Debts. Likewise, a Burgess accused of any Forfeiture may be repledged by his Neighbours. Likewise, they ought to have a Bailiff and a Common Council for me and them. Likewise, no Foreign Merchant may buy or sell outside of my Borough of Newburgh. Likewise, a Burgess accused of Felony, or Robbery, if he calls on me, I am to defend him, and take upon me to enable him to make a good defence. Likewise, the Burgesses shall not be bound to go in the Army, except as the Burgesses of Pembroke do. Likewise, with the aforesaid Liberties, I have granted to them all the Liberties and good Customs of Pembroke, all which said Liberties I have granted and confirmed to them and their Heirs to be holden and had of me, and of my Heirs, freely and entirely and peaceably; and that this my Donation and Grant and Confirmation may be firm and steadfast for ever, to this Charter and Confirmation I have put my Seal. These being Witnesses-John de Arundel; Jordan de Cantiton; Robert ap Owen; William ap Gwn, :ared, then Constable; David ap Owen; Henry Gait; William . . . ; Howelab Evan Meredith, Clerk; and many *others*."-(*Baronia de Kemeys*, )

### Burgages and the town

1324 A borough rental of 1324 realised 46s., which, if the burgages were let at the standard 1s. each, meant only 46 plots but there are reasons for assuming that this was a serious undervaluation as one hundred years later an extent of 1434-8 gives a detailed list of the burgesses and their holdings and what street the plots were on. There were a total of 223 plots, 20 of the south side of West Street beginning near the stream called Warentrelak and running east towards the castle; 20 off Bridge Street; 24 along Goat Street; and 11 along Vicus Mabudrud, Long Street 88, and St Marys St 59.

1275 The lords mill, mentioned in 1275, stands along the Afon Felin immediately below the castle, while on the east side St. Marys churchyard was originally much smaller and burgages lined its northern edge. Adjoining was the old vicarage, known locally as The Court, which remained until 1800 although some vestiges were still visible 30 years later when Lewis visited the town. North-

west of the church at the junction of Church Street and Bridge Street stood the small market-place, while immediately north on the west side of Long Street was the town hall, although the building had ceased to be used for administrative purposes by the late 16th century. Finally, at the end of West Street, near Warrentree Lake was an area set aside for use by the town potters. Two kilns dating from the late 14th and early 15th centuries were discovered here in 1921 by workmen laying the foundations of the Memorial Hall.

1594 All but 50 of the 233 burgages recorded in 1434 had fallen into decay and stood untenanted, even the towns weekly market had ceased to be held. The reasons behind this sudden decline are unclear, and the evidence conflicts with the traditional view of 16th-century Newport as the centre of an important woollen industry with its port. The development of Fishguard during this period is said to have resulted from the migration of many Newport inhabitants fleeing from plague, and although the story has been described as a myth there may well be much truth in it, particularly since another outbreak recorded in 1665 (see plague at Haverfordwest and Dale and the bodies found at the building of the Cleddau Bridge) was sufficiently severe to cause the removal of the revived market to a village four miles away, where it was still being held in 1714.

### **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments –Newport Castle**

#### **Newport Castle**

In the year 1195, following upon the foundation of the New Port in place of Castell Nanhyfer as the seat of the Norman lords of Cemes, a stone castle was built within the newly founded borough by William grandson of Martin de Turribus, the founder of the Marcher Lordship of Kemes of which Nanhyfer (Nevern) castle had hitherto been the caput. In 1324 the castle and Lordship passed through an heiress to the baronial family of Audley, remaining in that family until the reign of Henry VIII. The barony of Kemes next passed into the family of Owen of Henllys until another heiress conveyed it to the Lloyds of Bronwydd. The present owner Sir Martine Lloyd bart., exercises the original lord marcher privilege of nominating the mayor of Newport each year.

The castle which stands on a circular mound, is surrounded for two thirds of its extent by a wet moat; the continuation of the moat is through higher ground, and is always dry. The dominant features of the original castle that still remain are the gateway and its flanking tower. From a square base the tower takes a circular form and rises to a polygonal story of a later date

At the north east angle of the bailey is a circular tower of two storeys containing a fine chamber known as the Hunters hall in which are traces of an early English fireplace. The wall between the gateway and the tower is much ruined. This curtain is continued on both the east and west sides of the mound ceasing at the point where the wet moat commences. The eastern curtain terminates in a circular tower springing from a square base, but presenting a flat side to the court. It contained a wardrobe, and two large recesses, the object of which is not apparent. Adjacent to this tower on the north is a vaulted undercroft of the early Decorated period, having a central pier 4ft high from which eight ribs radiate to the angles and sides of the chamber. It has two single lights splayed from 1 ¼ ft to 4 ½ ft. When this crypt was cleared out in 1858, two interesting 15<sup>th</sup> century vessels came to light. In the south west angle is the still perfect underground room called dungeon, with its curious herring bone ashlar lining. The cell measures 9ft by 6ft; it has a manhole in its vault, and a door 3 1/2ft above the floor level. This is without doubt alluded in the entry "the lord has a goal for felons in his castle at Newport and all felons taken in [the lord-ship of ]Kemes were to be brought there" (*Baronia de Kemeys p21*). Just north of the goal are vestiges of what would seem to have been a large oven. In 1859 the present residence was erected on the site of the great gateway, since which date the ruins have been admirably cared for and preserved – Visited 14<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

#### **1909 Edwards, Emily Hewlett *Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire* Tenby**

About thirty years ago the late Sir Thomas Lloyd restored Newport Castle, which was then a mere shell; the principal remains consisted of a great gateway with its western flanking tower. A long chamber could be traced within, known as "The Hunter's Hall." Here were the scanty remains of a fireplace with relics of an Early English moulding. A wet moat defended the castle; this was supplied by two streams. – Edward Laws

#### **Newport Castle - Tony Roberts 1989.**

The first Norman invader in north Pembrokeshire was Robert Martin, who, not content with his estates in Somerset and Devon, was greedy for land in Wales. Landing first at Fishguard near the mouth of the Gwaun Valley, he later moved to Nevern and became the first Marcher Lord of Kemes. His grandson William married the daughter of the Lord Rhys who in 1191 ejected him from Nevern. William then built a castle at a new place, Trefdraeth (Newport) along with a town and church. Proximity to the sea, better than at Nevern, was probably a strong point in favour of the site. The Marcher Lordship of Kemes passed to the Audleys, but twice in the 13th century the castle at

Newport was destroyed by the Welsh. The present castle was probably built after these destructions. In 1543 the lordship was bought by a prosperous Welsh lawyer, the father of George Owen of Henllys, famous for his Description of Pembrokeshire. The Owens wanted the lordship rather than the castle, which was described as an utter ruin in mid 16c, but eventually the castle was restored and a residence made from the gatehouse by the Lloyds of Bronwydd in 1859.

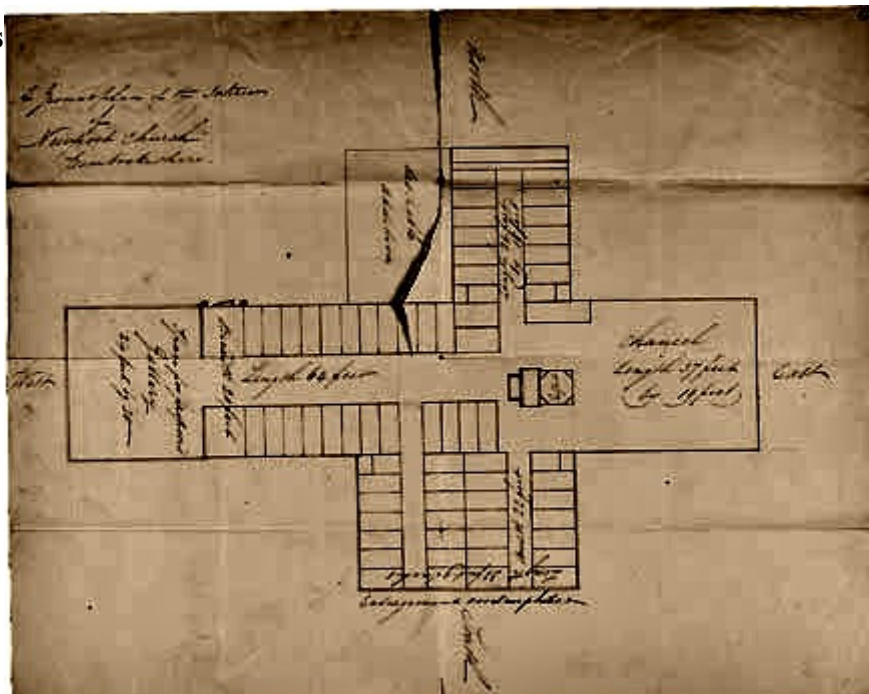
The castle consists of a massive gatehouse flanked by two circular towers, the dungeon tower on the southwest and the Hunters tower on the northwest. The relatively vulnerable southeast side was protected by a large D-shaped tower. Adjoining this are the remains of part of the chapel and a vaulted crypt. A vaulted dungeon remains in the aforementioned southwest tower. The castle is privately owned and some restoration work is being done, after which there will be some access for the public. Part of the castle can still be viewed from across the road. The castle is in private ownership and viewing is from the surrounding area only.

#### Church St Marys.

1810 R. Fenton Pembrokeshire edition 1903 p 299.

The church is cruciform in building, consisting of a nave, chancel and cross aisles, roofed in old oak. The nave is separated from the chancel and the aisles by plain pointed arches. There was a rood-loft in the memory of some old people handsomely wrought and gilt. It has been said there was an organ, but that I doubt.

#### Plan St Mary's Church 1827





## **St Mary's Church**



### **1914 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

In the years 1834-5 the church was enlarged and a gallery built. In 1859 Arch Camb. found the church had undergone so many alterations that little then remained of the original edifice. It was again restored in 1878 when the only portions then retained were the tower, font, holy water stoup and rood-loft stairs at the left hand side of the chancel arch.

The Church consists of Chancel nave , north and south transepts and western tower The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and parapet. At The north and south angles are stepped buttresses, that to the north having a small niche with ogee head, and on the stop above , a corbel showing a man's face. The west doorway has a pointed arch, and on either jamb a shield of heater shape charged with a chevron. The west window above the doorway is modern. Above the window, and at too great a height for decipherment are two escutcheons which Fenton says bore party per pale, a chevron; and on the north side are two defaced shields. The stairs are in the south east angle; They are carried slightly above the parapet. The font of the cushion type , is one of the finest in the county, retaining its original bowl, moulded shaft and base. The bowl, externally 25 ½ inches and internally 18 ½ inches square is lead lined; it shows traces of a hinged cover, and its exposed faces have been coloured red and black. The total height is 35 inches. In the south wall of the tower and adjacent to the font is a stoup, the projecting circular bowl terminating in a trefoiled head. A projecting corbel in the north wall of the nave bears a male face; this may not be in its original position.

The fragments of a 14<sup>th</sup> century coffin slab found in the churchyard have been collected and placed in the base of the tower. The stone measures 71 ½ in by 26 ½ in at head and 17 ½ in at foot; it bears in relief a male face, much damaged , and a floriated cross. The inscription reads: CES; ANE; GIT; ICI; DEV ; DEL; ALME; EIT ; MERCIE

In the vestry is the discarded communion table of late 17<sup>th</sup> century date, 60in by 28 ½ in by 33 in with a carved frieze and legs of conventional pattern Visited 10<sup>th</sup> July 1914.

Churchyard enlarged 1886.

1994 Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter

The west tower is 16c. The chancel and nave have old masonry but no old features, although the nave is flanked by two bay chapels (or aisle transepts). There are fragments of a 14c cross slab. The communion table is 17C. There is a Norman Font and in the Churchyard a stone with a ring cross on in suggested to be from the 7C.

### **Pembrokeshire Parsons.**

1291 Described as Ecclesia de Novo Burgo, this church was assessed in 1291 at £8 for tenths to the King. - *Taxatio*.

1326 This rectory was appendant to the barony of Kemes. In 1326 the advowson of Newport, of the yearly value of 12 marks, with other advowsons and knights fees was assigned to James de Audele, kinsman and coheir of William, the son of William Martyn [Lord of Kemes.] - *Close Rolls*.

1535 Newport. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione ejusdem domini de Awdeley unde Willielmus Davis clericus est rector valet cum gleba communibus annis £16. Inde decima 32s. - *Valor Eccl.*

1714 Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Newport Trefdraeth R. (St. Mary). Dom. de Audley olim Patr.; Anne Lloyd, widow, 1714; John Laugharne, Esq., 1735; Thomas Floyd, Esq., and Anne his wife. 1759. Clear yearly value, £44. King's Books, £16. - *Bacons Liber Regis*.

1878 On 30 July, 1878, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish church.

1903 On 6 June, 1903, a faculty was issued for the erection of a memorial tablet with a medallion in memory of the late Mrs. Alderson in the parish church.

Two pilgrimage chapels, called Capell Dewy and Capell Kirick are mentioned, in George Owens list of such edifices as being in Newport parish. - *Owens Pem.*

#### Clergy

Walter , Morgan	1607	Rector
Owen , Evan	1626	Rector
Williams, William	1661	Rector
Gwyn, Daniel	1672	Rector
Pritchard, Johannes	1672	Curate
Gwynne, Daniel	1672	Rector
Price, Carolus	1685	Rector

Boulton, Johannes	1697	Rector	
Morris, David	1714	Curate	
Williams, Jacobus	1714	Rector	
Bolton, Johannes	1714	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Rector
Morris, David	1716	Curate	
Williams, Jacobus	1717	Rector	
Williams, Jacobus	1720	Rector	
Thomas, Jacobus	1720	Curate	
Rice, Jacobus	1722	Curate	
Thomas, Johannes	1727	Curate	
Brock, Georgius	1730	Curate	
Hughes, Joseph	1733	Curate	
Laugharne, William	1735	Rector	
Williams, James	1735	Vac ( <i>Death</i> )	Rector
Parry, George	1740	Curate	
Bowen, James	1743	Curate	
Lewis, John	1759	Curate	
Lewes , Watkin	1759	Rector	
Lewes, Watkin	1759	Rector	
Lewes , Watkin	1770	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Pugh , David	1770	Rector	
Philips , Henry	1796	Curate	
Phillips , Henry	1796	Curate	
Pugh , David	1804	Rector	
Pugh , John	1808	Curate	
Grey Hughes , William	1815	Curate	
Grey Hughes , William	1817	Curate	
Pugh , David	1817	Vac ( <i>natural death</i> )	Rector
Grey Hughes , William	1817	Curate	

Jones , John	1817	Rector
Davies , David	1822	Curate
Lloyd Thomas , Llewelyn	1824	Rector
Jones , John	1824	Vac ( <i>resignation</i> ) Rector

1851 Newport, St Mary's Parish Church – Llewelyn Lloyd Thomas, Rector

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate**

Newport —An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 9 oz. 1 dwt (see Amroth). Within the second belt on the bowl is the following inscription "POCVLVM»ECLESIE « DE # NEWPORTHE ". Here the knop which divides the stem is quite plain. The button of the cover bears the inscription " 1574 "; diam., 4 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 3 oz. 3 dwts.

Another Chalice and Paten cover bear the hall marks of 1836 with maker's mark TB in a plain oblong stamp. These pieces are copies of the Elizabethan ones the cup a inscribed " Newport A gift from the Communicants to the Parish 1836 ". Height, 7in.; diam. of bowl, 3ins.; . The cover measures 3 in. in diameter; height, 1 in.;

An ewer-shaped Flagon, bearing the hall mark of 1880 height, 14in.; inscription "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Sarah Bowen who entered into rest Sep. 1874".

A large pewter Plate, 13|in. in diameter.

There are besides, two Patens of electro-plate, and a very large plated Cup with two handles. The latter is ornamented with chased foliage and scrolls with no marks, and appears to be a modern non-ecclesiastical vessel of very little value.

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

**Bethlehem**, in Newport town [Baptists, 1760]. Baptistry, Mill Lane, Newport – 1851 David Owen, Informant, Market St Erected before 1800. There is upwards of 350 members belonging to this Chapel. Great part of them is off on sea and other places. Having no stated minister at present, but are supplied by the ministers of the neighborhood in rotation.

**Tabernacle**, in Newport town [Calvinistic Methodists, 1815]. Welsh CM Erected in 1815, rebuilt in 1837 "The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have no stated ministers, their system being Presbyterian, they are supplied regularly by their own County Ministers in rotation, and also at times from the neighbouring counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen" John Harries, Secretary still open in 2006

**Ebenezer**, in Newport town [Independents, c 1740]. 1851 Ebenezer Independents or Congregationalists Erected before 1800, rebuilt in 1844 "The attendance at Ebenezer on March the 30th 1851 was about 100 or 150 less than usual on account of illness and other causes" Samuel Thomas, Independent Minister, Ebeneyzer still open Dec 2006

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is a resident clergyman. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. It also includes number of seamen There is no resident land proprietor. Many of the population cannot read or write.

**Mrs Bevans Central School** The model School for masters of Mrs Bevans circulating schools is practically the parish school of Newport. The trustees pay £40 per annum to a permanent master there and find him a house and garden. I called on this master on the 5<sup>th</sup> February. The school was not in operation having been closed during some months for repairs. Up to the time of my visit, this model school had been furnished with neither maps, cards, prints, blackboard, enclosure, or privies. It did not appear that any permanent school registers were in existence, The master had, he said, at one time kept them, but not finding them called for, had discontinued them.

It is almost superfluous to add that such an institution is most inadequate as the nucleus of a charity so richly endowed as Mrs Bevans David Lewis Assistant

**British School** On the 28<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room over a cottage belonging to the Independent chapel. The school room was furnished with desks and benches on the British and Foreign plan and well lighted, but rather low. The furniture was in good repair. I heard a class read out of the Scripture Lesson Book. They were nine in number. Five read with tolerable ease. They possessed a very competent knowledge of the patriarchal history. Some few questions on the rudiments of grammar were very readily answered by four of them. Arithmetic they were not so well versed in. The master was an intelligent person and spoke English correctly. His scholars answered partly in English and partly in Welsh. David Lewis Assistant

**John Evan's School** On the 28<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. It was kept by an old man (who told me that he had formerly been a master mariner) in a wretched cottage. The room was very badly lighted, and still worse ventilated. The floor was uneven. The only school furniture was two or three planks laid across benches, and two rotten old tables. There was a bed in the room. David Lewis Assistant

**Independent Sunday School** On the 24<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school, which was held, morning and evening, on alternate Sundays. I learned from one of the teachers, that on each Sabbath previously to the commencement of the school there was a teachers meeting held to take into consideration what chapter will be read on the following Sunday. On the day of my visit the chapter read was the 3<sup>rd</sup> of St Matthews Gospel. I visited most of the classes in the school, and found no further instruction given than putting each clause of each verse verbatim into the form of an interrogation. The instruction was altogether in Welsh. Most of the classes could read with tolerable ease. David Lewis assistant

## **People of the town**

Records of Newport 1434 & 1594 B G Charles –NLW Cyf rh 2(gaeaf1951)

Voill William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages  
of the town

ap Jankyn Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the  
town

Fill' David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Voil David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Myll' William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Cryth Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Vechan John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Dew Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Morice Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Rotpart Walter 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Thomas Watkyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the  
town

Picton ? 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Juror for rental on oath of the burgages of the town

Picton John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport reeve

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport clerk

ap Llewelyn ap Owain 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport seneschal

Daudli James 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Lord of Kemmeis

Mill' William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

ap Res ap Llewelyn ap Oweyn Llewelyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Mill' Joan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Cryth Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Voill David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street



Verchan Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Revell Watkyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Fill' David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Dyer William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Llewelyn Margaret 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Dod Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Ronwey Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Thomas Watkyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Phillips Margaret 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Mendous Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Mendous Robyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Bon Margaret 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage west side of Long Street

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Voil William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

ap Llewelyn ap Owain 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Hiyr Guillim 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

St John the Baptist 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Mill' Joan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Cok' Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Vechan David 1434 Feast of St

ap Oweyn ap Res Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

ap Res ap Rotpert 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

da Robyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Dovonold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Dod Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

verch Robyn Alson 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Sturmyn Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Dyer William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Watt David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Mill' William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage east side of Long Street

Myll' Joan 1434 Feast of St Hilar

ap Oweyn ap Res Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)y Newport burgage southside of West Street

Mull John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

ap Llewelyn ap Owain Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Gentill Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Ronwey John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Dew Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Fill' David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Dyer William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Mendous Robyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

ap Jankyn ap Rotpert Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage southside of West Street

Dyer William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street west side of Cemetery

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street west side of Cemetery

Hode David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street west side of Cemetery

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street west side of Cemetery

Picton John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage eastside of Long Street west side of Cemetery

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

ap Oweyn ap Res Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

Waryn William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

Lloid Phillip (Sir) 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

Voill William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport burgage south side of Goat St(vicus caprarum)

Voill William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side Goat St

Wilkyn Alson 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side Goat St

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side Goat St

ap Oweyn ap Res Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus

Marie)

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

ap Res ap Rotpert Llewelyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Filys David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Waryn William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Da William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Picton Robyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

ap Llewelyn ap Owain Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Picton Janckyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Coton William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Picton Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Badour Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Mill' Wolcock 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Picton William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

verch Robyn Alson 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Fill' Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

ap Jankyn ap Peuerell 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side St Mary's St (vicus Marie)

Voill William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side Goat St

Wilkyn Alson 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side Goat St

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage east side Goat St

Picton John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

ap David Hiyr Griffith 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Goch Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Morice Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

ap Res ap Llewelyn ap Oweyn Llewelyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

ap Llewelyn ap Owain Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Coch Wolcok 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Da Robyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

ap David Hiyr Griffith 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Coton Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Picton William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street



ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Voill William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side of St Mary's Street

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Voyl William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Dany Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Douenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Watt David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Dovenold Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

ap Llewelyn ap Owain Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Lloid ap Gwillim ap Atkyn David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St

(vicus pontis)

Boll' Jany 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Griffith Robyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

ap Oweyn ap Res Merduth 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage west side Bridge St (vicus pontis)

Pycton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side vicus Mabudrud

Burg' Goldsmyth 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage north side vicus Mabudrud

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud

Morse Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud

Col the younger Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud

ap Gwuillim Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud

Mayd Alson 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport formally held Burgage south side vicus Mabudrud

ap Res ap Llewelyn ap Oweyn Llewelyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage south side vicus  
Mabudrud

Jordan Thomas 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of town at  
Trefkediur

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of town at  
Trefkediur

ap Oweyn Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of town at  
Carnloid nearTrefkediur

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of town at  
Holmys

ap Oweyn ap Res Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of town at  
Browysclif

Howel Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria west part of town at  
Dewiyscome

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town  
at Voilgoch

Jankyn Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town called terra  
magyn

ap Gwillim ap Llewelyn ap Phillip Phillip 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Voilgoch

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Castellicarn

ap Oweyn ap Res Howel 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Knokybayvil

ap Oweyn Meredith 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Panylludu

verch Robyn Alson 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Panylludu

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Panylludu

Lloid David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Burgage in the patria north part of town at Morvavastlecarn

ap Llewelyn John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Formerly held Burgage in the patria north part of town at Panylludu

ap Gorwarded ap Hechdon William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Formerly held Burgage – default of heirs

Raptepei John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Formerly held Burgage in the patria north part of

town at Panylludu – default of heirs

Picton Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for  
le Mershe and Knokybodi

Land of the abbott 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town –  
Gwerngranoyte

Voil William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for  
Knok Jankyn

Waryn William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town –terre  
Harplond

ap Rotpert John 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town –for terre  
Seyse

Wate David 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for Keholyn

David Ievan 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – Cadmanyspark

Waryn William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for  
Bonteynyspark

ap Oweyn ap Res 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for  
the parcus near the cemetery

Voil William 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for  
parcus veteris castris

Coll'Jankyn 1434 Feast of St Hilary Newport Rent of Franchise east side of town – for  
terre ypylle

Lewis (gent) Hugh 1594 Newport Mayor – Made rental

Devenald John 1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage in tenure of Henry Stidman

Stidman Henry 1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage held by John Devenald

Moris Cicelia 1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage

Dio Pris Llewelyn 1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage held by Llewelyn Dio Pris

Miller Thomas William 1594 Newport Long St west side one burgage where Thomas William  
Miller lives

Devenold John 1594 Newport Lane – one burgage where Henry Stydman lives called Old Sheer  
hall

Stydman Henry 1594 Newport Lane – one burgage held by John Devenold called Old Sheer hall

Stydman Henry 1594 Newport Lane – one burgage in his own tenure

Moris Ceclia 1594 Newport one burgage where William Merbury lives

Merbury William 1594 Newport one burgage in tenure of Ceclia Moris

Le Sheer Hall 1594 Newport One burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard-- near the cross formerly called le Tolehouse

Devenold John 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman

Stydman Henry 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by John Devenold

Canon Thomas 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman

Owen George 1594 Newport Half burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard called Le Jaille

Roblin John 1594 Newport two burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard

Perrot 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard in tenure of Thomas Rydderch

Rydderch Thomas 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by Perrot

Devenallt John 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman

John y gove Griffith 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard in in the right of Mawde verch Ivan John his wife

verch Ivan John Mawde 1594 Newport wife of Griffith verch Ivan John

Lloide Thomas 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard

Gworda William Phillip 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard

Devenallt John 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard  
where William Phillip Watts lives

Devenallt John 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard  
where William Thomas David the elder lives

Watts William Phillip 1594 Newport "one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard held by John Devenallt

David the elder William Thomas 1594 Newport 2545one burgage Highway through middle of the  
town towards Fishguard held by John Devenallt

Phillippes Lewis 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard where John Griffith Galle lives

Galle John Griffith 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard held by Lewis Phillippes



Peeter Thomas 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard where Lewis Goche lives

Goche Lewis 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard  
held by Thomas Peeter

Moris Ceclia 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard

Phillippes Lewis 1594 Newport one burgage in right of his wife in tenure of James Thomas

Thomas James 1594 Newport one burgage held by Lewis Phillippes

Morgan Henry 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard  
in tenure of David Newyth

Newyth David 1594 Newport one burgage held by Henry Morgan

Dio Pris Llewelyn 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards  
Fishguard in tenure of Thomas William Millet

Miller Thomas William 1594 Newport One burgage held by Llewelyn Dio Pris

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 Newport Two burgage Highway through middle of the town  
towards Fishguard held by Perrot

Goch Lewis 1594 Newport two burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard

Lloyd Thomas 1594 Newport one Burgage east side of street beginning at the river and ascending to castle

St John the Baptist 1594 Newport small garden east side of street beginning at the river and ascending to castle

Devenald John 1594 Newport two Burgage east side of street beginning at the river and ascending to castle

Perrot 1594 Newport "four Burgage in a lane tenure of John Lewis Harrie, four John y gove, two Jenkin James "

Harrie John Lewis 1594 Newport "four burgage held by Perrot, one Thomas Peeter"

Peeter Thomas 1594 Newport one Burgage in a lane tenure of John Lewis Harrie

Devenald John 1594 Newport one Burgage where John Rees Lives

Rees John 1594 Newport One burgage held by John Devenald

Gworda William 1594 Newport One burgage in a lane

James Jenkin 1594 Newport two Burgages held by Perrot

y gove John 1594 Newport "four burgages held by Perrot, one by Lewis Phillips"

Phillips Lewis 1594 Newport one burgage in lane tenanure John y Grove

Lewis Hugh 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard

Devenald John 1594 Newport three and a half burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard in tenure of Henry Stydman one called le Wollhouse

Stydman Henry 1594 Newport three and a half burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by John Devenald one called le Wollhouse

Lloyd Thomas 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard where Christoper Teg Lives

Teg Christopher 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by Thomas Lloyd Rees

Rees Water 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard where David Thomas lives

Thomas David 1594 Newport one burgage Highway through middle of the town towards Fishguard held by Water Rees

Phillippes Lewis 1594 Newport one burgage- the way by the Church in tenure of Lewis David Lloide

Lloide Lewis David 1594 Newport two Burgages – the way by the Church- tenent of Lewis Phillippes and David Meredith

Meredith David 1594 Newport one burgage- the way by the Church in tenure of Lewis David Lloide

Lloyd Thomas 1594 Newport Two burgage-South side of West St. one in tenure of Christopher David

David Christopher 1594 Newport One burgage – South side of West St -held by Thomas Lloyd

Dio Pris Llewelyn 1594 Newport One burgage – South side of West St -tenure Thomas William Miller

Miller Thomas William 1594 Newport One burgage – South side of West St -held by Llewelyn dio pris

Devenald John 1594 Newport One burgage – South side of West St -tenure Henry Stydman

Stydman Henry 1594 Newport One burgage – South side of West St -held by John Devenald

Browne Thomas Mathias 1594 Newport two burgage – South side of West St -tenure James William

William James 1594 Newport two burgage – South side of West St -held Thomas Mathias Browne

ap Ievan Jenkin Owen 1594 Newport "Three burgage – South side of West St -tenure Lewis William, Thomas Gworda"

William Lewis 1594 Newport two burgage – South side of West St -held by Owen ap Ievan Jenkin

Gworda Thomas 1594 Newport one burgage – South side of West St -held by Owen ap Ievan Jenkin

Phillips Lewis 1594 Newport two burgage – South side of West St -tenure Phillip Saer

Saer Phillip 1594 Newport two burgage – South side of West St -held by Lewis Phillips Phillip Saer

Canon Thomas 1594 Newport "one and a half Burgages- South side of West St- where Sir John Lewis,clerk, lives"

Lewis John(Sir) 1594 Newport " Clerk, tenent one and a half Burgages- South side of West St- held by Thomas Canon"

Morris Cecilia1594 Newport half a burgage South side of West St- in tenure of Lewis goche

goche Lewis 1594 Newport half a burgage South side of West St- held by Cecilia Morris

Thomas James Owen Gwillim 1594 Newport One burgage South side of West St

William Lewis 1594 Newport Weaver – One burgage South side of West St -where James Gentyll lives

GentyllJames 1594 Newport One burgage South side of West St held by Lewis William

Jones Owen 1594 Newport One burgage South side of West St where David Griffth gall lives

Younge Rowland 1594 Newport One Burgage – land leading to Carne Englye

Perrot 1594 Newportone Burgage- Goate St –in tenure of Maurice Richard

Richard Maurice 1594 Newport one Burgage- Goate St – held by Perrot

Melchior William 1594 Newport half Burgage- Goate St

Perrot 1594 Newport "six burgage – lane from bridge to Carne Engly - tenants – William Phillip Howel, David Pywe Powell, William Thomas David junior, Richard David

alias Teg, Morris Richard "

Howel William Phillip 1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perrot

David (junior) William Thomas 1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perrot

David (alias Teg) Richard David 1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perrot

Powell David Pywe 1594 Newport Burgage- lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perro

Richard Morris 1594 Newport Burgage-lane from bridge to Carne Engly -held by Perrot

Perrot 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- Tenure Edward John

John Edward 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- held by Perrot

Rees Walter 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- Tenure William Morgan

Morgan William 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- held by Walter Rees

John Griffith 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- held in right of his wife Maud verch Ievan John

verch Ievan John Maud 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- wife of John Griffith

Younge Owen Phillip 1594 Newport Five burgage -St Maryes St- holds as Tenant

Perrot 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- Tenure Owen Phillip Younge

Warren William 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- Tenure Owen Phillip Younge

Moris Cicilia 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- Tenure Owen Phillip Younge

Picton Owen 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St- Tenure Owen Phillip Younge

Hodge David John 1594 Newport burgage -St Maryes St

Picton Owen 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- where William Thomas lives

Thomas William 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- held by Owen Picton

Phillips Lewis 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town

Perrot 1594 Newport Three Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure of John Thomas David

David John Thomas 1594 Newport Three Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- held by Perrot

Devenald John 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure of Henry Stydman

Goch Lewis 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure of David Mreddith

MreddithDavid 1594 Newport Two and a half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town – held by Lewis Gochand Owen Picton

Picton Owen 1594 Newport One and a half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- tenure of David Mreddith

Goche Lewis 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- where Ievan Lewis Goche lives

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town – held by Perrot

Picton Owen 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- in tenure of William Thomas Gwillim Penrye Penrye

William Thonas Gwillim 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- held by Owen Picton



Owen James 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town- where Griffith Gwillim Thomas lives

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town-held by James Owen

Hodge John David 1594 Newport Two and a half Burgage - lane of Highway through middle of the town

Owen James 1594 Newport Burgage - lane of Highway through middle of the town in tenure of Griffith Gwillim Thomas

Devenald John 1594 Newport Burgage - lane of Highway through middle of the town in tenure of Henry Stydman

Perrot 1594 Newport two Burgage west side St Mary's St tenure Owen Phillips Young

Young Owen Phillip 1594 Newport two Burgage west side St Mary's St held by Perrot

Devenald John 1594 Newport two Burgage west side St Mary's St tenure Henry Stydman

Stydman Henry 1594 Newport two Burgage west side St Mary's St held by John Devenalld

Mathias Thomas 1594 Newport Half a Burgage west side St Mary's St tenure William Lloyd

Lloyd William 1594 Newport Half a Burgage west side St Mary's St held by Thomas Mathias and One burgage held of the Lord Hodge

David John 1594 Newport two Burgage west side St Mary's St held of the Lord and one held by Lewis Phillippes

Phillippes Lewis 1594 Newport one burgage west side St Mary's St tenure David John Hodge

Thomas James Owen Gwillim 1594 Newport one burgage west side St Mary's St tenure Griffith Gwillim Thomas

Thomas Griffith Gwillim 1594 Newport one burgage west side St Mary's St held by James Owen Gwillim Thomas

Moris Cecilia 1594 Newport two and a half Burgage - lane off St Mary's St tenure James William Phillip

Phillip James William 1594 Newport two and a half Burgage - lane off St Mary's St held by Cecilia Morris

Mathias Thomas 1594 Newport One and a half Burgage - lane off St Mary's St - tenure of David Mreddith and William Lloyd

Lloyd William 1594 Newport half a burgage lane off St Mary's St where he lives held held by Thomas Mathias

Mreddith David 1594 Newport Two Burgage lane off St Mary's St held by Thomas Mathias and Owen Picton

Mreddith David 1594 Newport off St Mary's St where he lives One Burgage lane

Picton Owen 1594 Newport Two Burgage lane off St Mary's St tenure David Mreddith and John y gove

y gove John 1594 Newport One Burgage lane off St Mary's St held by Owen Picton and three from the Lord

Perrot 1594 Newport Three Burgage lane off St Mary's St where he lives two in Tenure of John Thomas David

David John Thomas 1594 Newport two Burgage lane off St Mary's St held by Perrot

Warren William 1594 Newport Half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town in tenure of Owen Phillipp Young

Younge Owen Phillip 1594 Newport Half Burgage-Highway through middle of the town held by William Warren

Picton Owen 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town

Picton Owen 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town where Edward John lives

John Edward 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town held by Owen Picton and one held by James Owen Gwillim Thomas

Devenallt John 1594 Newport Three Burgage-Highway through middle of the town in tenure of Henry Stydman

Thomas James Owen Gwillim 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town tenure

Edward John Thomas David 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town in hands of the lord

Moris Cicilia 1594 Newport One

Burgage-Highway through middle of the town tenure William Mreddith

Mreddith William 1594 Newport Burgage-Highway through middle of the town held by  
Cicilia Moris

Goldsmithes Burgage 1594 Newport Burgage- North side of Highway through middle of the town is in the hands of the lord

Perrot 1594 Newport Two Burgage-South side Highway through middle of the town tenure James Howell

Howell James 1594 Newport Two Burgage-South side Highway through middle of the town held by Perrot

Perrot 1594 Newport Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- tenure James Howell and Thomas William Miller

Howell James 1594 Newport Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- held by Perrot

Miller Thomas William 1594 Newport Two and a half Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- held by Perrot and Llewelyn dio pris

Dio Pris Llewelyn 1594 Newport Two Burgage -lane ascending towards Carnengly- tenure Thomas William Miller

Devenallt John 1594 Newport Eight and a half Burgage west side Bridge St tenure Rees Hatter and Henry Stydman

Hatter Rees 1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St held by John Devenallt

Owen James 1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St tenure of William Mreddith

Mreddith William 1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St held by James Owen

Phillips Llewelyn 1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St tenure of Henry Stydman

James Thomas Bowen 1594 Newport Burgage west side Bridge St tenure of Phillip Mreddith

Mreddith David 1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St where Phillip Mreddith lives

Mreddith Phillip 1594 Newport One Burgage west side Bridge St in hands of the Lords

Perrot 1594 Newport Two Burgage -Hickmans Crosse and lane- Parke Crosehicman-tenure James Howell

Howell James 1594 Newport Two Burgage -Hickmans Crosse and lane- Parke Crosehicman-held by Perrot

Picton Owen 1594 Newport One Burgage-Hickmans Crosse and lane tenure of Owen Phillip Younge

Younge Owen Phillip 1594 Newport One Burgage-Hickmans Crosse and lane held by Owen Picton

Melcheor Willaim 1594 Newport Gwern y Rhaw

Melcheor Willaim 1594 Newport Brithdir where Llewelyn Hughe lives

Hughe Llewelyn 1594 Newport Brithdir held by William Melcheor

Bateman Thomas 1594 Newport called Peny y Knweke where Rees Williams lives

Williams Rees 1594 Newport tenement called Peny y Knwekeheld by Thomas Bateman

Thomas James Owen Gwillim 1594 Newport land called Slade

Pictoune Owen 1594 Newport land at Comdewi in tenure of William Thomas and Edward John

Thomas William 1594 Newport land at Comdewi held by Owen Pictoune

John Edward 1594 Newport land at Comdewi held by Owen Pictoune

Perrot 1594 Newport Two tenement at Holmys on in tenure of Ellen Ievan and the other Lewis William

Ievan Ellen 1594 Newport tenement at Holmys held by Perrot

William Lewis 1594 Newport tenement at Holmys held by Perrot

Owen James 1594 Newport Two tenement at Holmys on in tenure James Jenkin Kethin

Kethin James Jenkin 1594 Newport Two tenement at Holmys held by James Owen

Devenald John 1594 Newport Parke y Maris in Tenure of Henry Bowen

Bowen Henry 1594 Newport Parke y Maris held by John Devenald

Williams Rees 1594 Newport land Gwein Josep held from lord by tenure

John Ievan David 1594 Newport land Gwein Dolache held from the lord by tenure

Bradshawe (gent) John 1594 Newport tenement called capella sancte milbyrge in tenure of Hugh Lewis

Lewis Hugh 1594 Newport tenement calledcapella sancte milbyrge held by John Bradshawe gent

Lloyd Thomas Tenements at Trekediuor 1594

Records of the Borough of Newport B G Charles NLW Journal Vol VII

de Audley James 1341 Newport farmed out the issues of Newport to Phillip de Chetwinde for the term of the latters life

de ChetwindePhillip 1341 Newport held from James de Audley for the term of his life

Gworda Phillip William 1589 apr 20 Newport David John Hodge--- one burgage in Reol Vayre

Hodge David John 1589 apr 20 Newport one burgage in Reol Vayre -Phillip William Gworda

Phillips Eynon 1589 Newport burgess- died

Bowen Henry 1589 Newport of Parke y Maries

verch Phillip Lleyky 1589 Newport Spinster – rescued her cattle and sheep from Jane Griffith held in the Common Pound

Griffith Jane 1589 Newport held sheep and cattle of Lleyky verch Phillip in the common pound

Rees Phillip 1589 Oct 7 Newport Encroached on libeties of town

Tourner Thomas John 1590 May11 Newport Bloody assault on Morice Teylour

Teylour Morice 1590 May11 Newport assaulted by Thomas John Tourner

William Thomas 1591 Apr 26 Newport Miller of Mertell rescue and affray

Lewys Owen 1591 Apr 26 Newport Bailiff - rescue and affray

Edwards Robert 1591 Apr 26 Newport rescue and affray

Thomas Owen 1591 Apr 26 Newport of Moelgrove rescue and affray



ap Ievan ap Howell Melchior 1591 May 10 Newport died left property to William Melchior

Melchior William 1591 May 10 Newport heir Melchior ap Ievan ap Howell

Lloid John 1591 Newport of Rossemaen- land from William Phillip Gwrda

Gwrda William Phillip 1591 Newport land to John Lloid

Thomas Lewis 1591 Newport of Kilgwin assault and rescue

Lewys Owen 1591 Newport bailiff assault and rescue

Gwrda William Phillip 1592 July Newport repair of hedges

Howell James 1592 July Newport repair of hedges

Turnour Thomas John 1592 July Newport repair of hedges

John Jennet 1592 Newport widow repair of hedges

John Griffith 1592 Newport Smith – Assault on Agnes wife of John David alias Taylor

Perrott James 1604 May 3 Newport freehold tenant of the town

Rees Walter 1604 May 3 Newport freehold tenant of the town

Perrott Cicil 1604 May 3 Newport

Sir James Perrott– freehold tenant of the town Knight –

Picton Owen 1604 May 3 Newport Gent – freehold tenants of the town

Kiblewhite John 1604 May 3 Newport – freehold tenant of the town

Yong Rowland Thomas 1604 May 3 Newport – freehold tenant of the town

Griffiths Owen 1604 June 16 Newport non attendance at fair

John Jenet c1604 Newport Widow pigs unringed

Tanner Caria c1604 Newport broke assize of ale selling small measure

ap Hugh Lewis 1604 Oct 8 Newport broke the assize of ale

Lloyd James William 1604 Dec 31 Newport played cards and other illicit games in his house

John Hugh 1604 Dec 31 Newport played cards and other illicit games in his house

ap Ievan Richard 1606 Apr 25 Newport Tailor – sold ale without a licence

Stedman Henry c1606 Newport Died held land of George Owen

Owen George c1606 Newport Lord of the Town

Gwrda Thomas Phillip 1611 Oct 7 Newport refused to take the oath

Melchior William 1612 Oct 12 Newport refused to remove a stone wall he erected on the common deprived of right of being a burgess

Thomas David C 1612Newport fined for catching small salmon

Hughe Thomas C 1612Newport fined for catching small salmon

Bedo

Edward William 1621 Apr 23 Newport not paying rent and doing service

Anthony William Newport Keeping mangy horses

James Katherine Newport Keeping mangy horses

Lloyd John Newport Clerk Keeping mangy horses

Hugh Trevor Newport Clerk Keeping mangy horses

Smith Thomas Owen 1655 Feb 25 Newport taking tobacco in open court

Roberts John 1715 May 19 Newport sworn a burgess

Hellier Thomas 1715 May 19 Newport sworn a burgess

William Thomas 1715 May 19 Newport sworn a burgess

Powell Morris C1600's Newport attorney

Bowen M C1600's Newport attorney

Young Phillip C1600's Newport attorney

Vaughan Gruffydd C1600's Newport attorney

Gwyn William C1600's Newport attorney

Bowen William C1600's Newport attorney of Holmus

Symins John C1600's Newport attorney

John Griffith C1600's Newport Bailiff

Taffe John C1600's Newport offender

Lewis Owen C1600's Newport pledge

Lloyd Phwke C1600's Newport of Cardigan – owed money by John Taffe

Warren William C1600's Newport Sheriff

David Owen John 1630 Aug 23 Newport pledge for William Phillips arrested to satisfy the debt

Phillips William 1630 Aug 23 Newport owed money fled the bailwick

Gwrda Thomas Phillip 1600 Nov 3 Newport distrain goods and chattels

Yong Roland 1600 Nov 3 Newport debt owed by Thomas Phillip Gwrda

William Lewis 1600 Nov 3 Newport Valued cow to satisfy debt owed by Thomas Phillip Gwrda

Meredith Phillip 1600 Nov 3 Newport to satisfy dept owed by Thomas Phillip Gwrda Valued cow

Lewys Owen 1589 Feb 24 Newport "plea of trespass against George Gworda, Ellen verch David and Thomas Gworda"

Gworda George 1589 Feb 24 Newport guilty of trespass

verch David Ellen 1589 Feb 24 Newport guilty of trespass

Gworda Thomas 1589 Feb 24 Newport guilty of trespass

Warren William 1590 June 16 Newport against Henry ap Ievan – trespass

ap Ievan Henry 1590 June 22 Newport case dismissed

ab Bowen Rees 1589 June 16 Newport against Maurice ap Hoel of Morvill – trespass

ap Hoel Maurice 1589 June 16 Newport case adjourned

Bowen Henry 1590 July 20 Newport plea of trespass against Etheldred Thornton

Thornton Etheldred 1590 July 20 Newport Found guilty damages £3 6s 8d

ap Rees Gall John 1590 July 20 Newport foreman of Jurors Etheldred Thornton guilty

ap Ievan ap Howell Rees 1590 Sep 13 Newport plea of debt against Phillip William pedlar

William Phillip 1590 Sep 13 Newport guilty has to pay debt and 5s 9d costs

Lloyd John 1607 May 24 Newport Of Rosymaen plea of debt against John William Roblyn yeoman of Newport

Roblyn John William 1607 May 24 Newport Guilty has to pay debt and 6s 4d costs

Powell Richard 1604 Sep 10 Newport of Fishguard plea of debt against Thomas Phillips of Fishguard gent

Phillips Thomas 1604 Sep 10 Newport Not Guilty

Thomas William 1604 Sep 10 Newport foreman of Jurors Thomas Phillips not guilty

ap Ievan Thomas David 1611 June 10 Newport plea of trespass against William Antony

Antony William 1611 June 10 Newport none payment of wages

John y gove Rowland 1611 Jan 1 Newport plea of debt 3s for a stone of cheese sold to Thomas William clerk

William Thomas 1611 June 10 Newport Clerk – bought cheese and should have paid for it by 1 May 1611

James Thomas Bowen 1611 July 22 Newport Llannerch plea of trespass against Jankin ap Richard

ap Richard Jankin 1611 July 22 Newport dismissed outside the liberties and jurisdiction of the court of the town

Walter Ievan 1609 Sep 29 Newport plea of debt – one stone of cheese

David Jenkin 1609 Sep 29 Newport of Neverne

James Thomas 1611 May 16 Newport of Kilgwyn plea for trespass against Ievan James

John Llewelyn for false malicious and scandalous Welsh words

Llewelyn Ievan James John 1611 May 16 Newport of Kilgwyn- plaintiff did not prosecute

James Robert 1611 July 24 Newport of Harysmote plea for trespass against Robert Thomas William for scandalous words plea for trespass

William Robert Thomas 1611 July 24 Newport Guilty to pay 3d damages

Richard Morris 1611 July 24 Newport Foreman of Jurors Robert Thomas William guilty

Lloyd Thomas 1611 July 8 Newport of Fishguard plea for trespass against Hugh Thomas of Newport clerk regarding a lease to Griffith ap Rees

Thomas Hugh 1611 July 8 Newport requested that land be leased to Griffith ap Rees

ap Rees Griffith 1611 July 8 Newport defaulted on payments

Bowen William 1611 July 22 Newport plea of trespass against Gwenllian verch Ievan spinster for withdrawing from work and service of the plaintiff before the end of the term agreed

John Owen 1611 Aug 5 Newport plea of trespass

Lewis James 1611 Aug 5 Newport plea of trespass

Lloyd Rees 1611 Aug 5 Newport gent boat owner

Owen Alban 1611 Aug 19 Newport gent plea of trespass

Gwrda Thomas Phillip 1611 Aug 19 Newport Guilty has to pay 6d

Bowen Thomas 1611 Nov 11 Newport Plea of debt 15s 6d for herrings sold to Owen Hugh

Bowen Henry 1612 Jan 22 Newport Plea of trespass and damage to the plaintiff



Gwyn William 1612 Jan 22 Newport defendant acknowledged £3 8s 10d plaintiff satisfied

David Owen John 1612 ay 11 Newport Plea of trespass and damage to the plaintiff

ap Ievan Gall Griffiths 1612 May 11 Newport plaintiff lost 6 months sheeps milk

David Nicholas 1612Aug 3 Newport Complained about scandalous words about Margaret  
his wife

Penry William Thomas 1612Aug 3 Newport guilty fined 3d

Llewelyn Robert 1615 July 31 Newport plea of trespass scandalous words spoken by Henry  
William

### **Newport Names from Jottings**

**Jones Thomas** of Wenallt Newport 1679 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

**ap David ap Owen John** c1505? Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb*  
*1862*

**ap David Rese** 1588 *Newport Kemes per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 hens* Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in  
Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866

**ap David Rice** c1505? Newport Kemes the pece hath brokyn George Owen Baronia de Kemeys

Arch Camb 1862

**ap Guillym Margret** c1505? Newport Kemes is warde undir that lordshippe *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Gwillam Richard** c1505? Newport Kemes hath brokyn the pece *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Ho' Picton Owen** c1505?Newport Kemes is warde undir that lordshippe *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Howell Iankyn** c1505?Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Jeuan Thomas John** 1528 August Newport Kemes presented to courte for felonye *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Jeuan ap Eeynon de TreewrachGr.** c1505?Newport Kemes "land in Kilsauey, Dolmawr, Kiluach"

*George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Jeuan de Dinas** c1505?Newport Kemes land in Brinhenllan *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Llewelin Thomas** c1505?Newport Kemess hath brokyn the pece *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Moelwin Jeuan** c1505?Newport Kemes land in Baivill *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Owen Owen** 1523 Newport Kemes appointed attorney of the Baronye of Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Ph' ap Ieuan Hugh** c1505? Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Phelipps David** c1505? Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap R'ys Lewys** c1505?Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Rederech Rice** c1505?Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Rice Lewis** c1505?Newport Kemes is warde undir that lordshippe *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Rice Lewis** c1505?Newport Kemes hath brokyn the pece *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**ap Thomas Rice** c1505?Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Ap William Lloid Griffith** c1505?Newport Kemes land in Moelgrove *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Alderson Mrs** 6 June 1903 Memorial tablet Newport Church Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

**Aldhouse Green Stephen** 1984. Dr of University of Wales College Newport excavations Hoyles Mouth Cave Tenby

**Appowell David** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 9s plus 2 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Beynon David** 28 Jauary 1808 Newport, co, Pemb., Yeoman Offence Theft of copper, Indicted twice for the fact, the being different, and without an accomplice, David Martin mentioned in recognizance but not indicted, Copper originally came from a shipwreck, Newport, co, Pemb., Prosecutor Thomas, David Newport, shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,,*

**Beynon William** 10 October 1802 Newport, co. Pemb., Tailor Offence Theft of salt. Prisoner aged 37. Newport, co.Pemb., Prosecutor Bowen Essex *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

**Bowen James Bevan** 1828 of Llwyngwair JP - MP for Pembrokeshire 1866-1868 High Sheriff 1862 **Mayor of Newport** 1870-71 a member of the Inner Temple son of George Bowen born at Llwyngwair 21 May 1828 graduated BA Oxford succeeded to the estate in 1856 married 6th May 1857 Standly Harriette youngest daughter of Rev John Standly of Southoe Hants. Had children.-

**Bowen George Bevan** 1858

**Bowen James Robert** 1860

**Bowen Blanche Harriette**1864

**Bowen James** 1517 Newport Kemes Sir appointed to be his auditor and attorney of his Barony of Kemes and to take fines of tenants and to punish all offenders and trespasses done within his baronye of Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Buttler Matthew** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 3s plus 1 hen *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**David John Thomas** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**David William** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 6s 8d plus 2 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in*

*Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**David ap Gueyham John** c1505?Newport Kemes George Owen *Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**David ap Gwillim John** c1505?Newport Kemes George Owen *Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**de Audele James** 1326 kinsman and co heir of William son of William Eartyn Lord of Kemes  
Close Rolls *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**de Audele Nicholas** 1376 July 4 lordship of Newport son of James de Audele advowson of the  
church of Nevern 28Aug 1377 *Pat Rolls*

**de Kerthragor Madog** c1505?Newport Kemes Tenancies land in Trevigin of Mornington  
*George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**de Tours William** 1191 grandson of Robert Fitzmartin First Marcher Lord of Kemes Cemaes built  
Castle also built the town and Church of Newport completed probably by 1194

**Devenald Iamys** c1505? Newport Kemes George Owen *Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Douenallt William** c1505?Newport Kemes is warde undir that lordshippe *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**fil. Jordani Lloid William** c1505?Newport Kemes land in Eglosserow *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Genkene Rese** c1505?Newport Kemes nonage *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Goth Jen'm Lewis** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 15s plus 2 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Griffiths , John** 28 June 1811 Fishguard, Yeoman Offence Assault on Prosser Elizabeth, prosecutor's wife, Newport, co, Pemb,, Prosecutor Prosser, William Llanrhian, tailor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,,*

**Harry Lewis** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 6s 8d plus 1 capon & 6 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Howells John** 1 December 1798 Haverfordwest Mariner Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor No indictment Haverfordwest Prosecutor Davies George Newport, mariner Verdict No true bill? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

**Iurdayne Lewys** c1505?Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**James Edward** 2 August 1798 Newport, co. Pemb. Surgeon Offence Assault Newport, co. Pemb. Prosecutor Watts John Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

**James Jenkyn** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 15s plus 2 capons & 1 hen *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Jen'n Ellen** 1588 Newport Kemes widow-per Annum 24s plus 2 capons *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Jenkins John** 28 January 1808 Newport, co, Pemb, Scrap dealer Offence Receiving stolen goods – copper, Copper originally came from a shipwreck, Newport, co, Pemb, Prosecutor Thomas David,

Newport, shopkeeper Verdict principal acquitted, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Jones Thomas** 1679 of Wenallt Newport *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

**Ladd John** 30 January 1801 Newport, co. Pemb. Mayor Offence Promoting an unlawful assembly on market day with the intention of lowering the price of corn. The speech in Welsh, . Prisoner led the unlawful assembly to Llwyngwair, Nevern where two justices lived. ordered the gathering to reconvene at Newport on the next market day where he would supply them with barley and oats from the storehouses. No indictment. Food riot. Newport, co. Pemb. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Laugharne John** 1735. patron Newport Church Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Lewis James** 1 December 1798 Haverfordwest Currier Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor. No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor George Newport, mariner Verdict No true bill?. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Llewelín Evan** 1762 mariner of Newport parish sloop

**Lloyd Anne** 1714 widow patron Newport Church Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

**Lloyd Thomas** 1759 Esq and Anne his wife Newport Church Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

**Martin William** 1301 Newport Kemes lorde of Cameyes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Melchior William** 1620 May 24 Will dated . William Melchior of Newport. *Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*.

**Nicholas Llewhellin** 13 August 1805 Newport, co, Pemb, Mariner Offence Assault, Newport, co,

Pemb, Prosecutor Lewis Margaret *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Peek William** 1398, 17 November Guy etc to our beloved son Sir William Peek rector of the parish church of Newport In Kemmes, of our diocese, greeting etc. We grant to thee special license to absent thyself from thy said church for one year continuously from the of these presents

and freely take and have the fruits, rents and profits of the same, attending in the meantime on the service of the noble lady, the lady of Audley,

**Pond** August 1934 trans Atlantic flyer crashed on Carn Ingli above Newport.

**Porter John** 1407, March 31. Also on 31 March, 1407, at Charlton, the same reverend father granted to Sir John Porter rector of the parish church of Newport In Kemeies, a special licence of non-residence from the of the making of these presents until next to come provided that the said church be laudably served in divine offices and the usual charges of the same duly borne.

**Protheroe David** 1 July 1751 Alias David Ruthero, Phillip Newport, co. Pemb. Millwright Offence Theft of cloth belonging to Robert Phelps, clothier. Carew Guilty to the value of 10/- - partial verdict. Punishment Transported for 7 years. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

**Roberts William** 1837 of Milford married Margaret daughter of John Davies of Newport descended from the Havards of Moilgrove .He died in1837 He was an eminent shipowner and builder whose father came from North Wales

**Rudd Thomas** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 15s plus 2 capon *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Sabelli ?** August 1934 trans Atlantic flyer crashed on Carn Ingli above Newport.

**Salmon David** 1926 Newport *West Wales Historical Records Vol XI*



**Thomas Griffith Gillin** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 10s plus 2 capons *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

Thomas Jordan 1434 Newport held burgage plot Long Street

**Thomas Owen Gillin Thomas** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 25s plus 2 capons  
*Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Thomas Philip** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 capons *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Tournor Thomas Jo.** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 13s 4d plus 2 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Tuchet James** 1505 Jan 30 Newport Kemes Lord Audeley – heir John Tuchet his eldest son *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Vachan ap David ap Jeuan David** c1505? Newport Kemes land in villa Jordani *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Vachan ap Jeuan Jeuan** c1505? Newport Kemes "land in Pentrehenrie in Traian, Diffryn" *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Vaughan William** 1 December 1798 Haverfordwest Paper maker Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor. No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor

Davies George Newport, mariner Verdict No true bill?. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

**Verney Richard** c1505?Newport Kemes *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Vychan David** c1505?Newport Kemes land in Meliney *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Wall Margaret Philip** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 9s plus 2 hens *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Waren John** c1505? Newport Kemes father of William Warren *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**Warren William** 1513 Newport Kemes sale of the wardshippe of William Warren *George Owen Baronia de Kemeys Arch Camb 1862*

**William Lewis** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 16s plus 2 capons *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

**Younge Owen Philip** 1588 Newport Kemes per Annum 10s plus 2 capons *Rent Roll of Sir John Perrott in Cemys 1588 Arch Camb 1866*

#### **Newport Parish Hearth Tax 1670**

Harry James	Newport	H
William Thomas	Newport	H
Lloyd Robert	Newport	H
Harry David	Newport	H
William Jenkin	Newport	H

John John ap	Newport	H
Llewhelin Evan	Newport	H
Bowen Perrett	Newport	H
Henry Griffith	Newport	H
Williams William	Newport	H2
Owen William	Newport	H
Evans Owen	Newport	H
John William	Newport	H
Folke Jane	Newport	H
George James	Newport	H
Williams Nicholas	Newport	H
Hillier Thomas	Newport	H
Phillip Morgan	Newport	H3
George Elizabeth	Newport	H
Evan John	Newport	H
Davies George , clerk	Newport	H2
Jones Thomas , gent	Newport	H4
James Henry	Newport	H
James Oliver	Newport	H
Havard John	Newport	H5
Rosser Marie	Newport	H
Morgan Morgan ap	Newport	P
William James	Newport	P
Robert Owen	Newport	P
Lysa Edward	Newport	P
Penry Johan	Newport	P

John George	Newport	P
Phillipps John Griffith	Newport	P
Morgan Samuel	Newport	P
David Morgan	Newport	P
Thomas Jenett	Newport	P
Roch Evan	Newport	P
William George	Newport	P
Griffith Elizabeth	Newport	P
Bevan Tho Rees David ap	Newport	P
George Elinor	Newport	P
Rees Griffith	Newport	P
William John	Newport	P
James Katherine	Newport	P
William Nicholas	Newport	P
Harry Elizabeth	Newport	P
Lloyd Elizabeth	Newport	P
Thomas Jane	Newport	P
Richard Elinor	Newport	P
James William	Newport	P
John David	Newport	P
John William	Newport	P
Pecttsall Thomas	Newport	P
William John	Newport	P
Rees Jenkin	Newport	P
Owen Thomas	Newport	P
David William	Newport	P

Richard James	Newport	P
John Owen David	Newport	P
James Johan	Newport	P
Rees Richard	Newport	P
Harry Phillip	Newport	P
Owen Morice	Newport	P
Rudd[erch] Evan	Newport	P
Rudd[erch] William	Newport	P
Evan, John David	Newport	P
David Moses	Newport	P
Lloyd John	Newport	P
Rudd[erch] Rees ap	Newport	P
Elis Phillip	Newport	P
Bowen Owen	Newport	P
Griffith Peter	Newport	P
Griffith Ellinor, widow	Newport	P
Lloyd John	Newport	P
Morgan Anthony	Newport	P
Hugh Rouland	Newport	P
Rees Elizabeth	Newport	P
John Morice	Newport	P
John Morice	Newport	P

#### **1844 Newport Pigot & Co. South Wales directory**

A small market town, sea-port and parish, in the hundred of Kemiss. The trade of Newport was at one time more considerable than now. The importations comprise timber, limestone, coal and culm; and its exports, corn, butter slates. In some seasons the salmon and herring fisheries are profitable;

and the bay forms an excellent harbour of refuge from the easterly and southerly winds.

The parish church of Saint Mary stands in the upper part of the town, and is a handsome and commodious edifice, in form crucifix; the living is a rectory, in the gift of the Bronwydd family. There are places of worship for dissenters, and a charity school. Several romantically situated seats ornament the neighbourhood of Newport; and the scenery, from many points, is pleasing and picturesque. The parish contained, in 1831, 1,798 inhabitants; but by the last census (1841), it appears the number was only 1,751.

**Post Office**, Frances Owen, Post Mistress.~ Letters from various parts arrive (from Cardigan) every afternoon at half past three, and are despatched every morning at half past eight, ~Letters from Haverfordwest and parts West, &c. arrive every morning at half past eight, and are despatched every afternoon at half past three.

### **Gentry And Clergy.**

Bowen George, Esq. Llwyngwair

Bowen James, Esq. Newport

Bowen the Misses, Berry hill

Bowen Mrs.-, Cotham

Davies Miss-, Deepwell

Davies Miss-, Newport

Davies Mrs. Margaret, Newport St.

Davies Mrs.-, Llwyngwair

Foulks Miss-, Deepwell

Foulks Mrs.-, Deepwell

Griffiths G.D. Esq. Berllan

Griffiths Miss-, Deepwell

Harries Miss-, Gellyfawr

Harries Mrs.-, Newport

Harries Captain Thomas, Newport

Harries Mr. Thomas, Newport

Harries Captain William, Newport

Havard Mr. David, Newport

James Mrs.-, Ann, Newport

James Mrs.-, Gellyfawr

Jones Rev. J. Nevern

Nicholas Mrs. Ann, Newport

Owen Mrs. Jane, Newport

Owen Owen, Esq. Cwmgloyn

Richards Lient. (coast guard) Dinas

Rogers Lient. Edward, Newport

Symmons Mrs.-, Henllys

Thomas Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, Court House

### **Schools.**

**Charity School** John Morgan, Master, Mary Morgan, Mistress,

Evans John

Price Ann

### **Auctioneers.**

Harries David

Thomas William

### **Bakers.**

Martin Ann

Thomas Mary

Williams Mary

### **Blacksmiths.**

Davies Samuel

James William

Parry David

Rees David

### **Boot & Shoe Makers.**

Davies William

Davis Thomas

Morgan John

Rowlands Thos.

Thomas John

Williams Thomas

**Carpenters & Joiners.**

Davies Stephen

Evan David

Gilbert Thomas

Howell Thomas

Hughes Thomas

John Thomas

Morris Joshua

Nicholas James

Owen John

**Corn Merchants.**

Lamb James

Vaughan Levi

Williams Benjamin

**Grocers, Drapers And Dealers In Sundries.**

Davies John

Davis Jane

Evans Ann

Gilmore Sampson

Harvard Levi

Johnston Andrew

Laugharn Thomas

Morgan John

Nicholas William

Richards Mary



Williams Hannah

Williams Mary

Williams Sarah

**Inns And Public Houses.**

Angel Inn, Thomas K. Bevan

Castle Inn, Ann Lloyd

Farmers' Arms Mary Thomas

Golden Lion, William Owen

Jolly Sailor, David Williams

Masons' Arms Benjamin James

Plough, Ann Rees

Royal Oak, John Hughes

Ship-a-Ground, Margaret Havard

Ship & Castle, Stephen Davies

Tavern Spite, Evan Jones

Waterman's Arms, Charlotte Roach

**Lime Burners.**

Berryman Richard

Matthias William

**Maltsters.**

Bowen Ann

Davies Sarah

Griffiths John

**Millers.**

James Stephen

Owen David

**Milliners & Dress Makers.**

Davies Maria

Dodding Margaret

Evan Ann

James Ann

Jenkins Elizbth.

George Ann

Griffiths Esther

Morgan Ann

Morris Elizabeth

Thomas Mary

**Slate Merchants.**

Castles W.H; John Davis, agent

Davies Jane

**Stone Masons.**

George James

John Benjamin

Nicholas William

Salmon James

**Surgeons.**

Bevan Thomas K.

Crosswell Charles Lewis

Llewellyn John

**Tailors.**

Griffiths Edward

Lloyd Stephen

Lloyd Thomas

Phillips Thomas

Richards Benjamin

**Miscellaneous.**

Davies Grace, Straw Hat Maker

Davies Jane, Slate Merchant

Evans John, Architect  
Griffiths Charles Watch Maker  
Griffiths James, Druggist  
Griffiths William, Cooper  
Havard Levi, Ship builder  
Hughes John, Butcher  
James John, Weaver  
James Thomas, Glover  
Jenkins Griffith, Weaver  
Laugharn Mary, Carding Mill  
Lloyd David, Weaver  
Owen David, Saddler  
Price John, Inspector of Weights and Measures  
Rees James, Plaisterer  
Rodrick William, Butcher

**Carriers.**

To Cardigan, -- James Thomas, every Saturday  
To Fishguard, James Thomas, -- every Thursday  
To Haverfordwest, --Wm. Nicholas, Enoch Williams and James Williams, once a week.

**Parrog.**

Was once a thriving fishing and sea trading community but the estuary has now silted up. The remains of old warehouses as still there one converted into a sailing club house and there are many fine old houses showing that it was once a prosperous community many of them belonged to retired sea captains.

Old stepping stones used by the pilgrims on their way to St David's still visible in the river by the bridge at low tide [but be very careful trying to cross using them - I tried and slipped off one and

fell in the river causing much amusement]

### **Sites of interest.**

#### **Carningli Common. Undefended Settlement. 1 mile south of Newport -**

The hill slope around the hill fort of Mynydd Carningli is covered with the remains of undefended settlements which comprise hut circles and associated field systems. These monuments are difficult to date in the absence of excavation and may range in date from the bronze age to the post Roman period.

#### **Carn Briw**

This Cairn formed of small boulders, is placed on Carn Ingli Common at an altitude of 1089 ft above sea level. It has a height of 8ft and a base circumference of 300ft commanding a wide prospect in all directions. It has not been injured by man, but has been slightly disturbed by animals –Visited 29<sup>th</sup> July 1915.

#### **Carreg Coitan Arthur**

A well preserved cromlech standing about 300 yds north west of the town of Newport, on the left hand side of the road leading to the bridge over the river Nevern. The capstone which is somewhat ungainly in form is supported by only two of the original pillars. In length it is 10ft 7in, in breadth 8ft 11in and in thickness from 3 to 3 ½ ft. the chamber is about 5 ½ ft by 4 ½ ft. the supports vary in height from 3 to 4ft. Closely adjoining the structure are four other stones partially buried in the soil, and faint traces are visible of the base of a cairn. The cromlech is locally known as the “Quoit Stone” and “Arthur's Stone”-- Visited 7<sup>th</sup> July 1914. *Arch Camb 1872 p140*

#### **Ffynhonnau Stones**

In the north west corner of a little common immediately south of Ffynhonnau house is a heap of mountain strewn boulder stones, which have the appearance of being the contents of a ruined cairn – visited 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1914

## **Cerrig y Gov**

Distance about a mile and a quarter from Newport in a field on the right hand side of the Fishguard road are the remains of what must have been , when in a perfect state, one of the most interesting monuments in the county. It consisted of nfive stone cists, the group forming a circle that was, and still is, raisd slightly above the surrounding field. Its existance has always been known, but in

Fenton's Time it was “overgrown with weeds and briars” so that no descriotion of its special features was possible. In 1920 the undergrowth having been carefully removed the real character of the structure became clear. Fenton (Tour p 555) remover the covering stones of the cists, and digging down about a foot through fine mould, came to charcoal, and soon after pieces of urns of the rudest pottery, some particles of bones, and a quantity of black sea pebbles. He adds: “ I opened them all, and with very trifling variation of their contents found them of the same character . In the vacant space between each cistvaen, as well as in the centre over which the cromlech had been raised I likewise dug but found nothing indicatory of sepulture ... The largest lid stone was 13ft 3 in in length, nor were the others much less and the whole group was in circumference 42 yds”.

## **Bedd Morus (or Maurice)**

According to Lewis, *Top Dict 1833* “ There is on a hill connected with Carn Ingi, a large stone, called Morris's Grave” A descriptio n in *Arch Camb 1875 p305* reads “Judging from its form it was probably a portion of a cromlech. Its height also (7ft 6in) is one usually found in chambers of moderate dimensions. There are a few stone near it , but not apparently connected with it, as the land around is full of such stones. It s known as @Bedd Morris@, which Morris or Morus, was a notorious robber, who lived among the rocks on the summit of the hill commanding the pass; and which is the old, and was once the only, road to Newport.... the stone may be one of the groups that existed on the same line of road, the most remarkable part of which is the long line of upright stones called 'Parc y Marw'” .

## **Y Garreg hir**

An erect stone standing at the meeting point of three fields known as Parc garreg hir one mile west of Newport. It has a sonewhat rounded top, is 41 in above the soil, and faces south. Tradition is silent about it –Visited 21<sup>st</sup> July 1914

## **Cross inscribed Stone**

In a field close to College Square, south of Nevern Church, is an erect stone, which is not marked on the 6in sheet, and which is said to have been disinterred some years since from ground close by. It is an undressed boulder of Prescelly diabase, standing 58 in above ground with a breadth of 38 in. On it is inscribed a cross within a circle, of extremely rude workmanship. The circle has a diameter of 28 in, the arms of the cross are of equal length, but do not quite join the circle. A small stud is placed in each of the quadrants formed by the cross arms –Visited 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1914

## **Cross Incised Stone**

On the 12<sup>th</sup> March 1924, following upon communication from the Director of the National Museum of Wales ( Dr R.E.Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A.), a cross bearing stone was discovered serving as a gatepost to the enclosure shown as Cnw y Crogydd, “gallows hillock”. The cross is of the ordinary simple type; equal armed, within a rudely formed and somewhat smaller sized circle than usual. The arms are extended slightly beyond the bounds of the circle; the vertical arm to a greater extent than the others, and is terminated by a small dot. About an inch lower than this terminal, and apparently sheltering it, is a curved bar. There is no inscription or Ogam markings. The stone should be carefully removed to a place of safety.

## **Carn Ingi**

This is one of the best preserved of the pre historical camps of Britain.

The following article is by Lieut Col W Ll Morgan R.E. F.S.A. :-

Carn Ingi is situated at the top of a high mountain, about 1 ½ miles north of Newport.

The defences consist of a series of stone walls connecting tors, some of which are of considerable size. The walls in places are still perfect, though generally they have fallen forward. Owing to the immense quantity of loose stone lying about in all directions, it is evident that the walls have never been robbed for the sake of stone; and further that the builders being in no way restricted in these materials. The walls were limited to their very moderate dimensions for some practical reason. In several places where they are intact the width of rough walling is about 3 ft, backed with rough stones, according to the slope of the hill. The free use of headers shows that the constructors were no novices in the art of building. They appear to have considerable difficulties with their foundations, and, consequently, every advantage was taken of masses of rock projecting above the surface of the ground for the foundation of the wall.

The height of the wall at present in no case appears to exceed 4ft but the foot is generally buried in masses of fallen stone – 2ft to 3ft at the least. The height probably never exceeded 6ft to 7ft. In the case where the walls are on fairly level ground, and have now fallen into a shapeless mass of ruins, the stones which have never been reduced in number by either time of man, would if collected together, represent a wall 6ft high and 6ft wide. It is remarkable that with the abundance of building materials the walls were not made higher. It is hardly likely to enable the defenders of one line to retreat to the next, for in those days the retreat from the first line to the second would have been made as difficult as possible; there the defenders would have to stay or die. Tey for some reason the height of the ramp was limited to 6ft or eight ft at the most. The only reason I can assign is that it was restricted to this height to enable the defenders, at a favourable moment to jump down and finish the fight at close quarters, which they would be unable to do in the case of a high rampart.

The Great Tor of Carn Ingli divides the main camp into two. The north east portion is defended on the west by the scarps of the tor, and on the south by a wall connecting this tor to another on the east, above a steep and rocky slope. A wall running east and west connects this last tor with the main tor, forming the northern side of this north east portion. This wall is well preserved and is in places 4ft high by 3ft wide, but it is probably higher owing to the accumulation of stones at its base. It seems to have been platformed at the top, and was, consequently never higher than it is now. Projecting masses of rock have been largely utilised in the foundation of this wall.

The north east outwork – From the junction of the north wall with the main to another wall runs north east 300 ft to a small tor. This wall is in a ruinous condition, but it is evident that no stone have been removed from it. It is now continued 100ft to another small tor. This portion is better preserved; it is broken by an entrance, but it is very doubtful whether this is original; at all events it has been so altered that only the site remains. The wall curves round the northern extremity, and turning southward forms the eastern side of the outwork. It afterwards divided into two, the commencement of another outwork. Both are thrown upon what has been called the eastern tor; one is 120ft below the other. In places they are well preserved, and the space between them both, on the upper and lower slopes, is covered with masses of loose rock rendering approach very difficult. The interior and exterior of this outwork are covered with hut circles, and ponds of various sizes, more particular on the eastern and eastern slopes, and even between the two outworks, among the masses of stones are to be seen traces of huts.

The western portion of the main camp is protected on the east by the Great Tor; a short wall connects this with a smaller tor, and together they form the southern defence. A wall with an entrance now much damaged, continued northwards about 120 ft, forms the western defence. The northern consists of a wall joining the western wall with the main tor. it can be fairly well traced among a mass of stones which render any defence almost unnecessary. A further outwork towards the west containing the best preserved entrance is defended by a wall on the southern and northern sides overhanging considerable slopes, and on the west by a wall better defined than in most places. A further outwork extends to the tor on the western point. The wall, more especially on the southern side is mostly composed of portions connected together by projecting rocks, but beyond the tor it

disappears in large masses of broken stones, very difficult of access. Some distance down is an outer wall in continuation of the wall of the lower western outwork, and joining the eastern and western tors. The whole slope between the ridge and this outer wall, and for some distance outside is covered in hut circles and pounds, as also to a lesser extent, the northern slope; the only part where they are absent is on the western approach, and here the ground is so strewn with detached stones placed in such a manner as almost to suggest that the hand of man had something to do with their distribution. There are no circles in the main camp or western outworks.

Carn Ingli, when it is better known will be recognised as a typical example of the men of the early iron age in Wales. The low rampart connecting small tors with the fighting platform above is most characteristic of those times. The numerous outworks, with the multiple of hut circles and pounds is unequalled anywhere in Wales, and these features have been preserved in a marvellous manner by the vast accumulations of stones upon which they are built, the result of the disintegration of the trap rock. --Visited 12<sup>th</sup> Aug 1915 – Arch Camb 1905 p162.

### **Carn Ffoi Camp**

The following article is by Lieut W. Ll Morgan R.E. F.S.A.

A little stone wall camp on the western spur of Carn Ingli mountain about 1 ¼ miles distant. The walls have crumbled into a mass of ruins, and have mostly fallen forward down the slope of the hill, and have been further destroyed by farmers. The defences consist of a single line of wall connecting projecting tors. To the east the ground on the outside almost commands the interior of the camp. Here the wall is straight and most messy about. There are no traces of a ditch, which never existed. A few hut circles along the line of the wall are still to be seen. The two entrances are probably original but have been altered out of all recognition. The geological formation is trap, and stones are abundant on the whole mountain, but they are more numerous here and at Carn Ingli –Visited 18<sup>th</sup> July 1915.

### **Intrenchment**

A crescent shaped intrenchment stands on the south bank of the river Nevern near its mouth, and but a few feet above high water level. It has a length of 180ft and a height of about 10 ft with a fall to a ditch 10ft wide. --Visited 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1914.

### **Bedd Samson**

About 500 yds east of the earthwork at the mouth of the river Nevern and close to the spring marked Ffynnon Care on the Ord. Sheet, is a mound known locally as Beed Samson which is not shown in the 6in sheet. Its length is 35ft and breadth 12 ft, and it has a south east north west axis; the



south eastern end has been disturbed. The average height is about 5ft. It stands on the south bank of the river Nevern, on a spot liable to floods, and covered at spring tides. Its form is that of a long barrow, and its name suggests a burial; but it was probably designed to serve as a fighting platform to the earth work. It is analogous in size and location and appearance to the mound near the mouth of the Loughor –Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1921.

### **Circular Hut Dwellings**

About half a mile south west of Carn Ingli and just above the 1000ft contour line, are two or three groups of hut circles or village sites, enclosed within walls of rough dry masonry. The largest and most perfect of the groups is north of a natural prominence called Cern Edward. It has an area 55ft in diameter; the encircling wall is built of small stones without mortar, of a height of nearly 2ft with an average breadth of one ft. there are two entrances one to the north west, and the other to south east; both have a width of 5ft and are fairly undisturbed. The hut circles in the area have diameters varying from 6 to 10ft. A second enclosure, a little to the north north west of the first is of a similar type, but with a diameter of only 20ft and apparently with only one entrance to the south. There may have been a third enclosure adjoining these two, but the disturbed state of the ground renders it difficult to be certain. It seems to have been similar in size and arrangement to those already described. Not far off is a small pool. The walling is altogether too slight for prehistoric structures, and the circles are probably medieval sheep folds –Visited 29<sup>th</sup> July 1915.

### **Carnewn Well**

Carnewn is the rocky prominence at the foot of Carn Ingli, on the right of the road leading from Newport to Cilgwyn. The well is exactly south of the “Rising Sun” inn. It is placed in a cleft of overhanging rock. The spring is still frequented, its water is, which is said to rise and fall with the tide, being regarded as a cure for warts; a pin is thrown into the well for each wart –Visited 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1914.

### **St Curig's Well**

This is situated to the south east of the castle, but no traditions could be gathered concerning it –Visited 10<sup>th</sup> July 1914,

### **Medieval Pottery Kilns**

In January 1921, workmen employed in preparing the foundations for a public hall in West St

uncovered the bases of two 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery kilns, which were seen by our Inspecting Officer a few years after the discovery had been made. The structures were surrounded by a quantity of sherds of pitchers, bowls, ridge and floor tiles and baked clay. The base diameter of the kilns was 5ft 8in; round each of them ran a flue 2ft 6in wide connecting with the arch of the firehole. One of the kilns was cut through; the second is in excellent preservation. Specimens of the ware and tiles are exhibited at the National Museum of Wales Cardiff and the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Museum at Carmarthen. The earthenware pitcher and two handled poy which are preserved in the latter museum were evidently made in these kilns. Both retain traces of their original yellow green glaze.

### **Mining Newport**

Possible working Exact location not known; copper lode reported near the alum deposits on the coast. No necessarily worked.

## **Pontfaen**

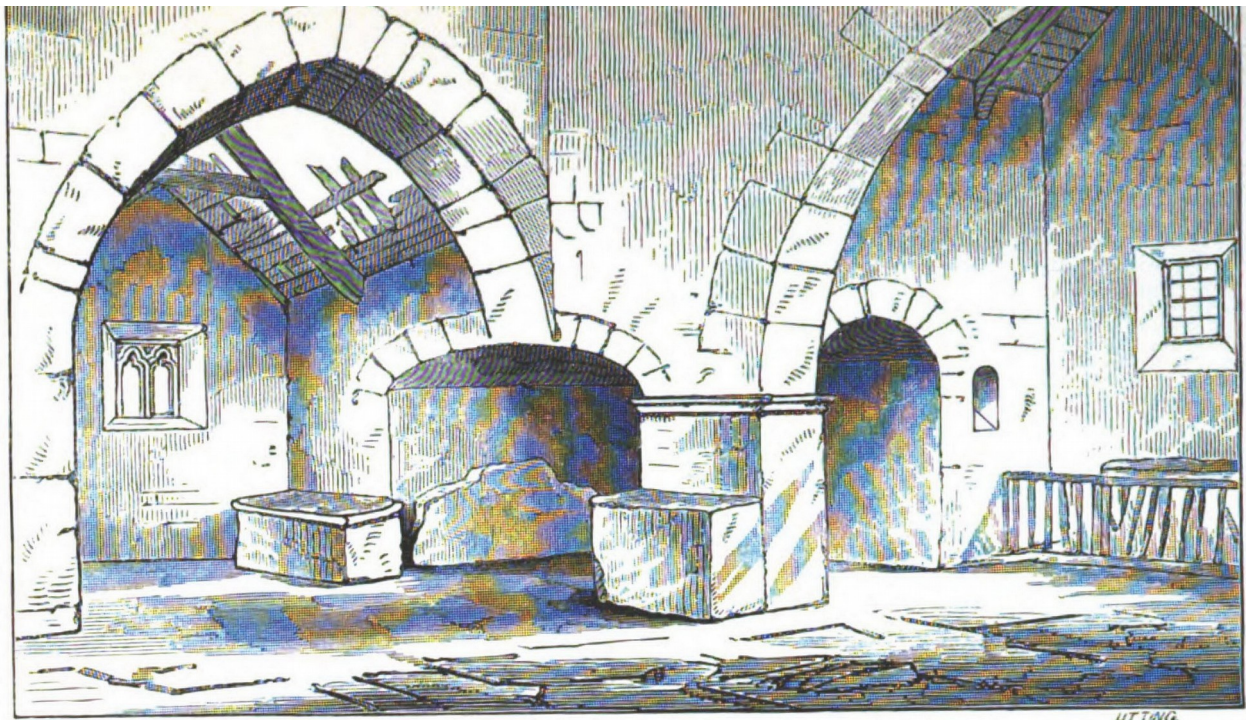
Settlement in the Gwaun Valley with a tiny celtic church St Brynach rebuilt in 1860s. There are memorials to Arden family of Pontfaen house and four 9c memorial stones in the churchyard.

The Dyffryn Arms in the Gwaun Valley is a public house, famous for its home brew. The newly, opened Gwaun Valley Trail to Tregynon starts in Pontfaen.

### **1839 Pontvaen (Pont-Faen) Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

PONTVAEN (PONT-FAEN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard; containing 52 inhabitants. It lies on the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to Newport, and has a diversified surface, enlivened by the river Gwayn, which runs through it. Pontvaen House, formerly the residence of the Laugharnes, and now by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of Henry Rees, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with thriving plantations. The neighbourhood is supposed to afford some of the best grouse-shooting in the county. The soil is in general fertile; the substratum is slate, which, however, has not yet been worked. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £72; patron and impropriator, Mr. Rees. The church, dedicated to St. Bernard, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance.

**Pembrokeshire Antiquities Arch Camb 1865 St Brynach Church Pontfaen.**



No. 1.—PONTFAEN CHURCH, INTERIOR. 1859.

The church of this parish was, in 1859 one of the humblest and most ruinous of any in Pembrokeshire; but it still had attached to it several objects of antiquity worthy of record. The church itself consists of a nave 20ft by 15ft internally; a chancel 12 ft by 9ft 6in and a chapel on the north side 11ft square, connected with the chancel by a low passage 6ft wide. The nave had a single doorway on the south side and a single square window near the pulpit. The chancel had one sashed window in the east end, with one of two lights in the south side; and a two light window, trefoiled, was in the north wall of the chapel. All was of the later part of the 15<sup>th</sup> century; but the church had been much mutilated, and badly treated at various times, specially by the insertion of square windows.

The whole was at the time in a ruinous condition, the windows broken, the door unhinged, the roof of the north chapel fallen in, the rails of the communion table broken down, the font a plain octagonal bowl on a shaft uncovered, and filled with dirt; no seats remained within the church; everything was in a state of the most lamentable ruin and abandonment; and no service had been performed in it for a considerable period.

This church, however, still contained three stone altars, two of them *in situ* in the north chapel and the third, the covering of the high altar, reared up against the wall of the side passage into the chancel. It is so unusual a circumstance to find such adjuncts of ancient Catholic service still remaining. They were perfectly plain – in fact rude of form – supported on bases of rough masonry.

These, the font, the remains of the modern communion table, and the pulpit were all that indicates any purpose of worship in this “neglected spot”

The Church was dedicated to St Bernard, and one of the altars may have referred to him, while a second would probably be that of the Virgin.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Brynach Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.



In 1861 this church is described as “ruined, with its three stone altars still remaining within the abandoned walls and its font open to all the birds of Heaven” (Arch Camb p211) .

Later the little building was reverently restored, only the upper portions of the walls being rebuilt to carry the new roof. It consists of nave 23 ¼ ft by 15ft, Chancel 12 ft by 9 ¼ ft north transeptal chapel 11 ½ ft by 10 ¾ ft and south porch. There is a single bell cote above the west gable. The windows are modern.

The chancel arch which is plain and pointed, is only 8ft across. A passage 5 ¼ ft widening to 12ft connects the chancel with the the chapel. The font basin is square , with slightly chamfered angles, and stands upon a circular shaft and square base,

Two of the three stone altars mentioned in Arch Cambfor 1865 (p179) have disapeared”two of the were in situ in the north chapel, the covering of the high altar, reared up against the wall of the side passage into the chapel... They were perfectly plain – in fact rude in form – supported on bases of rough masonry”. The high alter slab, it is said, “ now forms the sill of the entrance door.”

### Old Parish Churches – Salter.

The church was a ruin in 1861. The small nave and chancel with a plain pointed arch between them are probably of c1200. The north transept and squint are later.

### Pembrokeshire Parsons

Pontfaen Rectory was part of the possessions of Pill Priory. In 1594 it was in the hands of the Crown. – *Owen's Pem.*

Pontvayne. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulla unde Griffinus Lloid est rector valet communibus annis 66s. 8d. Inde decima 6s. 8d. *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Pont Faen R. (St. Bertlard). Prior de Pulla olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £7. £20 King's Books, £3 6s 8d. – Bacon's Liber Regis.  
On 18 Nov. 1903, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage.

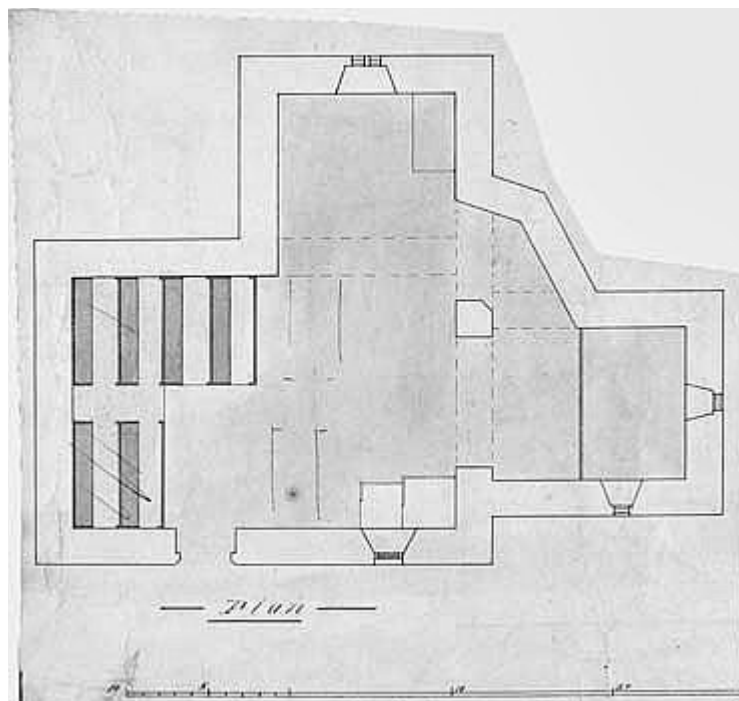
### Grants

Parish of PONTFAEN, St. David's diocese 1861-1863

Grant Reason: Reseating/Repairs Outcome: Approved

Notes:

Grant appears to have been obtained on false pretences; scheme purportedly included repairs to roof and walls.



Church of St Brynach, Cwm Gwaun Grade: II Date Listed:30 July 2002

### **1406 Episcopal Registers p 369**

This church is mentioned in 1406 in a mandate addressed by the bishop of the diocese to the prior and convent of Pill

The priory, although greatly oppressed with debt was *inter alia* “overcharged with superfluous and useless men” whom the prior was enjoined to expel within fifteen days. Among the delinquents was Thomas Newport, who had been presented to Pontvaen on the 28<sup>th</sup> March 1406, “because thay are talebearers and sowers of discord among you ...and also because the said Thomas Newport lightly laid violent hands on.... Sir Robert Martyn , rector of the church of Pontfaen

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Pontfaen (S. Brynack). —A tulip-shaped Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the hall marks of 1759 with maker's mark RG for Richard Gosling. The cup is 7 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. On the bowl is engraved in script " Poculum Ecclesiae De Pontuayn", The stem is divided by the rudiments of a knop. The Paten cover is 4 in. in diam.; height, 1 in.; weight, 4 oz. 7 dwts.

A small Credence Paten is of earlier date and bears the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1710 with the maker's mark IS for Thomas Issod ; diam., 6 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 8 oz. It bears the following inscription " Doaum J L in usum Ecclesiae Pontvane Aimo Dom : 1710". The donor James Laugharae was the grandson of Francis Laughame of St. Bride's who married Lettice daughter and co-heiress of James Vaughan of Pontvaen.

There are also two glass Cruets.

### **Clergy CCED**

Rees, Theophilus	1673	Curate
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Jones, David	1692	Rector
Morris, Hugo	1717	Curate
Morris, David	1720	Curate
Morris, David	1728	Curate
Llaugharne Allen , John	1765	Perpetual Curate
Morris , David	1765	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Davies , Thomas	1774	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Thomas	1774	Stipendiary Curate
Foley , John	1785	Curate
Higgon , William	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Higgon , William	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Laugharne Allen, John	1804	Curate
Allen , Laugharne	1809	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Higgon , William	1809	Perpetual Curate
Davies , Howell	1813	Perpetual Curate
Higgon , William	1813	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate
Davies , Howell	1813	Perpetual Curate
James , John	1815	Stipendiary Curate
James , John	1815	Stipendiary Curate
James , James William	1815	Perpetual Curate
Davies , Lewis	1825	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Lewis	1831	Perpetual Curate
Davies , Howell	1831	Vac (natural death) Perpetual Curate

1851 Pontfaen Parish Church "The Church has been some time in a dilapidated state"  
Lewis Davies, Perpetual Curate, Temple Druid, Nr Narberth

1929 St John Baptist Morvil & Parish Church (Pontfaen) & St Benno (Llanychllwydog)

Incumbent and Curates; M H Jones



### **Nonconformist Chapels: None found**

### **Incised Crosses RCAM**

Erect and secured in the churchyard are two stone crosses. The taller stone 7ft high carries an incised Latin cross on nearly the entire length of its exposed face. It had lain prostrate and well nigh hidden in the soil for some years, until in 1901, it was re-erected by the parishioners. The shorter stone which also a similarly incised cross with a small circle at the crossing of the limbs, long served as the post on which hung the entrance gate to the churchyard –Visited 4<sup>th</sup> June 1915.

### **State of Education in Wales 1847 No Report**

#### **Pontvain Hearth Tax 1670**

Lloyd John	Pontvain	H5
Edward David	Pontvain	H
Owen John	Pontvain	H
Dedwith Elizabeth	Pontvain	H
Nicholas Henry	Pontvain	H
John David	Pontvain	H
Lloyd John	Pontvain	H
John Thomas	Pontvain	H
Rees Thomas	Pontvain	P
Morgan Griffith	Pontvain	P
Rees Thomas	Pontvain	P

**Pontfaen. Major Francis Jones - late Wales Herald Extraordinary.**

Pontfaen: An attractive commodious mansion standing near the parish church on a steep slope above the upper waters of the river Gwaun which flows for some seven miles to reach the sea at Fishguard. Behind the mansion, the land rises to the north-east, to the hill tops of Mynydd Morfil and Mynydd Cilciffeth, and before it, across the river the land rises to Mynydd Melyn in Llanychlwydog and Mynydd Dinas in the parish of that name. The original mansion stood there in early medieval days, and, with a few architectural changes, has retained its status to the present day. The house is protected by a copse of well grown trees.

In 1811 Fenton observed: "Pontvaen which was inhabited by a family of considerable influence in this country within these sixty years, of the name of Laugharne, the heiress of which married Rowland Philipps Esq., of Orlandon, whose son John Philipps Laugharne Esq., my old friend and school-fellow, is the present proprietor."

Some thirty years afterwards S. Lewis wrote, "Pontvaen House, formerly residence of the Laugharnes, and now, by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of Henry Rees, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated and surrounded with thriving plantations."

In 1863 the Pontfaen estate in Pontfaen, Morfil, Llanychlwydog, and Llanychaer parishes, was

advertised for sale, and we are informed the demesne having been in the proprietors (Henry Rees) own hands for some years, has been farmed, drained, and improved at a very considerable outlay, under the best system of husbandry, and is now in splendid condition. The mansion and offices having been built of late years and in thorough repair .

Pontfaen had been the house of three successive families for many centuries. The first known proprietors descended from the Dyfed princeling, Gwynfardd Dyfed, whose arms were: azure a lion rampant or between an orle of eight roses of the second, was borne by his descendants.

In the years 1350-1400 the owner was Rhys ap Robert ap Owen, said to have been the first of his line to settle at Pontfaen, and was followed by his son Gwilym Vychan who was there in the 1440s.

His son Llewelyn, succeeded him and the estate passed to his only child, the heiress, Llenca. She married shortly before 1491, John Vaughan of Abergavenny descended from the Breconshire chieftain, Moreiddig Warwyn whose coat of arms was: gules three boys heads each with a snake proper entwined around each neck.

John settled at his wife's house, and was the first of the Vaughans there. In those days Pontfaen was a substantial building, and in 1670 contained five hearths. Six generations of Vaughans continued at Pontfaen which eventually passed to the ultimate heiress, Lettice Vaughan who married in 1625 Francis Laugharne, younger brother of Major General Rowland Laugharne, who took a prominent part in the Civil War in West Wales. Ann Vaughan, granddaughter and heir of the said John and Llenca, married her kinsman, John Laugharne of St. Brides. Six generations of Laugharne lived at Pontfaen until the marriage of the ultimate heiress, Anne Laugharne in 1750, to Rowland Philipps of Orlandon a cadet of the Picton Castle family, who there upon adopted the surname Philipps Laugharne. Later descendants inherited the baronetcy of the Picton Castle family, the last of them being Sir Godwin Philipps who died aged 17 in 1857.

Most of the properties of the Laugharnes lay in St. Brides and Haverfordwest, and the later generations took little interest in their Pontfaen inheritance and in 1823 the Pontfaen estate was sold

to Henry Rees of Roch parish. Thus after over five and a half centuries, Pontfaen passed to a stranger.

Some time after 1845, Henry Rees sold Pontfaen to the Gowers of Castle Maelgwyn in North Pembrokeshire. In 1863 it was sold to Richard Arden, a wealthy London lawyer. It eventually came to the Buckinghamshire family called Camm. In 1941 C.B. Camm sold Pontfaen and part of the estate to Major John Francis D.L. of Carmarthen, father of Captain John Francis, O.B.E., D.L. whose daughter is the owner at the time of writing.

Refs: Pembs. RO, LT 1786; Dwnn, ii, 172-3, 244; NLW, Poyston Deeds; Francis Jones, 'Pontfaen in. Journal NLW 1977; Fenton Tour Pembs. 1812; S. Lewis Top. Dictionary of Wales.

St Brynach's Church, Pontfaen Set in the grounds of Pontfaen House, St Brynach's Church dates right back to the saint himself, who settled for while in the valley before going on to Nevern.

The church was first established here by St Brynach in the year 540 A.D., but unfortunately there are no surviving records dating from its early years. What is known is that the state of the church deteriorated badly during the 17th century, until, in 1684, there was no cloth on the altar, no cover on the font, and no sort of land whatsoever owned by the church.

## RUINED

In 1859-61, the church was described as "Ruined with all three altars still remaining within the abandoned walls, and its font open to all the birds of heaven". It was near to ruin – the windows were broken, the roof had fallen in, the communion rails were broken, the font, a plain basin, was full of mud, and no service had been held in the church for quite some time. The only signs that it had some religious purpose were the filthy font, what was left of the communion table, and the pulpit.

At this time the church was shaped very much the way it is today. It consisted of a main body, a chancel, and a small chapel on the right connected to the chancel by a low tunnel-like passage called a squint or hagioscope. This word is from 'hagios', Greek for glory, and the purpose of the hagioscope was for people in the chancel 'to see the glory', i.e. to be able to see the bread and wine being consecrated on the altar.

## RESTORED

This would have been the end of St. Brynach's, had it not been for the Arden family who bought the estate of Pontfaen. When Mr. Percy Arden saw the state of the church, he decided that restorations

should be made at once, and a Vicarage built. When the restoration work began in the late 19th century, it was found that the floor of the church had at some time been filled in with earth to a depth of two feet. Under the supervision of Mr George Morgan & Sons of Carmarthen, the floor of the church was sunk and a new tiled floor put in. Also, the roof was repaired and rebuilt where necessary, the walls painted, the drainage system improved, the whole building strengthened, and a new porch built in an early English style.

That was the end of the restorations until 1987, when it further work was undertaken – rewiring, replastering, repairing the wooden dado panelling, and rebuilding of the porch as the sandstone had weathered badly. The work was completed and on a beautiful Sunday morning in October 1987 the church was re-opened by the Archbishop of Wales.

The church also owns an elaborately embroidered set of vestments which were given by the Arden family, but had also deteriorated badly. They have also been restored and can be seen in the glass display case in the hagioscope.

The painting, or icon on the church wall has also been restored. It is a copy of “The Tabernacle of the Madonna of the Stars” by Fra Angelico, made by R. Cipriani (Florence) in 1902. He was one of the numerous Italian copyists who made a living copying famous pictures for collectors, and sometimes for ecclesiastical use. It was probably given to the church by the Ardens in the 1900’s.

Who was St. Brynach?

St Brynach was an Irish nobleman who, after being converted to Christianity, went to Rome in 418AD, then Brittany, and from there to what is now Milford Haven. From there he made his way to Pontfaen, where he is said to have cast out many evil spirits and founded the church here. He soon moved on and ended up in Nevern, where he established another church. Carn Ingli, or “Mountain of the Angels”, was the place where he is said to have had many angelic visions. Among his converts was Breacan (an Irish chief), the ruler of South Wales, about the year 425, and this Breacan founded numerous churches in Brecknockshire, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Denbighshire, and Anglesey. From the Welsh “Lives” we learn that St. Brynach died 7 April 570 AD, on which day his feast is celebrated.

Pillar Stones

Two 6-9th century pillar stones with inscribed Latin crosses (perhaps near-contemporary with the Saint himself) stand in the circular churchyard, which is a characteristic feature of the earliest Christian settlements in Pembrokeshire.

## **Sites of Interest**

**Pontfaen House, Pontfaen RCAHMW**

17th century stone, roughcast, South East elevation, has 4 gables with 19th century barge boards, slate roof, 2 and 3 storey. South West elevation has hipped roof.

### **Pontfaen House, Farmbuildings**

Yard surrounded by whitened stone farm buildings. Probably late 18th century. All openings with arched heads and keystones.

### **Kilkiffeth, Pontfaen RCAHMW**

Remains of vaulted building, partly below ground level. No superstructure. Adjacent farmhouse considerably rebuilt.

Vault has a flattened semi-circular profile with three deeply splayed openings in the lateral wall and one in the gable. The present farmhouse has been rebuilt; a large square chimney has been demolished. A.J. Parkinson. 2/12/2004

### **Pillar Stones, Pontfaen Church**

Two cross-inscised pillar stones in Pontfaen churchyard dated to the 7th-9th century, 2.0 and 1.1m high. One stone bears the stigmata of a former gatepost, and so is not in situ. RCAHMW J.Wiles 15.03.02

### **Caer-Wen, Pontfaen**

Earthworks of a field system and probable deserted rural settlement, which may date back to medieval times, approx. 100m south of Caer-wen farm, on the lower northern slopes of Mynydd Cilciffeth. Heavily denuded earthworks of field boundaries and enclosures are evident, with suggestions of house platforms. The northern-most boundary is overlain by a minor road, The site was discovered during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW (December 15th 2008) and has not been visited on the ground. L. Osborne, 11th May 2012.

## **Puncheston**

Puncheston is a small village situated approx 6 miles SE of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, on the Afon Anghof. It lies on the western edge of the Presili Hills. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castell Mael is on the eastern edge of the village.

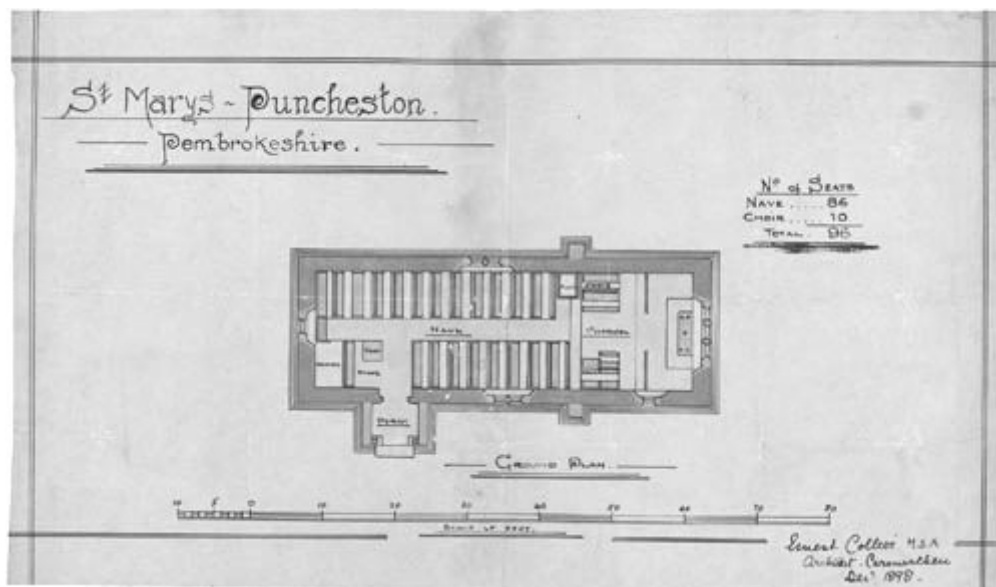
L. Osborne, 19th Nov 2010.

## **1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis**

PUNCHESTON, a parish, in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 255 inhabitants. This parish is also called "Castell Mael," probably from an ancient encampment, of which there are still some vestiges. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the greater portion inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the total area is 2200 acres. The surface is boldly undulated, in some parts rising into mountainous elevations; the soil is various, but in the low grounds fertile and productive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron, the Rev. James Williams James: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105; the glebe comprises forty-five acres, valued at £40 per annum, and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for any architectural details. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, in each of which a Sunday school is also held; and the Society of Friends had formerly a place of interment in Puncheston. Of Martel, in the parish, the ancient seat of the family of Symmons, before their removal to Llanstinan, nothing now exists but the site. The remains of the encampment above noticed occupy the summit of a rocky eminence, inaccessible on one side by the precipitous steepness of the acclivity, and defended on the other sides by a deep intrenchment. The Rev. Mr. Gambold, father of the bishop of that name, and compiler of a Welsh, Latin, and English Dictionary, was for some years rector of this place.

## **The Parish Church dedicated to St Mary. Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

The present church is modern – a nave and chancel without structural division, and a single bell cote above the west gable – Visited 1<sup>st</sup> June 1915.



The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features





### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

According to the Valor Eccl. the rectory of Puncheston was in the patronage of divers persons, but George Owen states that it was appendant to the manor ad Puncheston, and that in 1594 the patron was Owen Johnes. - *Owens Pems.*

It is certain that Owen Jones [Johnes] of Trecoen owned the manor and advowsons of Puncheston till his death in 1622. - *Inq. P.M. of Owen Jones, 21 Jac. I.*

There is no doubt that the church was held in 1326 by the Lord of Kemes, as in that year the advowson, being of the annual value of 8 marks, was assigned to James de Audeley, as kinsman and coheir of William, the son of William Martin - *Close Rolls.*

On 14 Feb., 1338 licence was granted by the king to James de Audeley to alienate in mortmain to the warden of the chantry of St. Mary, Punchardon, the adowson of the church there (said to be held in chief), to find two chaplains to celebrate divine service daily in the said church for the good estate of Philip le Dyere, Margaret his wife, William le Dyere, and Isabella his wife in life, and for their souls after death, and for the appropriation of the church by the said warden. - *Rolls.*

In 1291 the church was assessed at £6 13s. for tenths to the King – *Taxatio.*

Ponchereston. - Ecclesia ibidem es collacione diver-sorum patronorum ibidem unde Willielmus Jenkyn est rector valet communibus annis 106s. 8d. Inde decima 10s. 8d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Poynges-ton alias Puncheston alias Ponchardeston alias Castel Maul R. (St. Mary). Divers. Patron., 1535; John Vaughan, Esq., 1728; Thomas Warren, Esq., 1729; Thomas Williams, Esq., and Anne his wife, 1762. Clear yearly value, £22. Kings Books, £5 6s. 8d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

## Pembrokeshire Church Plate

Puncheston —The only piece of silver now belonging to this church is a bell-shaped Chalice; height, 9 in.; diam. of bowl, 4in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of base, 4in.; weight, 15 oz. 17 dwts. It bears the hall mark of 1725 with maker's mark R B for Richard Baytey. The bowl is ornamented with a shield of arms with mantling—Concerning this coat Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen writes " I have no doubt that the Arms on the Puncheston Chalice are those of John Symons of Llanstinan, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1713.

There are two pewter Plates, each 8 in. in diam. and bearing the maker's mark, viz. a rose on a stem crowned, for ALLEN BRIGHT (London).

### Clergy

Lewis, Jenkin	1661	Rector
Owen, Richard	1679	Rector
Owen, Richardus	1679	Rector
Fford, Alexander	1690	Rector
Fford, Alexander	1692	Rector
Phillips, David	1692	Curate
Gambold, Gulielmus	1709	Rector
Price, Gulielmus	1715	Curate
Gambold, Gulielmus	1717	Rector
Davies, Rodericus	1720	Curate
Davies, Rodericus	1721	Curate
Jones, Griffithius	1726	Curate
Price, David	1728	Rector
Gambold, Gulielmus	1728	Vac (natural death) Rector
Thomas, Johannes	1729	Rector
Rees , David	1761	Curate
Evans , William	1762	Rector

Thomas , John	1762	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Evans , William	1762	Rector	
Owen , Thomas	1784	Curate	
Williams , Walter	1787	Curate	
Davies , Howell	1795	Curate	
Phillips , John	1796	Rector	
Evans , William	1796	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Davies , Howell	1801	Curate	
Phillips , John	1802	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Bateman , Thomas	1802	Rector	
Davies , Howell	1804	Curate	
Watkins Cullis , George	1818	Curate	
Williams James , James	1825	Rector	
Bateman , Thomas	1825	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Hughes , John	1831	Curate	
Richard Griffiths , James	1834	Curate	

1851 Puncheston Parish Church      William Davies, Curate

1929 St Mary & St Peter (Little Newcastle) Incumbent and Curates; D Morgan

### **Smyrna Welsh Baptist Chapel, Puncheston**

Smyrna Baptist Chapel was built in 1827, after Puncheston Baptists, led by Benjamin Davies and John George, pushed to create a daughter chapel here from Beulah. A fracture came in 1870

when differences of opinion caused Smyrna to split from the mother chapel, something that came a difficult time as the chapel was in the middle of being . The new chapel opened in 1871 despite still needing decoration and a lighting system, and was officially reopened May 1872. The chapel was restored in 1928 when the current heavy concrete render was applied.

The chapel is stone built with a concrete render, and is constructed in the gable entry form in the sub Classical style. the façade contains a central doorway with a simple round-headed fanlight with radiating bars and a mixture of plain and coloured glass. Above is a short, segmentally headed window and a dateplaque inscribed "SMYRNA CAPEL Y BEDYDDWYR 1827-1871-1928". There are tall round-headed windows flanking the door, and pronounced quoins to the corners. In the pediment is a narrow, round-headed vent.

Internally a platform pulpit is reached by a plain flight of steps to either side, while to the rear is a matchboarded arch topped with a winged pediment identical to that at beulah, Little Newcastle. There are two pulpit windows flanking the pulpit on the rear wall, a late use of such a feature. The small sedd fawr and gallery front are of relatively plain moulded and fielded panels, the brass handrail to gallery having been added recently for health and safety purposes. The ground floor pews are laid out in 7 blocks, there being two blocks facing towards the pulpit on either side instead of the more usual one.

In May 2014 the number of members is around 17 and services are held once or twice a month.

RCAHMW May 2014.

### **Bethel Welsh Calvinist Methodist Chapel, Puncteston**

Bethel Chapel was built in 1827 thanks to Shem Evans, son of the Rev. Arthur Evans, as members of the cause in Puncteston had to travel to Woodstock or Castlebythe for services. The cause soon flourished and by 1851 it was recorded as able to seat 100, with standing room for another 200. The chapel was rebuilt in 1891/2 by Griffith Jones and Son of Penffordd who were also the designers.

It is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with stone walls, a slate roof and a gable entry plan. The external walls are concrete rendered with inscribed lines to mimic ashlar stonework. The central door has a fanlight with marginal glazing,. This glazing with pattern glass to the centre panels and red glass to the margins is also used in the tall round-headed windows which

flank the doorway and are in the side elevations, and the two, much smaller, windows above the doorway. In the pediment is a plaque "BETHEL CALVINISTIC METHODISTS BUILT 1827 REBUILT 1891". In 1926/7 the trustees bought a plot of land and built a manse. A vestry was added 1949-51 at a cost of £1233-9s-11d.

The interior is unusual, with a low plain plaster ceiling and the internal walls similarly concrete render with inscribed 'ashlar' as the exterior and devoid of any memorials, plaques or other embellishment. The plain panel platform pulpit has only low level matchboard panelling behind it, and there are five blocks of plain panelled pews.

In May 2014 the chapel is still in use with monthly services. RCAHMW, May 2014

### **Quakers Burial Ground & Meeting House, Puncteston**

Meeting house existed by 1700, discontinued in 1725, no remains. Burial ground was first mentioned in 1683 (ref., *The Quaker Meeting houses of Britain, Vol. ii*)

### **Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments Quakers Burial Ground Puncteston**

The Society of Friends once owned a meeting house and burial ground in this parish. The latter was situated about two thirds of a mile south west of the village, Midway between Puncteston and Little Newcastle. The field, known locally as "Parc back hen fynwent" exhibits the outline of a square enclosure, of about one acre in extent. The surface has long been ploughed over, and traces of the foundations of the enclosing wall are becoming faint. The meeting house is said to have stood on part of what is now the yard of Pen y graig farm on the southern outskirts of the village, but nothing remains above ground by which the actual spot can be identified – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914.

The Puncteston Friends are alluded to in a MS presentation of 1684, preserved in the Diocesan Registry Carmarthen. "There are several persons called by the name of Quakers – viz.,

Hugh Symmins,

James Gwynne alias Symmins,

Thomas Symmins sen, and Mary his wife,

John Symmins.

Francis Symmins,

Whos live in ye parish and refuse communion with the Church of England "

1668 - Further references appear in Besse's *Sufferings* (p 752)

“ Thomas Simmonds of Pembrokeshire for suffering meetings at his house had his cattle taken away at one time, worth £24, which were sold for £8.

At another time some household goods of his worth 26s were sold for 7s.

And at a third time corn hay and thatch taken from him to the value of £20 were sold for £5 of which one third was ordered at sessions to be given to the poor.

### **Some Quaker Records**

Edwards David of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Edwards Henry of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Edwards Laurence committed to Prison for Absence from the National Worship, Edwards Laurence of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings– recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Edwards Margaret of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, ***The Persecution of Quakers***

Ellis, Thomas 1683 of Puncheston , Quaker, emigrated- daughter married Lawrence, David Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania ***Glenn’s Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania***

Gambold Hector b Puncheston 1714 son of William Snr he emigrated to USA in 1742 and d. in Pennsylvania in 1788 *Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales , Sept., 1961*

Lawrence David of Puncheston, Quaker, married daughter of Thomas, Ellis, Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Simons Evan 1682 son of Thomas of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, He married Jane, the daughter of David John, died in 1682, buried at Puncheston *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Hugh son of Thomas of Puncheston married Anne Thomas of Llanddewi Velfrey, committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Jane wife of Thomas of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons John son of Thomas of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Thomas of Puncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

Simons Ursula daughter of Thomas of Poncheston committed to Prison till the next Assizes refused to agree not to go to any more meetings – recommitted After eighteen Months Imprisonment brought to Trial at the Assizes, where the Evidence was found insufficient to convict and acquitted, *The Persecution of Quakers*

[ The Church of England Rector of Poncheston from 1679 to 1690 was the Rev Richard Owen who would have been the one to bring the charges ]

### **Poncheston Parish, Hearth Tax 1670**

Lewis Jenkin	Poncheston	H2
Edward Lawrence	Poncheston	H
Symins John	Poncheston	H
Symins Evan* and		
Cornockel John	Poncheston	H
Symins Thomas Symins	Poncheston	H4
Symins Hugh	Poncheston	H
Cornocke John	Poncheston	H
Griffith William	Poncheston	H
Morgan John	Poncheston	H
William David	Poncheston	H
Thomas Morice	Poncheston	H
David Evan	Poncheston	H
Jenkins Evan	Poncheston	P
Griffith John	Poncheston	P
William Owen	Poncheston	P



*\* brother of Hugh*

## Education

### State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 7d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor and only one farmer paying more than £100 rent per annum. Many of the population can read but not write.



**National School Opened 1855** — According to RCAM --A school house has been erected within the enclosed area of Castell Mael a horseshoe shaped work standing immediately east of the parish church, and on the parish boundary,— Visited 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914 RCAM

New School built 1953

## Sites of Interest

### March Mound

A long narrow plot of ground near Marsh cottage is known as “Parc law [?lan] carn”. At its southern end is a low and circular mound, which from external appearance would seem to be sepulchral. It is slightly domed, with a base circumference of 180ft, and has not been disturbed —Visited 1<sup>st</sup> June 1915 RCAM

## Stones

In the field some 10yds south of the ruined farmhouse of Pen mynydd bach are two stones both erect, which are said locally to be all that is left of a small cromlech. The taller stone is 3ft above ground and is somewhat pointed; the shorter stone is distant from it about 6ft – Visited 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1915. RCAM

### **Stone**

In the western hedge of the field next to Parc Carreg is an erect monolith; height above ground 7ft 3 in. it is said that to a former generation, it is known as “Carreg quoitan” “the quoit stone” – Visited 2 June 1915 RCAM

### **Stone**

This is an erect monolith standing on the field called “Parc maen llwyd” directly west of Capel Smyrna in the village of Puncheston. It has a clear height above ground of 10ft. Its broad sides 40 in and 54 in across, face north and south respectively – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914 RCAM

### **Stones**

In the field known as “Parc Maenhir” 150 yds north of the farm house of Fagwyr fran west is an erect and somewhat slender stone leaning slightly to the west. It has three sides 38,33 and 26 in broad, facing east west and north respectively. Its height above ground is 9ft.

In the adjoining field and distant some 260 yds north west of the above mentioned maenhir is a line of 5 striated boulders. Whilst they have evidently been placed in position by man, they can hardly be classed as an alignment. The stones, which have an average height of 2ft are not set in the ground but rather stand on it. They may possibly be the remains of a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone has vanished, and to which the standing stones may have been a “pointer” – Visited 1<sup>st</sup> June 1915.

### **Castell Mael**

This is a horseshoe shaped work standing immediately east of the parish church, and on the parish boundary, near the river Anghof which skirts the steep slope that forms the boundary to the east. It is protected by a much disturbed rampart which rising at its best 6ft, falls about 12 ft to a ditch now largely filled in. the summit of the slope may have carried a mound of which faint traces may be detected. The length of the slope is about 220ft; the rock has been scarped in places. The entrance was midway in the rampart; it has been ruined. A school house has been erected within the enclosed area – Visited 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914 RCAM

## **St Dogmaels**

### *Notes*

#### **Western Mail April 2002:**

Village to be made whole once more, 170 years on;

"170 years after it was first torn apart, St Dogmaels is to be made whole again. Traditionally belonging to Pembrokeshire, the village of St Dogmaels on the banks of the Teifi was split into two in 1832 when a chunk of it was taken out of Pembrokeshire and given to Cardiganshire. The National Assembly has now approved a Boundary Commission recommendation to unify the village within Pembrokeshire. Historically always part of Pembrokeshire- the river traditionally acted as the boundary marker between it and Cardiganshire-it was first divided up in 1832 for electoral reasons when a third of the village moved into Cardigan. Today there are 307 villagers living in the Cardigan section and 777 in Pembrokeshire. Villagers first asked to be reunified in 1885 and again in 1976 but were turned down. The Boundary Commission has also decided to swap over 2200 hectares of land around Clunderwen, presently in Carmarthenshire, into Pembrokeshire."

St. Dogmaels is a Seaport Town. A fishing village on the Teifi estuary much enlarged over the last 150 years by housing developments. The site is beautiful with houses clinging to steep hillsides above the water. St Dogmael's Abbey was founded in the 12th century; the ruins are now well looked after, and are full of interest. The spacious parish church (dating mostly from 1847) occupies part of the old abbey site. Opposite the entrance to the Abbey is Y Felin a restored flourmill, which is now in full production. The mill wheel is driven by water from the millpond and the old machinery can be seen in operation.

#### **1091 The battle of Llandudoch (St. Dogmaels)**

Fought in 1091 between Gruffydd ap Maredudd and Rhys ap Tewdwr:

"In 1091 . . . once again Rhys [ap Tewdwr] was triumphant; in the battle of Llandudoch, fought near the mouth of the Teifi, Gruffydd [ap Maredudd] was defeated and slain."

*J.E.Lloyd, A History of Wales, 1912, vol II, p.398*

1091: "And against [Gruffudd ap Maredudd] fought Rhys ap Tewdwr in the battle at Llanwddach; and he drove him to flight and pursued and captured him, and at last he slew him."

*Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.33*

"In the reign of William Rufus, Llewelyn and Einon, sons of Cadivor ab Collwyn, and Einon ab Collwyn, their uncle, formed a conspiracy against Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales; and having prevailed upon Gruffydd ab Meredydd, another nobleman of that country, to join them, advanced with their united forces to St. Dogmael's, where Rhys at that time resided, hoping to attack him by surprise. But Rhys was fully prepared for the encounter, and a severe and well-contested battle took place near the village, in which, after much slaughter on both sides, the confederates were totally defeated. Llewelyn and Einon were both killed in the engagement, and Gruffydd ab Meredydd was taken prisoner after the battle and beheaded, as a traitor to his country."

*Samuel Lewis, Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833.*

Dyfed Archaeological Trust records give a date of 1087 for the battle of Llandudoch and also refer to a battle in 1089 at Colwyn, nearby, recording a "tradition of a battle between Rhys ap Tewdur and the son of Colwyn"; however, none of the above sources refer to another battle. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 10 July 2006.

#### **1604 St Dogmells Owen**

St Dogmells towne is a corporation thoughe now much decayed and had at the first fundation thereof Cv houses vzd lxxi hole burges and xxxiiii halfe burges, as maybe gethered from the Rent of the towne, yt is governed by a Port reefe chosen and chaunged yearlie at the leete next after St Meygans ffaire and the said William Bradshawe esquior is .. thereof & so was the abbott in former tyme. The said William Bradshawe esquior dwellwth in the said Abbey, his mother was Elizabeth daughter to Gilbert Gerrard ..of Chess sheer esquior.

#### **1802 Barber**

Early in the morning after my reaching Cardigan, I made an excursion in search of St Dogmael's Priory, about a mile and a half distant. This fragment of antiquity is very much dilapidated, and boasts scarcely any picturesque appearance; the few parts standing are converted into barns,

sheds, and habitations: but enough remains to show the original extent of the church; which was cruciform of no considerable dimensions, and of the early Gothic style; in the cemetery adjoining the ruin, and the village church “ a churchyard yew Decayed and worn with age “ has a pleasing characteristic effect; and here the scene , finely interspersed with , and overlooking the Tivy is undoubtedly picturesque. This priory was founded for Benedictine monks by Martin de Turribis, a Norman chieftain, who first conquered the surrounding territory called Kames or Kemish, and deluged it with the blood of its natives. This was a common trick for cheating the devil, practised by the organized plunderers of that day. After pillaging a country, and enslaving or massacring the legitimate proprietors, they hoped to expiate their crime and quell the rising qualms of conscience, by appropriating a part of their booty to a monkish foundation.

### **1811 Fenton Tours St Dogmaels**

We shoot Cardigan Bridge and land a little way below it, to examine the small remains of St Dogmael's Abbey, which if we may judge by the few fine specimens of arches and ornamental mouldings in the existing remnants of the choir as well as foundations and other fragments of buildings, everywhere for a great compass to be traced, was a splendid building, and must have covered a very considerable space. The choir occupied the area of the lanthorn or steeple, as at St David's but on a smaller scale. Within this area are two canopied recesses, as I find by some additions to Leyland from Edward Llhwyd's MSS that once enclosed the effigies of the founder and his son. The refectory, a curious structure still perfect, but now used for a barn, is a large room with a lofty vaulted roof in good preservation, formerly well lighted by a handsome end window, as well as side ones of fine tracery. Over the end window, they say, there is on a stone a date cut, which , on account of the height and the darkness of the place I could not make out , so as to presume to found any credit on it.

The present parish church is of mean appearance, but very long, and evidently raised from the ruins of the abbey, as the windows of the chancel though now without glass, exhibit remains of workmanship that could never have been meant originally to furnish such an edifice. The only monumental record it contains that has any claim on notice, is a square free stone lying loose against the wall inscribed thus

HIC JACET JOHANNES BRADSHAW, ARMIGER, QUI OBIIT DIE MAII ANNO DOMINI  
1588.

To this John Bradshaw, at the dissolution of the religious houses, this abbey was granted, whose posterity resided there for several generations; but the parish church in old times stood between the two mills, on a spot still known by the name of Yr hen Eglwys and whose faint ruins may be traced.

### 1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales -Dogmael's, St. (St. Dogfael) Lewis

DOGMAEL'S, ST. (ST. DOGFAEL), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 1 mile (W.) from Cardigan; containing 2478 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and is connected with some events of importance during the earlier periods of the history of the principality. In 987, the Danes, who had effected a landing on this part of the coast, after ravaging and laying waste the surrounding country, plundered and burnt the church here. In the reign of William Rufus, Llewelyn and Einon sons of Cadivor ab Collwyn, and Einon ab Collwyn their uncle, formed a conspiracy against Rhÿs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales; and having prevailed upon Grufydd ab Meredydd, another chief of that country, to join them, advanced with their united forces to St. Dogmael's, where Rhÿs at that time resided, hoping to attack him by surprise. But Rhÿs was fully prepared for the encounter, and a severe and well-contested battle took place near the village, in which, after much slaughter on both sides, the confederates were totally defeated. Llewelyn and Einon were both killed in the engagement, and Grufydd was taken prisoner after the battle, and beheaded as a traitor. Einon ad Collwyn, the only leader who escaped, fled for refuge to Iestyn ab Gwrgan, lord of Morganwg, who was at that time at enmity with Rhÿs; and, suggesting to him the fatal expedient of having recourse to Norman auxiliaries, introduced into that part of the country a power which afterwards displayed itself in violent acts of aggression, finally depriving Iestyn of his dominions, which were distributed among the Norman knights.

A monastery of the order of Tirone was begun here by Martin de Tours, who forcibly obtained possession of the district of Kemmes, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was completed by his son, Robert Fitz-Martin, in the reign of Henry I.; and was dedicated to St. Mary. Its revenue, at the time of the Dissolution, was estimated at £96. 0. 2., and the monastery was granted to John Bradshaw, who lies buried beneath the chancel, under a tombstone bearing the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Johannes Bradshaw, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo die Maii, A.D. 1588." Of this family was Bradshaw who presided at the trial of Charles I. The buildings, which were in the early style of English architecture, appear to have been substantial, and on a considerable scale: the remains consist of part of the choir and transept of the church, and the refectory, which has been converted into a barn.

The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Teivy, and is intersected by a small rivulet, across which, and serving as a foot bridge, was a Roman monumental stone, about five feet and a half in length, bearing the inscription "Acrani Fili: Cvnotami:" it has, however, been removed, and is now placed in the corner of a wall near the church. The parish comprises 5900 acres. The surrounding scenery is pleasant, and in some parts picturesque; the view embracing the course of the river Teivy to its influx into the sea, with the town of Cardigan and its ancient bridge, is exceedingly interesting. The lands are nearly all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is generally fertile and productive. A salmon fishery is advantageously carried on during the summer, and a herring fishery in the autumn and winter, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. A portion of

the town of Cardigan extends into the hamlet of Bridge-End, in this parish, and is now, under the provisions of the Boundary Act, included within the enlarged limits of that borough: one of the Cardigan fairs is held here.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and endowed with private benefaction and royal bounty; net income, £143; patron, the Lord High Chancellor; impropriator, W. Deedes, Esq. The impropriate tithes of St. Dogmael's have been commuted for a rent-charge of £408. 11., and the vicarial for one of £70. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; and six Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the Established Church. The union workhouse is situated here. The sum of £3 per annum, partly bequeathed by William Rowland in 1738, and partly by his grandson, is distributed in clothes and money among the poor on Easter Monday. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the parish.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

About a mile distant from the county-town of Cardigan, but on the Pembrokeshire side of the river, stands the before-mentioned village of St. Dogmaels. The little place is perched upon a rather steep declivity, its comely dwellings clambering up the slope, so that, from the top of the village, one's eye follows the course of the Teivy to the foam fringed shores of Cardigan Bay, and the headland called Pen-Kemaes.

Here the cottage gardens are gay with heliotrope, fuchsias and hydrangea, which brave the winter out in the more sheltered corners ; while the full-rigged flagstaffs that rise amidst the garden plots bespeak the nautical proclivities of the residents.

This village derives its name from the ancient Welsh monastery of St. Dogmaels, which stood about a mile away at a place still bearing the name of Yr Hen Mynachlog (the Old Monastery). Of this venerable structure, founded by Robert de Turribus, but scanty traces now remain, in the shape of a few ivy-mantled walls pierced with Gothic arches, whose crumbling stones retain the ballflower ornamentation of the Decorated period. The neighbouring parish church has, alas! been swept and garnished by iconoclastic hands, which have ruthlessly bereft the fabric of every feature of interest.

### **1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments St Dogmaels**

The present Welsh name for the parish of St Dogmaels is Llandudoch, between which and Llandogfael or Llandygwal is no phonetic connection. It is, however certain that in pre Norman times there was an important church at Llandudoch, though its exact situation (apart from its identification with St Dogmael') has not been satisfactorily established. A medieval life of Tydecho a Breton saint of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, states that this saint, with a companion Dogfael, lived together at Llandudoch “which lies in Pembrokeshire on the river Teifi, below Cardigan town, where there has been a large monastery called St Dogmaels” This is probably the foundation for the statement that “ the nucleus of the abbey of St Dogmaels was furnished by the ancient

church of Llandudoch, near the outlet of the Teifi” (*Lloyd Hist Wales p431*);but a freshly arrived Norman knight is not likely to have adopted for his newly founded monastery the dedication to a British saint

That there existed in pre Norman period a small ecclesiastical foundation in the district which became the medieval parish of Llandygfael or St Dogmael's is not to be doubted, and a possible explanation of the association of the two saints is the original joint dedication to the two missionary founders Tudoc and Dogfael;or it may be that there was a second church, perhaps a capella bearing the name of one or other of the founders, and that it was the church dedicated to St Tudoc which suffered destruction in the Danish inroad of AD987.

The parish of St Dogmaels was in fact until comparatively recently divided into two portions y plwy and yplwyback – the big and little parish respectively – these divisions closely corresponding to the eastern and western halves of the parish. Moreover, if the contemporaneous existence of two chapels, one dedicated to St Dogfael, the other to St Tudoc, be considered as in itself probable, the two divisions might be synonymous, St Dogfael's portion with the “big” parish and St Tudoc's with the “little” parish.

In further confirmation of the view that in the pre Norman period the medieval parish of St Dogmaels consisted of two separate parishes, those of St Dogmael; and St Tudoc respectively, or of two distinct portions or townships, the authority of the Rev H J Vincent – A cultured clergyman and sound antiquary, and vicar of St Dogmaels for forty years (1825 – 1865) writing in *Arch Camb 1864 p299*) upon the earthwork of Caerau and other antiquities in and around the parish may be quoted “ About 200 yds to the west of the earthwork of Caerau was a square stone building called 'Caerau Bach' which may have been an outpost between Caerau and the sea. A little below Caerau Bach were found about the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, seven urns of which no description can be given, nor have I been able to ascertain what became of them”. Mr Vincent continues; “ My attention has been lately directed to Caerau by a stone coffin enclosure found between the second and third lines of fortification on the east, in what appears to have been an old cemetery extending to the east, north and south of the earthwork. In this place called variously 'Llain yr Eglwys' 'y Fynwent' 'yr Eglwys ddiflodan' [the flowerless church] .. several graves have been found during the past seventy years” The earthworks of Caerau and the adjacent farm of the same name , are about two miles west of the village of St Dogmaels, and about ¾ of a mile inland from a little creek formed by the embouchure of the Ceibwr stream. The township or hamlet is called Pant y groes, and about a mile to the north is the farm of Hendre. There can be little doubt that the site immediately adjoining the defensive enclosure is that of the burial ground of the destroyed church of St Tudoc, the church itself having stood on the north side of the enclosure where the circumvallation has been entirely swept away

It is interesting to find that the name of Dogmael or Dogfael is not met with in connection with the parish of with the abbey, until about the year 1115, when it is first used for both the abbey and parish in the charter of Robert de Turribus, founding the abbey and endowing it with the parish.



Llandudoc is heard of no more, except as the Welsh name of the parish which as the Welsh name of the parish which was known to the Normans as St Dogmaels; while it is not without significance that the name of St Dogmael of Dogfael, though, of course, as Welsh as that of Tudoc, is never used in the form Llandogfael for the parish, though it is quite possible that both Llandudoe and Llandogfael were contemporaneously in vogue for the two divisions of the “big” and “little” parish.

Moreover, as regards the original bipartite division of the parish, it should be noted that though there can be no doubt the entire present parish of St Dogmaels with much lands besides, was included in the patrimony of Martin de Turribus, the grant, the grant of the village church and its tithes to the Normanized monastic foundation carried only the tithe accruing from the plwy mawr, which consisted of the abbey and Bridgeend [of Cardigan]. The tithe of the St Tudoc hamlet of Pant y gres and Cippyn by some process of which there is no record, had become vested in the bishop and chapter of St David's. A farm near Caerau id called Penrallt yr Esgob to this day.

Further, as evidencing the existence of the parish of Llandudoch, as the statement in the *Pem Arch Survey* that a craved stone fire of an ecclesiastic was found about the year 1850, built into a wall on the farm of Hendre which is situated in the township of Panyt y groes and in the district associated with St Tudoc. Hendre, the seat of the descendants of a line of Welsh chieftains, continued to flourish as the Welsh counterpart of an English Manor house and in the year 1442 the member of the Lloyd family then in possession obtained an indulgence from pope Eugenius to install therein a portable altar “- altare portabile ad missa at alia divina officia etiam ante diem st locis interdictis celebranda” ( *PRO Papal Registers ix 306*). This probably marks the abandonment of St Tudocs, and an attempt to provide for divine worship for a district that could not be served from the single remaining church of St Dogmaels.

Finally the tall squared monolith bearing incised characters within compartments usually referred to as the manian Fawr stone from its preservation at that residence prior to its recent removal to the abbey ruins, was at an earlier period used as a gate post on the farm of Pant Tiron, whence it was removed to Manian Fawr. Now Pant Tirion is less than a mile from the earthwork of Caerau and the suggested site of St Tudoc church. It is, therefore, highly probable that this stone was brought from the ruins of the small building, and in such case would actually be one of the few surviving memorials of St Tudoc.

The parish church of St Dogmaels would seem to have always stood on or near the spot occupied by the present church, and the beautiful situation probably led Robert de Turribus to place his monastic foundation near to it. Whether the buildings described by Mr Bury as seeming to be “of an earlier date than the [abbey] church” was the earlier church of the parish, it is now impossible to ascertain for “this interesting and well preserved little structure was demolished.... and its materials used in the rebuilding of the vicarage and the construction of the present stable which stands near the pond at the extreme eastern end of the abbey enclosure” ( *H M Vaughan F. S. A. in y Cymmrodor 1917 xxvii 10.*) Mr Vaughan is of the

opinion that this building was the chapter house of the abbey, but this is not probable. It is more likely to have been the chapel of St Julian, which the first ministers Account of the Abbey properties taken after the dissolution of the house, shows to have stood on the manorial demesne, and to have been converted into a private dwelling in the occupation of a certain Howel ( *Pub Rec Office: Ministerial Accounts 27 – 8 Henry VIII no 5287*) The parish church is dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr, which points either to a substitution for an earlier dedication or the erection of a new church subsequently to the martyrdom of Becket in 1170; and as to the parish church of St Thomas of St Thomas itself Mr Vaughan adds (op cit p14): “ Apparently in medieval times the village church stood on a hillock between the two mills due east of the abbey, at a spot now called Shingrug. Here in October 1905 when a couple of old cottages were pulled down to make room for a new villa, a number of graves were discovered. The eastern wall of one of these cottages also exhibited some tracery in local red sandstone, and on examination I considered it to have formed part of the chief window of a small ancient church or chapel. Apparently it was not before the close of the 17<sup>th</sup> century that the original site of the parish church was abandoned and a new building erected, largely of materials taken from the monastic ruins, a little north of the abbey church. The west end of this second parish church is shown in Buck's view as existing in 1740; whilst Gastineau's sketch of a later date included its chancel of bastard Gothic. In or about 1847 this church was replaced by the larger edifice which now exists”.

## Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Church of St Thomas St Dogmaels

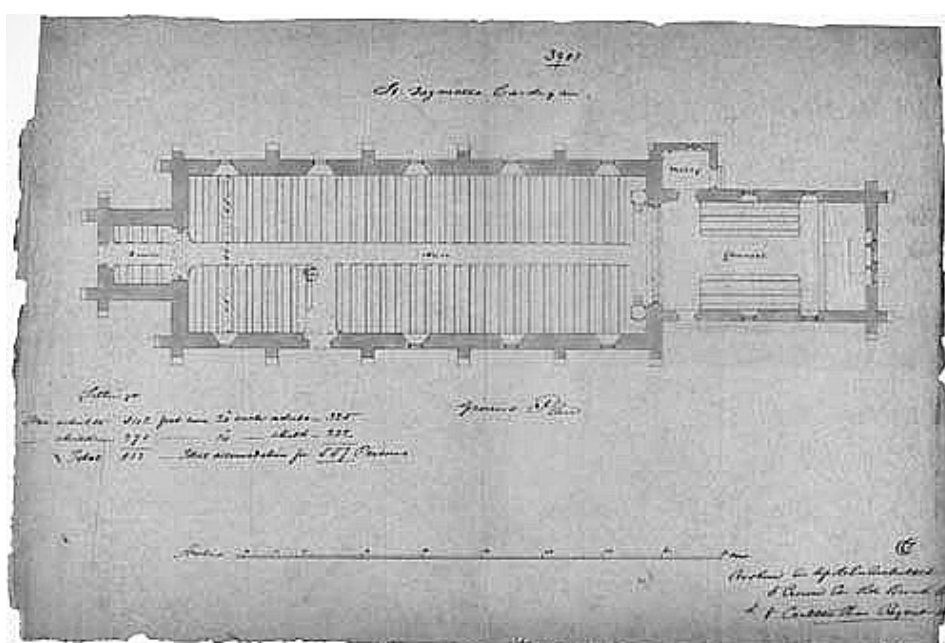
The present parish church is a modern structure, built within the precincts of the former abbey of St Dogmael's, and probably out of much of its remains. Beyond two oak chairs, bearing the dates 1700 and 1738 respectively, no furniture or fittings that may have belonged to any earlier edifice have been preserved –Visited 12<sup>th</sup> June 1914



[ The present edifice seems to have had several predecessors. Of the immediately preceding church the following interesting particulars are to be found in the churchwarden's presentment for 1684

“Our bells want casting anew, and our chancel to be rebuilt.... Welsh and English Bible of ye last translation .. There is no mansion(vicarage) house, and there never was any belonging to ye minister of our parish ...Our Minister doth not himself, or suffer any other to keep or appoint a conventicle within our parish... Henry Poulton, John Poulton, Thomas Poulton and Rees ap John and his wife have all been excommunicated long ago for non conformity. Our parish clerk doth not perform his duty, either in reading, writing, or in singing; he was not chosen by our minister, neither doth he duly attend in all divine services, being a fisherman by trade. and frequently absent for a long time together. And when he is at home he is so negligent of his duty, yt after he has opened ye church door upon Sundays and holydays, he goes away, leaving the same open, so yt a horse grazing in ye churchyard lately ran into ye church in ye heat of ye day to ye great offence of ye parishioners” *MS Dioc Reg.*]

In the list of **Church Plans for St Dogmells Rural, St Thomas** 1847 to 1853 it lists besides a completion plan a grant being given for rebuilding the church. The architect is Arthur Ashpitel of London (died 1869)



### **Pembrokeshire Parsons**

The church of St. Dogmaels, the old Welsh name of which was Llandudoch, was a very old foundation, and was originally dedicated to St. Dogfael, the son of Ithel ap Ceredig ap Cunedda Wledig, and was possibly established by that Saint. Very little is known about St. Dogfael, and it is impossible to fix even approximately the date of the foundation of Llandudoch Church. It would appear however that the church must have been in existence prior to the year 988, as the *Annales Cambrie* state that in that year St. Davids, Llanbadarn, Llan Illtyd, Llancalvan, and Llan Deth-och [Llandudoch] were devastated by pirates.

On the conquest of Kemes by the Normans the church of Llandudoch was seized by the invaders, and Robert Martin, the son, and his wife Matilda or Maud, granted to William, the abbot, and the convent of Tiron, the ancient church of St. Dogmael, with the adjacent land called Landodog. This grant, which is recited in *Letters Patent of 20 Ric. II.*, is undated, but according to George Owen, Robert Martin, the son founded the monastery of St. Dogmaels in the time of Henry I. (who reigned from 1100 to 1135), or else in the reign of Stephen. - *Owens Pem, pt. II., p. 437.*

The *Annales Cambrie* record that pirates in 1138 plundered the town and church of Landedoch id est de Sancto Dogmaelo, and carried away great spoil to their ships, thus affording evidence as to the identity of the two names, and also suggesting that at that date the dedication of the church had not been changed to St. Thomas.

On the dissolution of St. Dogmaels Abbey the patron-age of the church came into the hands of Henry. VIII., who on 10 Mar, 1537, granted a lease of the abbey of St. Dogmael and the rectory of St. Thomas in St. Dogmaels, and other property to John Bradshaw of Ludlow. Salop, for 21 years, at the annual rent of £3 4s. On 10 Nov., 1543, the fee simple of the site of the abbey with other property, part of which was included in the lease, was acquired from the Crown by John Bradshaw of Pres-tende [Presteign], Radnorshire, for £512, but the patronage of the church of St. Dogmaels

was not included in the purchase. - *Pat. Rolls*.

Vicaria Sancti Thome Apostoli de Sancto Dogmaele.— Vicaria ibidem ex collacione abbatis ibidem unde domi-nus David Howell est vicarius valet communibus annis dare 46s. 8d. Inde decima 4s. 8d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Thomas Dogwell alias Dogmaels St. Thomas V., with Llantwood (St. Iltyd) and Monington (St. Nicholas). Abb. St. Dogmaels Propr. Bishop of St. Davids, 1698. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £15. Kings Books, £4 13s 4d. — *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

In this parish were two pilgrimage chapels called Capell Cranok and Capell Degwel, the latter being situated in Cwm Degwel; their names occur in George Owens list of these edifices, most of which, he says, were then in ruins. — *Owen's Pem., Pt. 2, p. 509*.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

St. Dogmael's (S. Dogpael, also S. Thomas in post Norman Times).—The Plate consists of an Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover similar to those at Amroth. Within the lower band on the bowl of the chalice appears the following rudely engraved inscription " + POVLVM » EGLESIE \* DE » SANT « DOGMELS". Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts; height, 6½ in. The foot is badly damaged. The Paten cover is quite plain; diam., 3 in.; height, 1 in.. The only mark the maker's ^^ which appears on both pieces.

A pewter Flagon, Chalice (broken) and Plate, bearing no marks.

A pair of Chalices, a tankard Flagon, Credence Paten, and Plate, all of plated metal.

### **Clergy**

Proband , Edward	1623	Vicar
Edwards, Franciscus	1663	Vicar
Howell, Thomas	1671	Curate
Evans, Johes	1687	Vicar
Evans, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Evans, David	1714	Curate

Evans, David	1720	Curate
Lloyd, David	1728	Vicar
Hodge, Isaacus	1730	Curate
Gwynn, Morgan	1739	Vicar
Gwynne, Morgan	1747	Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1769	Curate
Jones , William	1770	Curate
Jones , William	1776	Vicar
Gwynne , Morgan	1776	Vac (resignation)Vicar
Jones , William	1804	Vicar
Richardson , P.D.	1820	Curate
Morgan , David	1825	Curate
Jones , William	1826	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Vincent , Henry James	1826	Vicar

#### **1994 The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter**

Church is on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

#### **St Thomas The Apostle Church, St Dogmaels**

The present church of St Thomas the Apostle is a modern construction, having been built within St Dogmaels Abbey precincts in 1847 using materials from the ruined buildings. Within the church is the Sigranus Stone, inscribed in both Latin and Ogham and dating from the fifth century, which helped provide the key to deciphering the Ogham alphabet. B.A. Malaws, RCAHMS, 21 September 2004.

#### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

##### **Bethsaida Baptist Chapel, St Dogmaels**

Bethsaida Baptist Chapel was built in 1813, modified in 1833, rebuilt in 1856 and restored in 1936

when the vestry was built. The present chapel, dated 1936, is built in the Art Deco style of the gable-entry type. Still open 1993 RCAHMW, October 2010

### **Blaenywaun Welsh Baptist Chapel, St**

Blaenywaun Baptist Chapel was first built in 1745 with a thatched roof. This was rebuilt in 1795, 1838 and again in 1885. The present chapel, dated 1895, was designed by architect Owen Lewis of London and built in the Sub-classical style. The chapel has a gable entry plan, 2 storeys, a 3-bay facade and slate gable roof. Each end bay has a tall semi-circular headed window opening with keystone and projecting cill and 18-panes with radiating heads. A similar window to the end bays is located above the porch - 6-pane with radiating heads. The semi-circular headed porch contains a small semi-circular headed stained glass windows on each side of the wall.

RCAHMW, May 2011

### **Gerazim, near Cippin [Baptists, 1848].**

**Soar Baptist chapel, Ty'r Bont, Cippyn** Small medieval single-chamber structure, disused by 1904

### **Sapel Sion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, High Street,**

Capel Sion Methodist Chapel was built in 1838 and restored in 1926. The chapel was built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type and by 1993 had been converted into cottages. RCAHMW, October 2010

### **Capel Degwel Welsh Independent Chapel;Capel Dogmael;Capel Degwell, St Dogmaels**

Capel Degwel Independent Chapel Was Built In 1820 And Restored In 1877. The Present Chapel, Dated 1877, is built in The Sub-Classical Style Of The Gable Entry Type.still open Dec 2006  
RCAHMW, October 2010

**Bryn Salem chapel, Cippin, near Trecwn [Independents, 1852].** Built 1850 Not still open 1993

### **Inscribed and Carved Stones. RCAM**

Of the collection of carved and inscribed stones, some were almost certainly associated with early ecclesiastical sites in distant parts of the present parish and the rest probably belong to one or other of the St Dogmael edifices. They have been brought together and housed either in the parish church or the abbey ruins. They comprise the following:--

#### **The Sgranus Stone**

A bilingual inscription cut on a hard gritstone; 80in in length and 14in wide, broken in two. The Roman capitals read SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI. The ogam reads SAGRAGNI MAQU CUNATAMI.

#### **In the Abbey ruins**

##### **A pre Norman Cross Inscribed stone**

The lower portion of a pillar 5ft 10in in height which, when entire, probably stood about 7ft above ground.

It bore a cross of the usual Celtic type, having the cross arms confined in a circle, and with an extension of the lower limb down the stone to about the same length(7in) as the diameter of the circle. In the present instance the surface of the stone did not possess sufficient width for the intended circle, with the result that the circle assumed the shape of an irregular and sharp pointed oval. Possibly for the express purpose of defacing the most revered emblem of the christian faith, the stone has been broken almost exactly along the line of the cross arms. Some comparatively modern vandal has carved his initials in the surviving quadrants of the circle.

#### **Wheel Cross Head**

This fragment of an interesting carved stone was discovered by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the occasion of his official visit to the abbey ruins. The stone is 55in in length and 22 in in width, and has uncised upon it the upper part of a wheel cross of simple design, 38in long and 19in wide. The stone has been split horizontally. Further search would probably reveal the missing fragments. The type of cross is that seen upon the Capel Colman stone and the Dobituci stone at Clydey. RCAM

#### **The Manian Fawr Stone .**

This stone stands 7ft high , is 16in wide and 14in thick. On its face is carved an unusual pattern of crosses, circles, lines and dots RCAM

#### **Cross Stone**

A stone, 56 in high and 11 ins wide. On its face (slightly broken at the top) is a cross within a double circle; The lower limb is extended for about two thirds of the length of the stone =; midway the inner lines of the ornament are twisted into spirals on either side of the line running to the foot of the cross which terminates in two concentric rings. RCAMs



### **A Cross Stone, imperfect**

A stone 53 in in length, and 22 in wide; being a fragment. The figure that remains is that of a lower limb of the cross. It has been placed upside down in its new position in the church. RCAM

### **The Altar Stone**

This is now placed upright against the east wall of the chancel on the south side of the altar. On its face are five incised crosses. It has a length of 80 in a width of 35 in and a thickness of 3 ¾ in. One angle is slightly damaged. It is probably coeval with the first Norman church RCAM

## **1859 St Dogmaels Abbey -Visit by Archaeology Cambrensis Association Report**

Friday August 19<sup>th</sup>

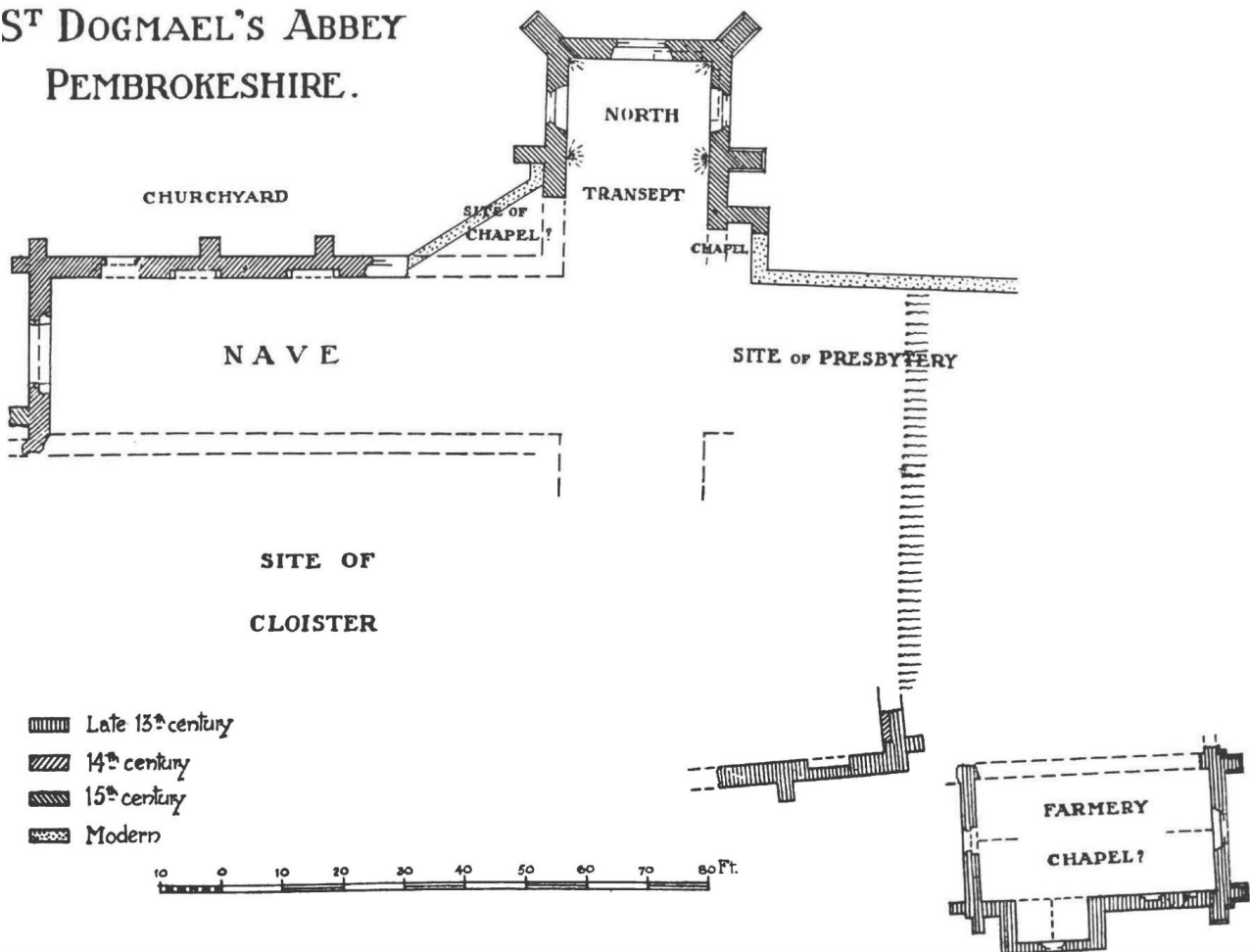
The members started out this morning ,on foot to visit St Dogmael's Abbey and Church, where they were received by the Rev H J Vincent, who pointed out the general outline of the ruins, which are his private property, and which are most carefully protected from further dilapidation.

Mr Talbot Bury then proceeded to describe the more particular features of the ruins. After pointing out the only remaining portions, namely, the west and north walls, the north transept and the remains of some buildings attached to the east side, MR Bury observed that there was no difficulty in arriving at the plan of the original structure. It had been a cruciform church, having a nave with no aisles and transepts, and a very extensive choir. In the west wall are the remains of a very large window, but without any vestiges of tracery. The jamb mouldings , however, may be referred to a date between 1280 and 1320, which date is confirmed by a doorway at the western end of the north wall having the ball flower running round the arched head. In the north wall are some curious recesses evidently intended for sepulchral monuments , but there is no evidence of their ever having been used for that purpose, unless they have been subsequently stripped of the freestone with which they must have been lined and moulded, or they may have been purposely left unfinished and walled up, to be opened and completed when required. The north transept has undergone considerable alterations at a later period, and been used as as a Lady, or other chapel, perhaps a sepulchral one, as the same kind of recesses before described occur on east side of the altar. The roof is of stone, and of good design of fan tracery groining, springing from richly ornamental corbels; only a few feet however of the springers of this rich groining remain. The windows of this transept are of the same character as the roof namely of the period of the reign of HenryVII. The other portions of the building above ground ,are on the south side, and consist of a part of the cloister walls and the south side of the refectory. This portion of the domestic buildings is very interesting , from having the staircase constructed within the wall leading to the remains of the pulpit, which had a window at the back, as in the well known examples of the refectories of the abbeys at Beaulieu, Walsingham, Chester and elsewhere. About 150 ft east of the refectory, and nearly on the same line, is a building in more perfect condition than any other part of the ruins, about 38ft long by

20ft 6in ; but it is not easy to determine its character, unless it belonged to the abbots residence and was either a chapel or refectory, as some thought for strangers. The recesses in the south wall, apparently occupied by a sedilia with the remains of a piscina do not favour the latter supposition. There is also a recess , about 5ft deep by 14ft long in the centre of the south wall, which may as well be supposed to have been used for a pulpit as for any other purpose. The building seems to be of an earlier date than the church, and its construction is of better masonry, which exhibits alternate rows of light and dark stones being an very early example of a style of decoration supposed to be exclusively Italian. The roof is of stone, vaulted, in the form of a pointed arch, but without ribs, and has been ingeniously constructed to avoid all outward thrust of the walls. Over the panel of the east window is a corbel supported by an angel. That this , and probably other parts of the abbey now not existing above ground are of a date prior to the principal remains of the church is evident from the large quantity of fragments of mouldings or piers and arches found in different portions of the ruins. Some are transitional between Norman and Early Pointed styles – undoubted remains of the original church completed in the time of Henry I, by Robert son of Martin de Tours who was seized of the Lordship of Cemaes in the reign of William the Conqueror. In concluding his observations Mr Bury congratulated the members on the fact that these interesting ruins were under the protection of so worthy a proprietor as Mr Vincent had shown himself, by the care he had taken, not only in preventing further destruction, but by the labour and great expense he had incurred, at various times , in strengthening weaker portions of the buildings, without which precautions the ruins would not have been so well preserved as they are at present; and he wished most heartily that all other proprietors of such remains could be induced to follow the example which their Local secretary for Pembrokeshire has set them.

### **St Dogmael's Abbey. RCAM**

## ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY PEMBROKESHIRE.



3/4m W of Cardigan Bridge, Dyfed, West Wales.

Founded about 1115 for a prior and 12 monks of the order of Tiron, by Robert FitzMartin Lord of Cemaes on the site of St Dogmael's cell (6th C prince who became a monk in order to help crippled children). St Dogmaels occupied the site of a pre-Norman monastery. It was raised to the status of abbey in 1120, and the monks followed an austere life based on the rule of St Benedict. The surviving ruins span four centuries of monastic life and show much alteration. Parts of the church and cloister are 12th century. However, the west and north walls of the nave, which stand almost to their full height, are of the 13th century, and a fine north doorway has 14th-century ballflower ornament. The north transept is Tudor, retaining elaborate corbels which supported the stone vaulting. Notice here the carved figures with an angel representing St Matthew, a lion for St Mark and the Archangel Michael. The footings of the chapter house can be seen to the west of the cloister,

with the adjacent monks infirmary standing almost to roof level. At the Dissolution, the church continued to be used for a time by the parish, and a rectory was built into the southwest corner of the cloister.

Cadaver Tomb and cross slabs made in spotted dolerite. Ogam/latin Stone SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI SAGRANI son of Cunotami.

### **1914 St Dogmaels Abbey Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

#### **The Benedictine Abbey of St Dogmaels**



The ruins of the abbey of St Mary the Virgin founded in 1115 for monks of the reformed Benedictine Order of Tiron, stand south of the parish churchyard, from which they are separated by a wall.

The remains of the abbey church consists of the north transept and the north and west walls of an aisleless nave. To the southeast of the church portions of two buildings are still standing, of which the eastern appears to have been a chapel, possibly attached to the infirmary; the western building is a mere fragment containing two recesses with segmental pointed heads which may date from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. The nave of the church belongs to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and the north transept to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. On the day of his visit our Inspecting Officer found an

interesting stoup concealed behind a thick growth of ivy. The basin has a diameter of 15in; on its front in high relief, is a bearded face crowned with a circlet. These details are much defaced. It may be of the 14<sup>th</sup> century date –Visited 10<sup>th</sup> June 1914.



Buck 1740

### **1917 The Benedictine Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – H M Vaughan F.S.A.**

No doubt there existed at or near the present St Dogmaels of Llandudoch in pre Norman times a small Celtic monastical foundation which derived its name from Dogfael, the great grandson of Cunedda Wledig, who flourished in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. This former Celtic house however did not occupy the site of the later Benedictine Abbey of Robert Fitz Martin, son and heir of Martin, commonly named Martin de tours, the original conqueror and grandee of the lord-ship of Camaes or Kemeys. Of this Martin the Elder we have on the authority of Mr Horace Round, our leading mediaeval historian that “nothing is really known about him” beyond the circumstances of this conquest and grant of land in Dyfed. Nevertheless, Mr Round suggests that he may be identical with “Martinus de Wales” whose name appears first in the foundation charter of Totnes priory in Devon, which shire was the home of this powerful family. In any case it was the son and heir of this knight, Robert Fitz Martin, second Lord of Cemaes, acting probably under the expressed wish of his late father and certainly with the warm approval of his mother, who in 1113 founded a priory of French monks at St Dogmaels, which five years later he enlarged and raised to the rank of an abbey dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

“ A certain Robert of most noble birth approached a holy man beyond the seas and taking with him 13 of his disciples passed through Norman and English territories and reaching the farthest limits of the land of Wales on the coast of the Irish sea close to the river Teifi he established first indeed a cell but afterwards with an equal number of monks together with with an abbot at

their request as we have mentioned he established a Monastery fitted with all appurtenances” ( *J H Round Calendar of Documents of France , Preface, p. xxxv*)

Now “the holy man beyond the seas” was undoubtedly the Blessed Bernard of Abberville, who according to the *Petits Bollandistes*, was born in 1046 and died April 14<sup>th</sup> 1116. This Bernard founded in or about 1113 a community or reformed order under the Benedictine rule at Tiron au Perch near chartres. Special points of discipline marked this new order, a salient feature being the insistence on skilled labour by the monks themselves for the support of the new foundation.. They were to be painters,carvers, joiners, smiths etc. Their habit was at first a light grey, but later changed to black. The Order was started under favourable auspices in France, and quickly attracted the attention of King Henry I of England, who probably himself recommended the new Order to Robert Fitz Martin. Only this one house at st Dogmaels, however seems to have been formed in England and Wales, Though four were founded in Scotland under royal patronage. The Order of Tironian Benedictines continued to exist in France until the close of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The date of Robert Fitz Martin's first visit to the newly founded house of the Blessed Bernard of Abberville at Tiron was apparently the year 1113, and the date of his second visit 1118, two years after the death of the Saint. On the first occasion Robert brought over thirteen of these Tironian monks to St Dogmaels, and with that number founded a priory as a cell, or subsidiary house to the mother abbey of Tiron; whilst five years later he again crossed to france and returned with an additional thirteen monks from Tiron, whom he also installed at St Dogmaels with an abbot at their head, one Fulchard by name.

Henceforth St Dogmaels ranked as an independent house, no doubt in close inter-communication with the parent abbey of Tiron during the whole period of its existence, but in no wise subordinate to it. That this abbey was founded as such in or about the year 1118 is proved by the two facts that at the consecration of Abbot Fulchard there was present Bernard, Bishop of St David's who was only elected in 1115; and that the original confirmation of the grant by Henry I includes the name of Prince william, the English king's heir, who was drowned in the sinking of the White Ship on November 28<sup>th</sup> 1120. ( Cartulary of the Abbey of the Holy Trinity of Tiron vol i p 41). The hitherto usually accepted date of September 1126 for the abbey's original charter, which is given by dugdale is therefore eight years too late.

In this pious and munificent foundation at St Dogmaels. Robert Fitz Martin was also generously aided by his wife Maud Peveral, as well as by his mother Geva (? Genevieva), the widow of the first lord of Cemaes, and such being the case there seems no reason to discredit the popular tradiition that both parents of Robert Fitz Martin, as well as himself and his wife Maud were buried “*in medio choro*” of the newly erected church.

Of the many possessions of the Abbey we need only state here that they included the namor of St Dogmaels, which extended from the little stram called Brenan or Piliau to the mouth of the Teifi; the cchapelries of St Dogmaels, Llantood, Monington, Moylgrove, Eglwyswrw, Bayvil,

Maencloshog, Monochlog – du Fishguard and Llandeilo; the island and subsidiary priory of Caldey (Geva 's gift); the rich cell of Pill Priory on Milford Haven and the valuable manor of Rattrey in South Devon, which English estate was retained by the Abbey till its dissolution. Of the two cells, Caldey paid the annual sum of £5 10s 11d to the Abbey and Pill £9 6s 8d. This last mentioned cell was founded towards the close of the 12<sup>th</sup> century by the de la Roche family, and had a considerable private income of its own. In addition to Caldey and Pill, the Abbey also owned the small Tironian cell of Glascareg in co. Wexford, which paid annually to the mother house £3 6s 8d., though the last abbot of St Dogmaels declared to the Royal commissioners in 1534 that his Abbey had received no payment from this Irish source for forty years past.

The record of the Abbey's existence over four centuries seems on the whole to have been prosperous and uneventful, if we except the successful raid carried out by Scandinavian pirates at the estuary of the Teifi in 1138, when the newly founded Benedictine Abbey suffered considerably. Of the many abbots the names of eleven only have been preserved for us and none of these rose to any public eminence.

In 1188 the celebrated Gerald de Barri with Archbishop Baldwin spent the night here as the guests of Prince Rhys during the English Primate's famous Itinerary of the Welsh sees.

At the close of the 12<sup>th</sup> century one Walter, a cousin of Gerald's and a rival candidate for the vacant bishopric of St David's, was abbot of St Dogmaels. Gerald speaks of this man as "an illiterate monk who could not read his Psalter"; but then the versatile historian was rarely justified in his sweeping charges of vice or incompetence against those who opposed his will. That the Abbey was well endowed and kept in good repair is evident from the surviving architectural fragments, which go to prove there were constant embellishments and rebuilding in progress here during four hundred years

In July 1504 during a visitation of the deanery of Cemaes, Dom. Lewis, lord Abbot of St Dogmaels, as well as the priors of Pill and Caldey were interrogated as to the condition of their houses, and stated in their replies (as one would naturally expect!) that "all the brethren were of good and honest conversation and obedient at their free will"

1534 Thirty years later and we have the dismal story of the suppression of the Abbey.

This matter is clearly set forth in a well preserved document acknowledging the Royal supremacy, which is now in the Records Office London. The deed of surrender is signed by the last Abbot, William Hire (to whom an annual pension of twenty marks was subsequently granted) and by eight of his monks. It is sealed with the Abbatial Seal, elliptical in form and representing the Virgin and Child seated beneath a gothic canopy and bearing on its bordure the legend "S. COMUNE.SANTI. DOG[MAE]LIS.DE KEMMEYS."

It did not take long to disperse the estates of the Abbey whose revenue is variously stated at figures which in one instance are put as low as £68 and in another place described as amounting so high as £120 and over, so that probably the commonly quoted rental of £96 derived from the

*Valor Ecclesiasticus* may be accepted as fairly correct. Of the Pembrokeshire estates it is sufficient here to mention the manoir of St Dogmael's and the monastic buildings and grounds, otherwise called Llandre were, together with Caldey Island, acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteign for the sum of £512 odd. This grand did not, however, include the patronage of the parish church of St Thomas at St Dogmaels, and its chapelries of Llantood and Montington which remained with the Crown.

### **Bradshaws**

In all probability large portions of the abbey were now pulled down and utilized for the building of the Bradshaw manor house, which remained the residence of this family for over one hundred years. The Bradshaws whose early pedigree is given in Lewtyn Dwnn's Visitations 9 Vol I p 257) are mentioned in local annals for some four or five generations, one of them, John Bradshaw being High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1571. This man, who was either the son or grandson of the original purchaser from the Crown, is almost certainly the John Bradshaw whose monumental slab still exists. He died in 1588, and was apparently father of William Bradshaw, MP for Cardigan Borough in 1603. Other members of this family appear in local history, including Captains Edmund and John Bradshaw who were amongst the captured Royalist Officers in the garrison of Pill Fort in 1643.

### **Parry**

This event was shortly before the sale of the manor of St Dogmaels by the Bradshaws to David Parry of Neuadd-Trefawr, near Cardigan. The Parrys held the manor for over two centuries but do not seem to have resided within the abbey precincts, where the old Bradshaw manor house was probably allowed to fall into decay, so that its actual site is now a matter of conjecture. In 1862 the ultimate heir of these parrys, David K W Webley-Parry sold this family estate; the farm of Pentood near the mouth of the Piliu and the foreshore rights of the manor being purchased by David Davies

of Castle Green Cardigan; whilst the farms of Manian fawr, Manian fach, Poppit House and Ysgyborwen, whose names occur often in the lists of the monastic property, were sold to Thomas Harman Brenchley, of Glaneirw.

### **Ruins**

It is of course certain that large portions of the abbey were demolished to erect the Bradshaw residence, and it is also probable that much material was filched for building purposes in the village. On the whole, therefore it is remarkable that so much of the Abbey should survive today, for the ruins at St Dogmaels are more extensive and present greater features of architectural interest than do the existing monastic remains at Strata Florida, Talley, Cwnhir, Haverfordwest or Whitland. The earliest view of the abbey we possess is that drawn by Buck in 1740. This drawing, which is well executed, is taken from the south west and shows much of the salient features of the present time, with the exception of some tall ruins on the north side of



the Choir that have since totally disappeared. This plan, made two centuries after the Dissolution is particularly valuable to us being evidently the product of a skilled draftsman, whereas the various drawings in the illustrated books that appeared in the early part of the nineteenth century are often mere picturesque sketches, and consequently somewhat misleading. This is especially true of Hassall's "Chapel of St Dogmael's Abbey", which gives a most incorrect impression of the interior of the north transept. Gastineau's drawing in "Wales Illustrated" of the exterior of this transept is better, and better still is Hughes's charming little cut of the same subject in his "Beauties of Cambria". Both of these views are so planned as to introduce in the foreground the ancient gnarled yew tree which still flourishes opposite the porch of the present parish church of St Thomas. Of descriptions of the Abbey ruins we possess practically nothing till the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to Cardigan in August 1859 at a time when a really able and enthusiastic antiquary the Rev Henry James Vincent, was vicar of St Dogmaels. Here again however we are doomed to disappointment, for although the learned Vicar read aloud a paper on the abbey at one of the public meetings, his manuscript was for some reason or other never printed in the Arch Camb Journal, although its publication was promised by the Editor. In the summer of 1865 Mr Vincent died, and in the subsequent notice recording his death allusion is again made to his MS history of the Abbey "which he had just completed and which was now being arranged for publication in the Journal of the Association". But the promised monograph never appeared and the manuscript itself seems to have been lost, though how and when does not transpire.

Fortunately, however a short address on the abbey ruins in 1859 by Mr Talbot Bury, an antiquary of some standing has been preserved in the Arch Camb Journal for that year and this account is invaluable to us at the present day. Mr Bury describes the ruins carefully and although some of his deductions appear to me erroneous yet it is evident he understood his subject. Perhaps the most important statement of this brief lecture is Mr Bury's detailed account of a building within the Abbey precincts which unhappily no longer exists 150ft east of the so-called Refectory mentioned by Mr Bury as "being in a more perfect condition than any other part of the ruins."

I am of the opinion myself that this building was the Chapter House but in any case all speculation is useless, as about seven years later, shortly after Mr Vincent's death, the interesting and well preserved little structure was demolished by the new vicar the Rev Daniel Jones and its materials used in the rebuilding of the Vicarage and the construction of the present stable which stands near the pond at the extreme eastern end of the Abbey enclosure. Mr Bury's account of this now destroyed appanage of the Abbey is particularly fortunate, as Buck's view of the ruins in 1740 does not apparently extend to the point where this building stood till so recently as 1866

1859 great praise is bestowed by leading members of the Arch Camb Association on the care taken of the ruins by their natural guardian Mr Vincent, but with that excellent man's decease in 1865 no further effort was made to maintain still less to repair these precious monastic relics. Apart from the flagrant piece of vandalism just related decay and neglect became visible everywhere, and it was only so lately as this present year (1916) that thanks to a generous gift

from Mr John T Lewis of Gwynfryn Llansrth, Cardiganshire that any steps have been taken towards their preservation.



ST. DOGMAEL'S ABBEY

In the summer of 1916 the whole of the ivy, the unchecked growth of half a century was completely stripped from the masonry, thereby exposing many features of interest that had been hidden for nearly two generations.

Before however entering into closer details of this recent work, I think I had better describe the ruins themselves as they survey today.

### **2007 St Dogmaels Abbey**

The medieval Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels was founded in 1115 by the FitzMartin family of Cemais and was of the Order of Tiron. Caldey Priory, Caldey Island was a daughter house to St Dogmael's. established in The abbey was re-modelled in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and in the sixteenth century the northern transept was given a fan vaulted roof. Substantial remains of the abbey church survive, including the western end wall, the north wall, northern transept and the eastern end walls of the crypt. Extensive monastic buildings also survive to the south of the Abbey, and a detached building of the late thirteenth century, possibly an infirmary chapel or infirmary is located to the south-east. RCAHMW, 3rd October 2007.

### **1402 St Dogmells Abbey**

Guy etc., our beloved sons in Christ and of religious men brother Philip Vader, abbot of the monastery St.Dogmells in Kemmeys of the order of St Benedict of Tiron of our diocese, and the convent of the same, subject to our ordinary jurisdiction in head and members etc. (as above).

Whereas by our ordinary authority making a visitation in every deed your said monastery, on the seventh and tenth days of the month January, lawfully continued, in the year of the Lord 1402. And fifth year of our consecration, found, among other things, in same visitation that first by pestilence then by your neglect the usual number of the canons serving God, in the same monastery is so diminished, in such excessive number that where there used to be a full convent of honest monks scarcely three monks, professed, are now conversant in the same, consuming the sustenance of a very large number, to the manifest withdrawal of divine worship. For which cause we enjoin on you that you make provision of honest persons to be clothed with you in the habit of regulars, whose conversation in times past may afford a good presumption for the future, so that by the feast of Pentecost next there may be conversant nine in number at the least, in order that by the multiplication of intercessors the gifts of spiritual grace may be increased. And because we found that from the excessive Wandering of the lay brothers among secular persons and dishonourable frequenting of unlawful places, to wit taverns, very great evils and scandals have resulted to the same monastery in persons and things, by necessity of which things we are bound to find a fit remedy for the future, we for this cause can be approved of. Also we enjoin that from the opening of the kitchen of the convent until there shall be six in number, the abbot shall have the usual abbots portion, and after that they shall be more than six in number he shall have and take in all the portion of two monks twice a week at least. Also we enjoin that brother Howel Lange, your fellow monk and confrere, on account of his excess and the evil deeds committed by him, which for a reason we do not now set out, for one whole year from the day of the date of these presents, shall not drink

wine, nor metheglin, on which it has been his habit to get drunk, but he shall give away and distribute his portion of wine to the poor in the abbots presence; and in this year he shall not go out of the bounds of the said monastery unless in the abbots company. Also we enjoin on the same monks and lay brothers that none of them shall go out of the bounds of the monastery without the special licence of the abbot or in his absence of his deputy, and that such license shall not be too liberal or too continuous. Also that no women suspected in regard to the monks shall by any means lodge in the town itself but they shall be removed altogether, under the penalty written below: also that no lay brother there shall have the witness of his iniquity in the monastery aforesaid that the goods of the monastery be not prodigally consumed by the sustenance of such. Also since we have been informed, as found by experience, that brother David Lloid, your fellow monk, has culpably lapsed into the crime of apostasy (we say it with grief), going forth from the monastery itself and holding himself aloof among secular persons, neglecting the discipline of his order and deserting the cloister, we therefore, since by the judgement of a strict balance his blood may be required at your hands, enjoin on you under the penalty written below that you diligently enquire for this your brother and when found bring him back to the fold and the cloister itself, so treating him with the charity that leads the way and chastising him according to the discipline of the order, that his reproof may turn out for an example to others, and that for his reversion and conversion from error according to the in your church and cloister and the too ready means of entrance to the same and exit from the same, at all hours as it were, the silence and contemplation of the religious, according to the requirement of their religion, cannot be observed, we enjoin on you therefore that on the north side of your church and monastery, no door and no gate and no means of access to the town be left open by day or night, except from the beginning of the mass of the Blessed Mary until the end of high mass in the choir, and except for a sudden passing of the abbot or the cellarer to view the husbandry in the field on that side, after whose passing they shall be closed at once. Also we have found in the same visitation that on account of the excessive and day and night vigils of the monks in the house of mercy, not for the sake of contemplation but of idle gossip together and

drinking, the bowels of mercy are burst asunder, evil speaking arises and drunkenness reigns, for which cause we wishing to apply a remedy for this disease and take away from among you the occasion of evil, enjoin on you that in the same house of pretended mercy, except in the vigil of All Saints the week of Christmas and the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, no fire shall be made or kept up, or except at the coming of frost or intolerable cold and while these reign they shall have a fire at the middle hour, by dispensation of the abbot not for the sake of converse together but of warmth, for a suitable time and the portion of the monks in drink and candles shall be diminished according to the discretion of the abbot, since all which is excessive is counted for a vice; and no layman or secular person shall be permitted to be present at the monks collations except only a servant appointed for these by the abbot. On you all and singular in virtue of the holy obedience etc. (as above as far as the word excused.) In witness whereof, etc. Dated at Carmarthen, 14 January, 1402, etc.

***Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917***

**Fulchard** 1118 St Dogmaels First Abbot present Bernard Bishop of St David's founded by Robert Fitz Martin *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Fitz Martin Robert** 1113 St Dogmaels Founded priory subsidiary to mother abbey of Tiron 1118 founded Abbey of st Dogmael's as an independent house *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Fitz Martin Geva(Genevieva)** 1118 St Dogmaels Mother of Robert aided foundation *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Fitz Martin nee Peveral Maud** 1118 St Dogmaels Wife of Robert aided foundation *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Walter** Late 1100's St Dogmaels Abbot – cousin of Geraldus Cambrensis  
( Geraldus describes him as “an illiterate monk who could not read his Psalter) *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Hire William** 1534 St Dogmaels last Abbot – at surrender there was 8 monks there  
William Hire received an annual pension of 8 marks) *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Bradshaw John** 1543 St Dogmaels Of Presteign – Purchased the Abbey ( but not all the possessions) for ?512+ *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Bradshaw John** 1571 St Dogmaels High Sheriff – son or grandson of John Bradshaw of Presteign *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Bradshaw William** 1603 St Dogmaels MP for Cardigan Borough – probably son of John Bradshaw 1571 *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Bardshaw Edmund** 1643 St Dogmaels Captain part of the garrison of Pill Fort captured by Commonwealth forces *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Bradshaw John** 1643 St Dogmaels Captain part of the garrison if Pill Fort captured by Commonwealth forces *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Parry David** c1660 St Dogmaels Of Neuadd-Trefawr purchased the Manor *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Webley-Parry David K V** 1862 St Dogmaels sold the estate *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels – Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Thomas John Phillip** 1536 St Dogmaels Accounts – collector of the rents and farms(?) *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Yonge Lewis** 1536 Nevern Mylle Broke -8s *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Phillip ap Powell Griffin** 1536 St Dogmaels? Haber Berkethelley 6s 8d *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Hew William** 1536 Nevern Bowlghe *Abbey of St Mary at St*

*Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Webbe Phillip John** 1536 St Dogmaels estates *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Roger Phillipp** 1536 St Dogmaels estates Lease 2 Aug 27 Henry VIII for 80 years  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Williams Elizabeth** 1536 St Dogmaels estates "Heiress of William - one burgage, one orchard, 4 ac land demised by indenture" *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Jenkyn ap Owen Thomas** 1536 St Dogmaels estates *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Hew David** 1536 St Dogmaels estates tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Lloyd Rotheroth** 1536 St Dogmaels estates land surrounded by the roadway  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap John Griffith Rotheroth** 1536 St Dogmaels estates land by deed of 21 July 24 Henry VIII for 97 years  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Jenkyn ap Griffith Ieuan** 1536 St Dogmaels estates Aruad Plac' terr' Roos  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Jenkyn ap Owen Howell** 1536 Capell St Julian Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Phillip Owen** 1536 St Dogmaels estates Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Gryn John** 1536 Cardigan orchard *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Lewes John** 1536 St Dogmaels estates Tenement next the Bridge of Cardigan-- lands

demised for life *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28*  
*Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

<b>Thomas</b>	<b>William</b>	1536	Tynbie	Tenement at Penralte	<i>Abbey of St</i>
<i>Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of</i>					
<i>Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917</i>					

<b>ap John Awbery</b>	<b>Rice</b>	1536	St Dogmaels estates	land by deed of 8 june 23 Henry VIII for 80 years	<i>Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917</i>
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**ap Price ap Powell Robert** 1536 St Dogmaels estates one piece of land  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287*  
*Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

<b>Hewes William</b>	1536	St Dogmaels estates	Various lands	<i>Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917</i>
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<b>ap Ieuan</b>	<b>David</b>	1536	St Dogmaels estates	Certain lands	<i>Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels</i>
<i>PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917</i>					

<b>ap David</b>	<b>Morice</b>	1536	St Dogmaels estates	Tenement	<i>Abbey of St</i>
<i>Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of</i>					
<i>Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917</i>					

<b>Roger Jenkyn</b>	1536	St Dogmaels estates	Tenement	<i>Abbey of St Mary at</i>
<i>St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion</i>				
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**ap Ieuan ap Gwillam Jenkyn** 1536 St Dogmaels estates dwelling  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287*  
*Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Powle Ieuan** 1536 St Dogmaels estates one acre *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Sporyour John** 1536 St Dogmaels estates lands with garden *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Mortymere John** 1536 St Dogmaels estates Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*



**Parat** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement called Mynyth in the tenure of the heir of Parat who holds freely *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Thomas ap Owen Howell** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement by deed 8 Oct 27 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Owen ap Powell Howell** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement called Place Pant Rege by deed of 10 Oct 27 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Rice ap Owen David** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement called Come Kerwyn by deed 12 Oct 27 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Ieuan Lewis** 1536 Manoghloke duy Two Tenements Landr Manachlog Duy by deed 10 Oct 27 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Jenkyn ap Owen Hoell** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement at Capall St Guliany *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Ieuan ap Jenkyn Griffin** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement at Pont'r Ithe by deed 9 Oct 27 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap David Eynon** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement in Blayne I Cowrse glebe by deed 27 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap David gors Griffin** 1536 Manoghloke duy lately held tenement near Y Vron Lase *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Powell Owen** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenements by deed 9 July 25 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Powell David** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenements by deed 9 July 25 Henry VIII for 99 years *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Powell ap Bowen James** 1536 Manoghloke duy Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of*

**ap Powell ap Ieuan ap David      Ieuan** 1536   Manoghloke duy      Tenement  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287*  
*Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Ieuan Pickton      Llewelin**      1536   Manoghloke duy      Tenement      *Abbey*  
*of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of*  
*Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Griffith      Jenkyn**      1536   Manoghloke duy      Tenement      *Abbey of St*  
*Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of*  
*Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Thomas      Phillipp**      1536   Manoghloke duy      Tenement      *Abbey of St*  
*Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of*  
*Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**Willyams      David** 1536   Manoghloke duy      Tenement      *Abbey of St Mary at*  
*St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of Cymmrodorion*  
*Vol 27 1917*

**ap Dio Gwillam      Thomas**      1536   Manoghloke duy      Tenement      *Abbey*  
*of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of*  
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**Daye John** 1536   Haverfordwest      Tenement      *Abbey of St Mary at St*  
*Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of Cymmrodorion Vol*  
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**Smyth John** 1536   Pembroke      Tenement      *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels*  
*PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap David ap Gwillam      Owin** 1536   Ffysshyngarde      Water Mill      *Abbey*  
*of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of*  
*Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap David ap Phillip Thomas**      1536   Grandyston      Tenement term 60 years 10 June 27  
Henry VIII      *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry*  
*VIII no 5287* *Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*

**ap Ieuan      John** 1536   Grandyston      Tenement      *Abbey of St Mary at St*  
*Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of Cymmrodorion Vol*  
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**Jonyns      John** 1536   Grandyston      Waste land      *Abbey of St Mary at St*  
*Dogmaels PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287* *Society of Cymmrodorion Vol*

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**ap William Owen Thomas** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Willyams John** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Whyting John** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Prowte Richard** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Whyting Lewis** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Prowte Thomas** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Webe Lewis** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Gough William** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Adam John** 1536 Caldý Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Lloyde Owen** 1536 Caldý all tithes with site of Priory estimated as 18ac.  
*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**Jordane Lewis** 1536 St Dogmaels clerk of the court *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

**ap Powell Lewis** 1536 St Dogmaels bailiff and collector of rents *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels* PRO.Ministers Accounts 27-28 Henry VIII no 5287 Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

The parish has a resident clergyman and is mainly agricultural but also some fishing. The earnings of the fishermen unknown but the agricultural labourers get 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is not good with drunkenness to some extent and want of chastity. Landed proprietors are resident but there is no information on them subscribing for education or on how many farmer pay over £100 a year in rent. There was also no information on how many children were without education. Information from **Henry J Vincent**, St Dogmaels.

**Parish of St Dogmells – Mrs Bevan's Circulating School** – On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school; it was held in a chapel belonging to the church. There was no school furniture in the place. The master could scarcely speak any English; five only out of the 32 present could be formed into a class to read the Testament. They attempted to read a chapter in St Like, which all did wretchedly ill. They knew nothing beyond the answer to a few unconnected scriptural questions.

David Lewis – Assistant

**Union Workhouse School** I visited this school on the 27<sup>th</sup> of January. It was held in a room in the workhouse. Everything about it seemed very comfortable. The children had just been dismissed and were preparing for dinner. The school was conducted by the house master's daughter. She told me that the attendance was very irregular in consequence of the children leaving the house for a time, and then returning. There was nothing taught at the time of my visit but reading  
---David Lewis – Assistant

**Chapel Hill Day School** On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. The children were not present to be examined. The school was kept in a small room, lighted by one window, and one small fireplace. Ther furniture consisted of one desk for the master, three small desks for the pupils and a few benches, all in indifferent repair. The schoolmaster seemed an intelligent man, spoke English well, and the Vicar gave him a good character.  
David Lewis – Assistant

### **Former British School, St Dogmaels**

The former British School at St Dogmaels was opened circa 1869 and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map, of 1890. It was a single storey schoolroom with two projecting wings, two entrances at the front and a central ventilation tower in the roof.

### **The Old School (Former Chapel), David Street, St Dogmaels**

The old school in David Street was originally an early nineteenth-century chapel and converted to a school

in the later nineteenth-century. It comprises a single-storey two-room school with two low single storey wings projecting to west. S.L. Evans RCAHMW 2009

### **St Dogmell,s Parish Hearth Tax 1670**

Parry, Thomas esq	St Dogmell's	H 6
James George	St Dogmell's	H 2
Thomas William	St Dogmell's	H
Farry William smith	St Dogmell's	H
Parry Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Poulton Elizabeth	St Dogmell's	H 2
James John	St Dogmell's	H
Davids Mary widow	St Dogmell's	H 2
Bevan John	St Dogmell's	H 3
John Rudderch	St Dogmell's	H
Jenkin David Richard	St Dogmell's	H
Mathias James decd	St Dogmell's	H
Rowland William	St Dogmell's	H
John Jane	St Dogmell's	H
Lewis George	St Dogmell's	H
Evan Abram	St Dogmell's	H
Lloyd James	St Dogmell's	H
William Francis	St Dogmell's	H
Morice Evan	St Dogmell's	H
Hughes John	St Dogmell's	H 2
Jones Francis	St Dogmell's	H 2

Lloyd John	St Dogmell's	H 2
William Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Thomas Mathias	St Dogmell's	H
Griffith Thomas David	St Dogmell's	H 2
Price Richard	St Dogmell's	H 2
Rowland Nicholas	St Dogmell's	H 2
Young'Evan	St Dogmell's	H
Rowland William	St Dogmell's	H 3
John Evan of Llantoode	St Dogmell's	H
Hughes John	St Dogmell's	H 2
Rees Martin	St Dogmell's	H
John Rees ap	St Dogmell's	H
Davies Nicholas of Penyrallt	St Dogmell's	H 5
Thomas Howell	St Dogmell's	H
Rees Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Griffith James	St Dogmell's	H
David William	St Dogmell's	H 2
Price Evan ap Evan	St Dogmell's	H
Llewhelin David Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
John Owen	St Dogmell's	H
Mathias William	St Dogmell's	H
Nicholas Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Thomas Hugh	St Dogmell's	H
Samrocke John	St Dogmell's	H
Jenkins Reynold	St Dogmell's	H 2
Bevan John	Dogmell's	H 2

Webb David	St Dogmell's	H
David George	St Dogmell's	H 2
Parry David Thomas	St Dogmell's	H
Phillips James, esq of Cardigan Priory	St Dogmell's	H 2
David Watkin	St Dogmell's	H
Vaughan Rees	St Dogmell's	P
Hugh Nicholas	St Dogmell's	P
John Henry	St Dogmell's	P
Thomas Phillip	St Dogmell's	P
John Ursula	St Dogmell's	P
Edward Thomas	St Dogmell's	P
Parry John	St Dogmell's	P
Bowen Thomas	St Dogmell's	P
George Griffith	St Dogmell's	P
Reece William	St Dogmell's	P
Vaughan Richard	St Dogmell's	P
William Rees	St Dogmell's	P
David Rees Thomas	St Dogmell's	P
William Richard	St Dogmell's	P
Edward Christian	St Dogmell's	P
Thomas Rees	St Dogmell's	P
William Evan	St Dogmell's	P
Harry James	St Dogmell's	P
Watkin Mary	St Dogmell's	P
Lloyd John David	St Dogmell's	P
David John	St Dogmell's	P

Hugh Evan	St Dogmell's	P
Phillip John	St Dogmell's	P
David Thomas	St Dogmell's	P
James Evan	St Dogmell's	P
William Ellen	St Dogmell's	P
Rees Hugh	St Dogmell's	P
David Watkin	St Dogmell's	P
Thomas David junior	St Dogmell's	P
Parry John	St Dogmell's	P
John Ellen	St Dogmell's	P
Hugh Thomas ,	St Dogmell's	P,
David Mary ,	St Dogmell's	P
Harry , ,Mary	St Dogmell's	P
John John ap	St Dogmell's	P,
Mathias Evan ,	St Dogmell's	P
Watkin , Rees, ,	St Dogmell's	P
Phillip , James,	St Dogmell's	P,
Rees , Owen, ,	St Dogmell's	P,
Lewis Mary	St Dogmell's	P
James Rees	St Dogmell's	P
John Grace	St Dogmell's	P
David Elizabeth	St Dogmell's	P

### **Other Names St Dogmael's**

Bradshaw John of St Dogmaels --- who on suppression of Monasteries obtained the Abbey of St



Dogmaels dies 1588 and was succeeded by his son John 1571 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Winstanley Edmund of St Dogmaels 1591 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Parry Thomas of St Dogmaels 1597 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Deedes Julius of Exeter for his lands in St Dogmaels 1703 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Abraham Maria 4 July 1788 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing a looking glass and wearing apparel. Cardigan Date 4 July 1788 Prosecutor Bowen John, Cardigan, esq. Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 11d. Punishment—To be whipped and 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bradshaw John 10 Nov 1543. Radnorshire fee simple of the abbey of Prestende Presteign of St Dogmael and the rectory of St Thomas, in St Dogmaels

Bradshaw John 1610 St Dogmaels Sold Caldy Island to Walter Philpin of Tenby

*"Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

Cunningham Samuel 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels, Drummer in Pemb. Militia Offence Murder of William David by shooting him. St Dogmaels, Prosecutor Francis, Thomas, St Dogmaels

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David David 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels Prosecutor Rees John gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Elinor 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Widow Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus David *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Elizabeth 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Married Offence Riot and assault Indicted with her husband St Dogmaels Prosecutor Vaughan Nicholas Yeoman

***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David Elizabeth 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus David ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David Margaret 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus David ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David Mary 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus David ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David Mary 20 August 1805 Alias Mary Davy St Dogmaels Married Offence Receiving goods belonging to prosecutor stolen by two of his female servants Jenkin Margaret and David Ann who were not indicted Prisoner aged 33 Cardigan Prosecutor Lewis John Y Ferwig Verdict No prosecution ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

David Thomas 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault Indicted with his wife St Dogmaels Prosecutor Vaughan Nicholas Yeoman

***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Davies David 19 March 1789 Rev St Dogmaels Clergyman Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Edwards William 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Evan David 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Evans Ann 11 July 1812 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault, St Dogmaels Prosecutor  
Margaret Mendus, spinster *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Evans Elizabeth 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault, St Dogmaels  
Prosecutor David Mendus *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Maria 20 August 1805 St Dogmaels Widow Offence Receiving stolen goods belonging to  
prosecutor, stolen by two of his female servants, Margaret Jenkin and Ann David, who were not  
indicted, Prisoner aged 39, Prisoner removed by writ of habeus corpus to co, Pembroke Y  
Ferwig

Cardigan Prosecutor John Lewis, Ferwig Verdict No prosecution,  
*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Francis Thomas 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels  
Prosecutor Owen Francis Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hughes Hugh 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault St Dogmaels  
Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hughes William 3 December 1771 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering  
prosecutor's house and stealing money and a purse Llanfihangel Penbedw Prosecutor John  
Lloyd, Llanfihangel Penbedw, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of felony only - partial verdict  
Punishment

Transported for 7 years Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

James Elizabeth 5 December 1756 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Infanticide of her male bastard  
child. St Dogmaels *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Elizabeth 11 July 1812 St Dogmaels Married Offence Riot and assault, St Dogmaels

Prosecutor Mendus, Margaret spinster *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Joshua 1734 Oct 5 Penrallt Kibwr St Dogmaels Rees ap Rees Agreed with Joshua James for his son James for a year for 24s "*Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

Jenkin David 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Rees, John gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John David 10 April 1787 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Assault on Morris Morris and David John , constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. St Dogmaels Prosecutor George Bowen & Thomas Lloyd, esq.

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John James 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Vaughan, Nicholas Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis David Evan 10 April 1787 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Assault on Morris Morris and David John, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. St Dogmaels Prosecutor George Bowen & Thomas, Lloyd esq.

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis David 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Joshua 27 December 1805 John Owen St Dogmaels Yeoman Charged with Murder of Joshua Lewis by stabbing him following a quarrel over a girl in deceased's company. St Dogmaels

Prosecutor Richards, Richard. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis John 5 June 1755 St Dogmaels fisherman Offence Assault. Recognizance indicates a prosecution for a riot and breach of the peace. St Dogmaels

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Roger 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels  
Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lilly James March 1745 Murdered St Dogmaels Fencing master Theft of wearing apparel. St  
David's Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years, escaped, murdered see Owen William  
Captn *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd David 9 January 1817 St Dogmaels Tailor Offence Theft of cloth and wearing apparel from a  
warehouse, Goods originally came from a shipwreck of the ship 'Elizabeth and Mary' , Indicted  
with his brother indicted with larceny, not theft from a warehouse, Prisoner aged 37, Others  
implicated

but not indicted St Dogmaels Prosecutor Davies Thomas, Capt, gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment  
Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lloyd David John 5 June 1755 St Dogmaels fisherman Offence Assault. Recognizance indicates a  
prosecution for a riot and breach of the peace. St Dogmaels

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Frances 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels  
Prosecutor Vaughan Nicholas, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd George 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels  
Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd John 9 January 1817 Llantood Servant Offence Theft of cloth and wearing apparel from a warehouse, Goods originally came from a shipwreck of the ship Elizabeth and Mary , Indicted with his brother indicted with larceny, not theft from a warehouse, Prisoner aged 34, Others implicated,

but not indicted St Dogmaels Prosecutor Davies, Thomas, Capt Gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***,

Lloyd Llewellyn 10 April 1787 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Assault on Morris Morris and David John, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. St Dogmaels Prosecutor George Bowen & Thomas, Lloyd esq.

***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mendus John 12 June 1780 St Dogmaels Offence Assault and rescue of Mendus, Thomas, St Dogmaels, from bailiffs' custody. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Lloyd, Herbert gent.

***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mendus Thomas 12 June 1780 St Dogmaels Offence Assault and rescue of Thomas, Mendus, St Dogmaels, from bailiffs' custody. Indicted with his son. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Herbert Lloyd, gent. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mendus Thomas 12 June 1780 the younger St Dogmaels Offence Assault and rescue of Thomas, Mendus, St Dogmaels, - his father? - from bailiffs' custody. His father also indicted. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Herbert Lloyd, gent. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mendus Thomas 14 November 1780 St Dogmaels Carpenter Offence Assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Thomas, Lloyd Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mendus Thomas 14 November 1780 St Dogmaels Carpenter Offence Theft of a boat. Recognizance refers to forcibly taking the boat away and destroying it. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Thomas, Lloyd & James Williams Verdict No true bill. ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Mendus Thomas, 1 July 1814 St Dogmaels Gent, Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a dwelling house on it, Prisoner resided chiefly at 3, Carter Lane, Doctor's Common, London and possessed 'a violent and unbecoming manner St Dogmaels Prosecutor William Owen s, St

Dogmaels, farmer Punishment To pay ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Michael Thomas 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Francis Owen ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Morris Elizabeth 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Vaughan Nicholas, Yeoman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Morris John 11 July 1812 St Dogmaels Carpenter Offence Riot and assault, St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus, Margaret spinster ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Morris John 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Carpenter Offence Riot and assault, St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus David ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Morris Mary 22 May 1812 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault, St Dogmaels Prosecutor Mendus David ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Nicholas Catherine 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Spinster Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Vaughan Nicholas, Yeoman ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Nicholas Thomas 7 February 1778 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Murder of David Williams by striking with a stone. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Williams George Verdict Guilty of manslaughter Punishment To be burned in the hand ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

Parry Thomas 1597 of St Dogmaels *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Price Isaac 10 October 1786 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Assault on Morris Morris and David John, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining his goods. Indicted with his wife. St Dogmaels Prosecutor George Bowen & Thomas Lloyd,

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price Sarah 10 October 1786 St Dogmaels Married Offence Assault on Morris Morris and David John, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining her Husband's goods. Indicted with her Husband. St Dogmaels Prosecutor George Bowen & Thomas, Lloyd, esqs *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price? Thomas 1615 Sept St Dogmaels Clerk- Keeping a common tippling house and selling ale and beer "*Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Richard David 10 April 1787 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Assault on Morris Morris and David John, constables, in the execution of their duty and obstructing them from distraining prisoner's and others' goods. St Dogmaels Prosecutor George Bowen & Thomas Lloyd, esq.

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Richard David 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Richards Benjamin 1 September 1780 St Dogmaels Mariner Offence Theft from a ship called the Providence, of raw sugar belonging to the prosecutors. St Dogmaels Prosecutor John Dixon & Isaac Littledale, Whitehaven, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Roberts John 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stephen William 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St Dogmaels



Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas William 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault.

St Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Vincent Henry James Rev.1865 June 11 St Dogmaels Obituary Born Fishguard 1799 June 19  
educated at St David's and Haverfordwest Grammar School married Miss Jones who died in  
1831 – sine prole- *Arch Camb 1865*

Watts John 12 June 1780 St Dogmaels Offence Assault and rescue of Thomas Mendus, St  
Dogmaels, from bailiffs' custody. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Lloyd Herbert, gent.

*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams David 7 February 1778 - Thomas Nicholas St Dogmaels Yeoman Charged with Murder of  
David Williams by striking with a stone. St Dogmaels Prosecutor Williams George Verdict  
Guilty of

manslaughter Punishment To be burned in the hand *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William David 19 March 1789 -Samuel Cunningham St Dogmaels Drummer in Pembrokeshire  
Militia Charged with Murder of David William by shooting him. St Dogmaels Prosecutor  
Francis Thomas, St Dogmaels *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams James 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St

Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams James 19 March 1789 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. St

Dogmaels Prosecutor Owen Francis *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Winstanley Edmund 1591 of St Dogmaels *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1830

St Dogmells, or Dogmaels, is a scattered village, one mile from Cardigan; seated on the side of a hill on the banks of the Tivie, in a fertile part of the country, and surrounded by numerous orchards, the produce of which forms a trade of consequence to the inhabitants. This place was once noted for its Abbey, the which, from the specimens of arches and ornamental mouldings in the existing remnants of the choir, as well as foundations and other fragments of buildings to be traced, must have been a splendid building, and covered a considerable space.

The parish church is erected on the site, and partly out of its ruins. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the King; the Rev H J Vincent is the present vicar.

The population of St Dogmells consists (at this period 1830) of between 700 and 800 inhabitants.

Post --- Letters are forwarded to and received from Cardigan daily.

### **Gentry and Clergy**

Griffith, Jenkin, esq; Pantyrion

Morris, Thomas, esq; Trevigan

Rees, John, esq; St Dogmells

Vincent, Rev Hny Jas; St Dogmells

### **Public Houses**

Hope & Anchor; George Lloyd

Ship; George Richards

### **Shopkeepers & Traders**

Davies, Daniel, shopkeeper  
Davies, Enoch, stone mason  
Davies, Thomas, shopkeeper  
Elias, David, wheelwright  
Evans, David, block maker  
Evans, David, weaver  
James, David, carpenter & wheelwright  
Johns, John, weaver  
Joseph, David, weaver  
Lloyd, Thomas, carpenter & joiner  
Mendus, Thomas, carpenter & joiner  
Morgan, James, slate merchant  
Owens, Mary, corn miller  
Rees, William, blacksmith  
Richards, Richard, corn miller  
Richards, Thos, carpenter & joiner  
Thomas, Abraham, hatter  
Thomas, David, tailor  
Thomas, John, gardner & seeds man  
Thomas, Thomas, tailor  
Williams, Benjamin, tiler & plasterer  
Williams, William, stone mason

## 1864 Caerau In The Parish Of St Dogmells *Arch Camb* 1864

My object in writing this paper is to jot down a few particulars with reference to certain places in this parish not visited by the Archaeological Association during the Meeting at Cardigan in August 1859.

At the western extremity of this parish, about two miles and a half from the village, on the brow of a hill overlooking the village of Moilgrove, in a field called " Park y gaer," on the farm of Penallt ceibwr, is a curious earthwork called " Caerau," and marked in the Ordnance Map, " Castell." It consists of three concentric, circular embankments within and above each other, at intervals of about twenty yards ; with an elevation in the second of two feet, and in the third, or innermost, of four feet.

The prospect here is exceedingly extensive, and the position very commanding. What might have been the original height of the embankments, it is now impossible to determine, as they have been levelled, and the whole of the ground ploughed over. The lines of the fortifications, broken here and there, are marked by gorse and rubbish. There are, however, some men living who remember these embankments much higher than they are at present ; particularly the innermost agger,

which on the seaward side was about ten feet.

There is no vestige of fosse or wall, which were probably filled up with earth when the great levelling process took place, about the latter part of the last century. This earthwork might have been a British fortress erected to repel the northern invaders whom the little creek of Ceibwr might have invited to land on the coast.

Most of the encampments along the coast are by some supposed to have been erected by the Danes, or other invaders, as retreats whither they might betake themselves if, in their raids to the country, they should be worsted by the natives, and where they might keep their booty until they were ready to re-embark for their native homes. But this could not have been the case with Caerau, where the defences were seaward; while the eastern or landward side appears to have been almost defenceless, for the aggers were considerably lower towards the land, and the elevation above the earthwork would give vantage-ground to an enemy approaching from the interior. The outer or lower line of rampart occupied an area of six acres, while the inner or upper line was reduced to one half. Parts of the lower embankment, to the north, may be seen in the hedge cutting the road leading to Moilgrove.

About two hundred yards to the west of Caerau was a square stone building called " Caerau Bach," which might have been an out- post between Caerau and the sea. A little below Caerau Bach were found, about the latter part of the last century, seven urns, of which no description can be given, nor have I been able to ascertain what became of them. A little to the east of Caerau, a ploughman says that many years ago, while ploughing, he discovered a stone, which he supposed to

be the keystone of an arch, under which was a hollow, into which he put the handle of his whip, and let it down by the lash to a depth of fifteen feet before finding the bottom. As the man spoke so positively, that he knew the exact spot, I took him there ; and, after spending a great portion of a morning in digging, assisted by a labourer kindly furnished us by the occupier of the farm, no hole was discovered. The ground under the pickaxe gave a hollow sound ; the grass is also unusu-

ally rank, and the soil seems to be composed of charred wood and some dark substance not unlike decomposed animal matter. I told the man that if he was inclined to enter into a little speculation, I would give him £1 if he found the spot or nothing. He went there on the following day, but his labours were attended with the like success. I am told there is a gutter about fifteen inches square, somewhere near the spot. This, after the period of thirty-five years, has been probably magnified in the poor man's imagination to so many feet.

In writing a description of Caerau, I am not troubled with embarrassment of matter, for I have never seen a description of it in print or manuscript. Fenton speaks of the monks of Caerau, but he evidently was not there.

He describes several places in the neighbourhood, but takes not the slightest notice of Caerau: indeed, he mistakes Monachlog, on the banks of the Tivy, for Caerau. How he got at the name of Caerau at all, unless it was through George Owen, I have no idea.

Whatever might be said of Caerau, it certainly has not been vulgarized by tourists, who generally keep more inland in travelling through North Pembrokeshire.

Most fortified places in this country have attached to them certain traditions, some bloody battle having been fought at or near the spot ; but Caerau, although rife with traditions, has nothing of the kind. The only invasion of Ceibwr (adjoining Caerau) on record took place upwards of thirty-five years ago. It was a French invasion more disastrous than that of Pencaer some thirty years before, and effected what the first Napoleon with his grand army was never able to do ; for it conquered, within the distance of twenty or thirty miles, a vast number of the British, and kept them in subjection for about five years. The enemy, in this instance, was not a Frenchman, but French brandy, Cherbourg cognac, a contraband trade in which was carried on at Ceibwr.

On the other side of the road leading to Moilgrove is a field called " Waun Caradog"(the moor of

Caractacus), where a fine quern was found. What Caractacus had to do with this spot, I know not. Further on is a field called " Park y ffynnou," from a fine well which it contains, and which probably might have supplied the garrison with water.

My attention has been lately directed to Caerau by a stone coffin enclosure found in the space between the second and third lines of fortification on the east, in what appears to have been an old cemetery extending to the east, north, and south of the earthwork ; which seems to give further proof that the defences were intended against attacks from the sea. In this place, called variously " Llain yr Eglwys," " Y Fynwent," " Yr Eglwys ddiflodan" (the flowerless church, — a suitable

name for a monastic institution where no ladies were admitted), several graves have been found during the last seventy years. In one of them was a hammer and cutlass ; in another a fragment of bone, which might have been human ; in another the figure T grooved in the mould, and filled up with the scoriae of the smithy ; and in all, five white pebbles of pure quartz, taken evidently from the sea-shore, of the size of a small apple.

These graves seem to have been all of the same type, from the materials scattered around the field, consisting of fragments of slate, white pebbles, etc. In ploughing the field last spring something white was turned up by the plough, which the ploughman mistook for a piece

of lime ; but the lad who drove the plough took it up, and found it to be a human tooth. This led to further examination, and about fourteen inches below the surface they came to a coarse stone coffin of the rudest formation, consisting of five untrimmed slate stones about an inch thick in the middle, and tapering to a thin, jagged edge ; one at the head, two on each side, both of which had two small grey rubble stones at the foot, probably to make out the length. It had neither lid, nor bottom, nor footstone, and gives one the idea of a warrior buried hastily on the battle-field ; but this could hardly have been the case, for the place was evidently a cemetery. This stone inclosure, now covered in, is of the following dimensions : length, six feet seven inches ; width at the widest part, one foot eleven inches ; width at the head and foot, eleven inches ; depth, eleven inches ; lying from north-west to south-east, and probably intended to face the east. How singular that, after the lapse of so many ages, when many a magnificent mausoleum and stately monument have disappeared, this coffin, rudely, flimsily, and hastily got up from materials found at or near the spot, should still remain ! It probably owes its preservation to its insignificance and the isolation of its resting-place. The only thing indicating anything like care was the fine yellow mould with which the coffin was filled, which differed widely from the coarse, stony earth by which it was surrounded. At the head were found a small portion of the skull, which turned to dust the moment it was touched, fifteen small pieces of calcined bone, and eight human teeth (six molars and two canine teeth), in a state of more or less perfection. One of the canine teeth, now in my possession, is covered with enamel, and bears no symptoms of decay except in the root. A medical gentleman thinks that the teeth belonged to a young man about thirty years of age, and that the yellow mould is the

decomposed state of the body

[Yellow clay was found in one of the barrows of the Castle Howard tumuli lately opened.]

How the teeth could have been preserved will ever be a mystery.

There were also found there a piece of crystal and five white pebbles, like those already described.

The pieces of bone are, from their contiguity to the teeth, supposed to have been part of the jaw. Of its date I can form no idea. It is certainly not so old as the age attributed to the jaw found in Moulin Quignon in April 1863, supposed to have belonged to a man who existed some thousands of years before Adam (?). Whatever difference there might be between the jawbone with its one molar, found in Moulin Quignon, and the fragments of jaw (if such they be) and the eight teeth found at Caerau, it is certain that the Caerau jaw was not found in a gravel drift on which MM. Quatrefages, Milne-Edwards, Falconer, Prestwich, Carpenter, etc., can exercise their ingenuity ; but in fine, pure, yellow mould.

It is also evident that it never wagged with the mastodon, breakfasted on beef of the *bos hngifrons*^dined on hyaena-steaks, or supped on cave-bear, or mistook the crustacean pleiocene or meiocene for lobster-salad, or was acquainted with *homo primogenitus* ; nor is it certain that it ever heard of the megatheria and the great saurian tribes. But it certainly is not a recent jaw brought from any grave \*' to hoax the virtmst.\*'

The owner of the jaw and teeth might have been a monk, for tradition says that there was once here a monastic establishment; and it is not impossible but that it might be the Religious House of Llandudoch, destroyed by the Danes a.d. 987. In speaking of the monks of Caerau, Fenton describes them as having been located at Monachlog, which is a mistake ; for Monachlog is a cot in the grounds of Pantirion, the seat of R. D. Jenkins, Esq., overlooking the Tivy; and the names Pantirion, Tirion, " God's Acre," and Llain yr Arglwydd, on Esgyrn (bones) Land, as well as several monastic remains discovered near the said cot, seem to indicate that there must have been once a religious cell at or near the spot ; but this could not have been Caerau.

We read nothing of the kings of Caerau, knights of Caerau, or warriors of Caerau ; but we have the monks of Caerau. A monk could fight well at a pinch, and in troublous times a monk not unfrequently exchanged the cowl for the helmet, and his religious vestments for armour of proof. Could the cutlass found in the grave referred to have belonged to a monk ? But surely a fortress could scarcely have been a suitable abode for a company of non-combatants. If the field of Caerau was the site of the Religious House referred to as destroyed by the Danes in the tenth century, could not the monks have subsequently fortified the place against the incursions of the enemy Tradition says that there is a subterranean passage from Caerau to Castell Ion (the lord's castle); perhaps another religious fortress, on the Pantisaisou demesne, the property of J. T. W. James, Esq., whose ancestors have resided there a vast number of years ; so that when the occupiers of Caerau were driven out of it, they might descend to Castell Ion at the foot of the hill, and attack the enemy in the rear. If the monks of Caerau were Benedictines,

they verified the old Latin distich :

" BeraarduR valles, colles Benedictus amabat ;

Oppida Franciscus, magnas Ignatius urbei?";

for they were perched on the brow of a high hill. Martin, as well as his monks, was a reformed Benedictine (a Bernardite) ; and in bringing (if he did so) the monks of Caerau into his new establishment, he lowered them as to place, if he did not reform them ; at any rate they must have found a great change of climate in the winter.

There are two cottages on the south side of the earthwork, called Caerau and Penallt Esgob (the top of the bishop's hill). This I merely mention to shew that Caerau had something ecclesiastical about it. Near these cottages, on the south-east, was, within the memory of men now living, a wall of very superior masonry, about thirty feet long and nine feet high, which might have been a part of the monastery of Caerau.

Caerau is situate in the hamlet of Pantygroes (the valley of the cross). Where the cross was, it is difficult to say, unless it was at the cross-road hard by, called " Bwlch Pant y Groes," where a lady in white was formerly seen at the witching hour of midnight, though it is said that Bwlch Pant y Groes is comparatively a modern name, and given to it when the new road was formed, the place before having been called " let Llain Rowland." There must, however, have been a cross some-

where. Croes Bigog, where funerals coming from that part of the parish used formerly to stop, because, according to tradition, there the Abbey Cross first came to view (?) — a more probable reason for this custom is, that it was once the site of a way-side cross — is in the hamlet of Abbey.

In the road near Caerau, and opposite the second embankment, is a hollow which rings when any wheeled vehicle goes over it. About eighty years ago two men had the curiosity to dig there, and they solemnly declared that they came to the frame of a doorway ; but when they went to dinner, the rain descended, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and on their return the whole was closed, as they supposed by super natural agency. A little above the place where they had been

digging they affirmed that there had been no rain.



At Castell Ion some stairs were seen, supposed to lead to some passage. A farmer's wife, about ninety years since, having risen very early one morning, was thus accosted by a woman bearing the semblance of a gipsy, " Would you like to take your rest of a morning instead of leaving your bed so early ? " "Yes," was the reply. Then said the woman, " If you dig in a certain spot in the subterranean passage between Caerau and Castell Ion, you will find what will make you the richest

lady in the land."

About sixty years ago a respectable man declared that he was cutting a hedge between Trefas and Pant y Groes when a grey-headed old man came to him, and told him that there was an underground way from Caerau to Pentre Evan ; and that if he excavated a certain place he would find two hundred " murk" (? marks).

A woman once appeared to a ploughboy, and told him that there were ten murk under the threshold of Caerau Bach. When the cottage, which had been probably built on the site of the outpost referred to, was taken down, a number of people assembled to search for the marks, but none were found.

Tradition gives Castell Ion a different derivation to the one given by me. It is said to have been the abode of one Ioan ; but whether he was a saint or sinner is not known. On one occasion it is said that, when pursued by the enemy, he crossed the stream, and left the impression of the hoof of his charger on a stone, which has something like the mark of a horse's shoe upon it.

Probably these traditions might be the ingenious produce of a tump hard by, called " Cnwc y Celwydd" (the tump of lies), where men and women were formerly in the habit of assembling on the Lord's Day in large masses, to disport themselves by inventing and telling the most lying and wonderful tales that their imagination could devise. Though this practice has been happily discontinued, and people now betake themselves to their respective places of worship, yet it is to be feared that falsehood has not yet left the neighbourhood : indeed, it would have been well for this village if the "father of lies" had left it, and travelled so far to the extremity of the parish as Cnwc y Celwydi But, alas! such is not the case.

The old chronicler of Caerau, who used to say that he had been baptized by a vicar of St. Dogmells (dead since 1768), and who had spent almost all his lifetime on the farm of Penallt Ceibwr, was alive a few months ago. He told me that the whole neighbourhood was considered " fou." That

men were led astray there all night, not knowing whither they went, until cockcrow, when they discovered that they were not far from home. A man carrying a bundle of hoop-rods, in one of these midnight wanderings, dropped them one by one to ascertain the extent of his journey ; and when he went after them in the morning, he found he had travelled an incredible number of miles. A St. Dogmells' fisherman having been at a wedding at Moilgrove, lost his bearings on his way home at night, and was for some hours not able to find his course, until at last he fortunately discovered the north pole, by which he sailed homewards. Some of these might have been under the influence of Tam O'Shanter's guide

This, however, cannot be said of them all ; for an old clerical friend of mine, of sober habits, had once the honour of joining in this magic dance for the great part of a night. All the laud round about Caerau was once open and unenclosed, which may account, in some measure, for these vagaries. When a man in the dark loses every idea of the terminus a quo he is not likely to arrive speedily at the terminus ad quern. A person in this parish told me that he one night heard groaning in the field where the lady used to appear, which frightened him so much that he was ill for several days. Could the groans have been caused by the disappearance of the lady, who, I believe, has not been seen for many years ?

Let us now examine the surroundings of Caerau.

About a mile to the right is Hendre, where there was once, no doubt, a fine mansion belonging to the Lloyds, who, like the Bowens of Llwyngwair, etc., were descendants of Gwynfardd and Cwhelyn, who might have founded the monastery of Caerau ; for they had ever been great benefactors to the church, particularly Arcol Llaw Hir, whose grants are recorded in Liber Landavensis. The pedigree of the Lloyds is inserted in Lewis Dwnn. The founder of this family was Fylyp Lloyd of Hendref. Ieuan Lloyd, gentleman, married Mari, daughter of George Owen, Esq., lord of Kemes in 1613. Alban Lloyd married Elin, daughter of Sir John Perrot. A branch of this family lived at Trevigin for many generations, as appears by the evidence produced in the great Selby cause. Some of them must have built the old church of Monington, which bore greater marks of antiquity than any church in this neighbourhood. A description of it, as well as some particulars connected with St. Dogmells, may be given in a future paper.

The Lloyds, after residing at Hendre for a vast number of years, removed to Cwmglyn, where the male line became extinct by the death of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. The female line is now represented by M. W. I. A. Owen, Esq., of Cwmglyn. " To William Lloyd, one of the family," writes Fenton, there was an indulgence granted by Pope Eugenius, a.d. 1442, 14th November, at the city of Florence, to have " altare portabile ad missas et alia divina

officia etiam ante diem et in locis interdictis celebranda."

John Lloyd of Hendre was sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1623.

A part of the old house, and what was probably an oratory attached thereto, have been converted into a cowhouse. The keystone of the arch of the doorway of the dwelling house is thus inscribed, t. ll. esq. 1744.

The supposed oratory has no entrance from without. The door on the north-west, leading to it from the dwelling house, is not dissimilar to the door of what used to be called the Refectory in the Abbey of St. Dogmael's. On the south-west once stood an image, which was taken down when an opening was made in the wall at a place where the said image had long remained. It was exhibited at the Cardigan Arch. Meeting in 1859, and is now at Clynfiew, the seat of Major Lewis, the proprietor of Hendre. As it has been unfortunately removed from its original position, it is well that it is in a place where it will be properly taken care of, which would scarcely be the case if it had been permitted to rest loosely against the wall at Hendre. In the east was a small window, the size of which may now be traced. It was probably a doublet, its breadth being much greater than its length. The walls of this building are very strong, and partly built of sea-pebbles embedded in very hard mortar. It is 19 feet long, 15 feet 7 inches wide, 9 feet high ; and, whatever it might have been, it certainly has the appearance of having been once a place devoted to religious worship.

In front of Caerau, on the right, is Castell Trerees, and on the left Castell Treriffith, both of which appear to have been strong Danish encampments. Here, were it not from a fear of overstepping strictly archsgeological bounds, I might dilate on the unrivalled rock-scenery of Ceibwr (cae bwr, enclosed fortress), the medicinal properties of Alum Well, the curious configuration of Pwll y Wrach, the Witch's Cave, and the booming reverberation of the sea within it during a storm, illustrating the well-known Homeric phrase to perfection ; and the precipitous crags of Treriffith Castle, which George Owen considered as resembling Tintagel Castle in Cornwall, associated with the memory of King Arthur.

To the left is Pant y Groes, in the parish of Moilgrove, — so called from having been once the site of the cross now at Treprisk, an illustration of which appeared in the Arch. Camb. some time ago. A little further on is Tregaman, on the brook Coman, the birthplace of Maud Peveril, wife of Robert Fitzmartin, who, in the language of the charter, "with the approbation, or rather by the exhortation of my wife Matilda," largely endowed the Abbey of St. Dogmael's. A little beyond Tregaman is Treicert and Trewrdan, — so called from their owners, Ricart and Jordan, sons of Lucas de Hoda, a favourite of Martin de Tours. Ricart married {temp. Hen. III) Nesta, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ap Rhydderck, a younger son of the Prince of South Wales. Philip ap Ricart married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Martin, lord of Cemaes, from whom, through Geo. Owen, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Bart, of Bronwydd, claims descent.

A little to the right is Trelyffaint,— so called, says Giraldus, " from a man of the name of Syssyllt Escir hir Syssyllt tyhid hngd Syssyllt, Longshanks having been there devoured by toads," a story worthy of Giraldus. In the parlour of the house, over the chimney-piece, in the centre of a pretty landscape of the place, painted on wood, was formerly a dark marble toad, said to be sent from Italy by Sir Richard Mason, Knight of the Green Cloth to James II, to his relatives at Trelyffaint in Pembrokeshire, who bore a toad for their crest. It was exhibited at the Cardigan Arch. Meeting, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Owen of Cwmgloyn.

Not far off is Coedwynog, of which honourable mention is made by George Owen ; and in the neighbourhood is Tredryssey, once inhabited by a Norman of the name of Cole, who is said to have first discovered marl at Llwyngwair, where he was first located. Marl was once plentiful in North Pembrokeshire, and extensively used for manure, as the old marl-pits prove. Llwyngwair has long been the residence of the Bowens, one of the oldest families in Pembrokeshire, represented by James B. Bowen, Esq.

All these places are on the old road from the Abbey of St. Dogmael's through Bwlch y Nhyfer, above the village of St. Dogmells, by Monington, Rhyd y Vantwn, to Nevern, en route to St. David's. A little to the left of this road is Feidr Saint (the lane of the saints) ; probably another way of the pilgrims from Strata Florida, by Nevern, to Menevia.

A field or two to the right, on the farm of Tregaman referred to, is Llech y Dribedd, or Tripod Stone, supported by three stones. Another stone, which now lies on the ground, was once upright, and placed under the covering stone, but did not touch it in the time of Edw. Lluyd. Length of the covering stone, 9 feet 4 inches ; width, 8 feet ; thickness, from 4 to 5 feet on the south side, and tapering to about 4 inches on the north. Height of south supporter, 4 feet 4 inches ; ditto, north supporter, 3 feet 6 inches. Horizontal circumference of covering stone, 35 feet ; vertical, 23 feet. Though it bears no comparison to that of Pentre Evan in length, width, and particularly in height (being scarcely, in the centre, two feet from the ground), yet it is considerably thicker ; indeed, it scarcely deserves the name of " llech,"\* being more round than flat, and nearly oval. I know of no other of the like configuration. At a distance it appears like an immense boulder, nearly touching the

ground. It does not possess what has been considered one of the distinctive marks of a cromlech, being quite as rough and rugged within as it is without. It is composed of crystalline slate, and has been used as a whet-stone, as is evident from the indentations in some of the angles ; but I should think that those who attempted to sharpen their knives upon it, must have met with the same success as those learned savans who have been

sharpening their wits to discover the purpose for which it had been erected. It is too hard for a hone,

though not quite impervious to an edged tool, as appears from the thousand and one initials carved upon it by rustics, who from age to age have thus endeavoured to immortalize their names. Taken altogether, it is certainly a most interesting object, occupying, like its neighbour of Pentre Evan, a very elevated spot, which commands a

widely extended prospect.

" There is," says Edward Lluyd in Gibson's edition of Camden \*' in Nevern parish a monument commonly called ' Llech y Dribedd,' e.g., tripodium ; and by some, the Altar Stone. It is somewhat of an oval form, and about twelve yards in circumference, and placed on four stones (whereof one is useless, as not touching it), scarce two foot high. At the south it is about four foot and a half in thickness; but sensibly thinner to the end, where it exceeds not four inches ; at which end there is cut such a ductus or conveyance as might serve to carry off any liquid that should run down ; but to what purpose it was designed, I shall not pretend to conjecture." This stone has been sketched by Sir Richard Hoare, and forms a pretty vignette in the title-page of Fenton's Historical Tour. The worthy baronet has been accused of misrepresenting the stone as dipping south-east instead of north-west, as it actually does : indeed, something to that effect has been inscribed on the covering stone. Now the stone in the picture appears to me as not dipping to any of the points of the compass, but that the dipping depended on the stand-point from which the sketch was taken.

On the Newport road, at the junction of two ways leading respectively to Berry and Newport Sands, in a place called Feidr y Beddau (the lane of graves), were formerly small tumuli containing vestiges of graves, about which I could find no satisfactory information.

The old town of Tref Draeth (the town on the sands) was, according to tradition, like another Peranzabuloe, swallowed by the sands. Some slight remains of it are said to be occasionally discovered after a storm ; but this is merely a supposition.

A propos of earthworks, with which I commenced this paper, two more remain to be mentioned. At the other end of the parish, about two miles and a half from Cardigan, to the right of the road leading to the Narberth Road Station, is Nant Brychellan, or Nant Berchellan, marked " Castell" in the Ordnance Map. It is precipitous on all sides ; but perhaps less so on the south, where is situate the old farm-house of Nant Brychellan in a most picturesque spot, bearing marks of great antiquity, and having its groundfloor carved in the solid rock, like that of Cronllwyn, where Martin de Tours first unfurled his standard when he undertook the conquest of Cemaes.

Near it is a fine spring, from which flows a small brook which has probably given its name to the place.

Nant Brychellan was surrounded by a fosse and a wall, which were levelled about the beginning of this century, and covered about an acre and a half of ground, which is said to be now the most productive portion of the farm. A broken sword and some other relics have been found there from time to time.

Adjoining this farm is Pentood (? sand head). The first syllable in Nant Brychellan signifies " a brook," while the two last are of doubtful interpretation. It is singular that the two farms are the property of a family of the name of Sambrook (sand brook), where they have lived for a vast number of years. Sambrook is one of the oldest names in the parochial records of this parish.

A little this side of Llantood Church, in the said parish, and two fields to the left of the road from Cardigan to Haverfordwest, from which former place it is distant about two miles and a half, is Castell Penallt Llantood, proudly overlooking the Vale of Cwm Gaer. Though not so large nor so curious as Caerau, it is much more perfect : indeed, I know of no other so perfect in North Pembrokeshire. It is surrounded by a deep fosse, and an agger of earth ten, and in some places twelve feet high, and is covered with a fine plantation, which gives it from below a grand and lordly appearance. It has a fine well on the east, and on the south are the remains of an old stone tower about thirty feet in diameter. This, like Nant Brychellan, is marked " Castell" in the Ordnance Map.

Of the date of these two earthworks, and the purpose for which they were raised, nothing satisfactory can be advanced. A free discussion of the subject would be most desirable. There are places of defence on the Tivy which can be more fairly accounted for. Old Castle was probably a Danish encampment; and the spot now covered by the Coedmore flower-garden might have been an outpost to Cilgerran Castle, as well as the mound near Llechrhyd. Castle Maelgwyn is recorded in history. But my business in this paper has been chiefly with places to which no historic records are attached, or at least none that I am acquainted with ; and for which, if there be any, I shall be very thankful.

Henry J. Vincent.

St. Dogmells. August 4, 1864.

Mining –

Copper ore reported discovered in 1851 – possibly worked but exact location of mining not known

Sites of Interest

### **Crugiau Maen Saeson**

Two circular mounds on opposite sides of the high road about half a mile east of Maen Saeson farm house which have been almost entirely removed. The larger and more southerly of the two has a base circumference of about 300ft. The lesser mound is about 170 ft in circumference with a height of 3 ft. both cairns are largely covered with gorse, but small white stones can be detected in their remains. They command a wide view of the Teifi estuary – Visited 10<sup>th</sup> June 1914 RCAM

### **Penrallt yr Esgob cairn**

This is a circular grass grown mound on Penrallt yr Esgob Farm, 300yds north east of the village of Moylgrove. It is about 250 ft in circumference and 5ft in height. It exhibits no signs of disturbance – Visited 10th June 1914 RCAM

### **Castel**

A promontory fort immediately above Ceibwr Bay, in the south west of the parish. It is defended on the land side by a single rampart and ditch. The area thus cut off measures 165 ft by 150ft (a little above ½ an acre.); The surface is fairly level. The rampart is well preserved; it has a length of 120ft, rises 6ft and falls 9ft to an outer ditch 10ft in width, and counterscarp of 6ft. The entrance at the south end of the bank has been altered. It may have had a width of 15ft Visited 11<sup>th</sup> June 1914 RCAM.

### **Caerau**

(See also article by H J Vincent – Caeran) for a description of the earthworks in his day )

This is a circular enclosure 360 ft in diameter, originally defended by three banks; to the north and east these have been levelled by cultivation, but their outlines are still traceable. To the south and west they have been better preserved, though much cultivated down. The innermost line of defence rises 2ft and falls 3ft the intermediate bank has an average rise of 3ft with a fall of 4ft;

the outermost rises 2ft and falls 4ft to the level. The width between the three lines averages 60ft . Any ditches which may have formed part of the original work have been filled up. The entrance is to the southwest; it appears to have been a direct cut 30ft wide through the three banks. Visited 10<sup>th</sup> June 1914 RCAM

### **Y Felin;The Mill, St Dogmaels**

Y Felin, a traditional stone-built water-powered corn mill, dates from at least the 1640s but may be associated with the adjacent Abbey and may thus be earlier. A third storey was added to the mill in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, with new machinery installed 1820-1825. The mill worked until 1926, reopening briefly during the second World War; it was restored from 1980 and is currently operational commercially and open to the public. The overshot waterwheel incorporates cast-iron shrouds from St David's mill (Felin Fach or Dewiston Mill, St David's,) , but set on the original axle and cast-iron hubs which date from about 1860 (Thomas and Co. Cardigan). The original wheel was retrieved and installed at Y Felin, Tynygraig. There are three pairs of stones and a bolter; an intact oat drying kiln is in lean-to building.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 14 April 2010.



## **Whitechurch**

### **1811 Fenton Tours Whitechurch**

The parish of Whitechurch so called as is supposed by George Owen, from the great care taken by the parisioners in keeping the church clean and properly adorning it, being, as he “finer and better than any other in the country” but having been lately rebuilt, it at present has certainly an appearance that justifies the appellation it bears, most probably from the character it ever maintained; for the parishioners, as they with the Lord of Cemaes alternately present to the church, may take greater pride than ordinary in their attention to the house of God, in many parts of Wales most shamefully neglected.

### **Whitechurch or Eglwys Wen 1839 Lewis**

WHITECHURCH, or EGLWYS-WEN, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Cardigan; containing 395 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from the white colour of the stone of which the original church was built. It is situated in a retired part of the county, at a distance from any turnpikeroad, and comprises a considerable tract of inclosed arable and grazing land, a portion of mountainous common affording pasturage for sheep, and some good turbaries, from which the inhabitants are supplied with fuel. The total area is 2481 acres; the soil is various, and the population is principally employed in agriculture. The stone in this part of the country contains a great proportion of quartz, which is found in abundance within the parish. Whitechurch is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; a British school, and two Sunday schools. John Jones, of Pantyderri, in 1729, bequeathed rent-charges of £1 and ten shillings respectively, to the poor of this parish and that of Llanvair-Nantgwyn adjacent; with other small charges to a few contiguous places.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Whitechurch like this:

WHITECHURCH, or Eglwys-Wen, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; 6½ miles SSW of Cardigan r. station. Post town, Cardigan. Acres, 2,481. Real property, £1,589. Pop., 318. Houses, 70. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £113. Patron, T. Lloyd, Esq. The church is bad.

### **1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins**

We now approach the confines of the parish of Eglwys-wen, or Whitechurch ; a parish where adders

are commonly reputed to be, like snakes in Iceland, absolutely unknown.

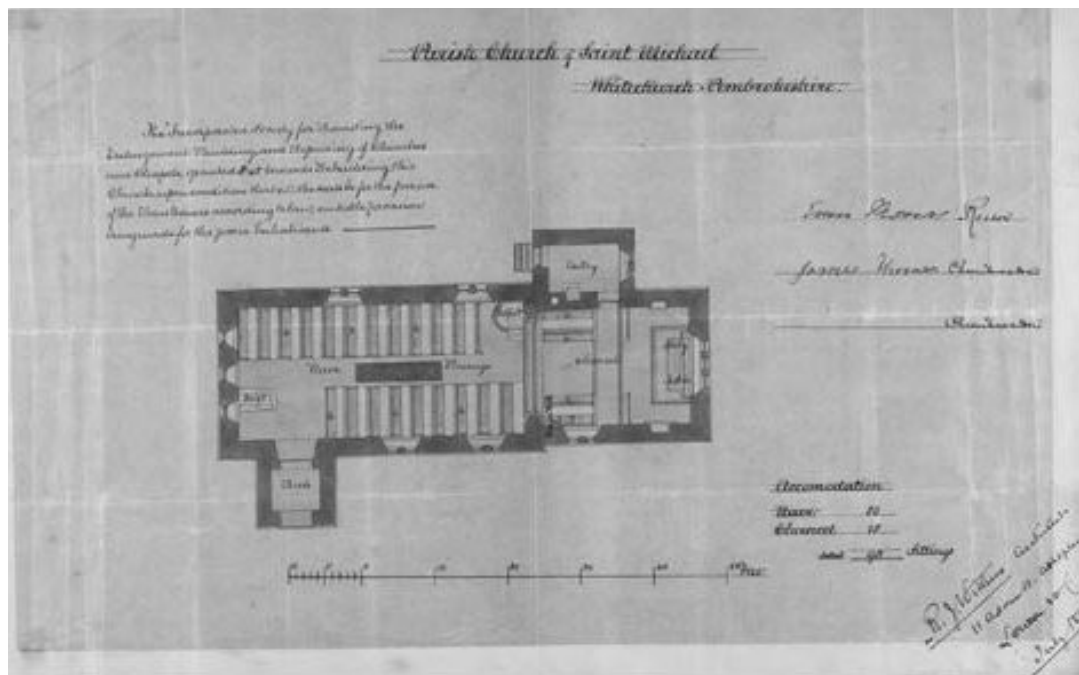
There is a curious tradition anent the yokels of Whitechurch parish. Says our trusty friend George Owen, ' In ancient times in this parish the Meanest and simplest Sort of people, yea the plain plough-men, were skillful at chess play ; they never being dwelling out of their Parish, but unletterate, and brought up at the plough and harrow altogether.' One would be curious to learn how it came to pass that these simple folk, dwelling in this remote Welsh parish, acquired such an unlooked-for reputation.

#### 1872 Church St Michael

The church was erected in 1872, but not on the old foundations; it is somewhat smaller than the earlier structure which had fallen into ruins. In the porch is a ston inscribed "1591" and it is stated in *Pem Arch Survey* that on its concealed side in the date "1674" Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.



St Michael' s Church Parish of WHITECHURCH, BY CARDIGAN, St. David's diocese  
Grant Reason: Rebuild Outcome: Approved (Architect) WITHERS, Robert Jewell: b.  
c.1823 - d. 1894 of London



**Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.**

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt 1872 and lack old features.

### Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory up to 1594 was appendant to the barony of Kemes, with alternate presentations thereto by the lord of Kemes and the freeholders of that parish (*Owen's Pem.*), and the patronage is now vested in the Lord of Kemes.

Under the name Ecclesia Alba, this church was assessed in 1291 at £5 6s. 8d. - *Taxatio*.

Ecclesia Alba. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione di-versorum patronorum ibidem David Howell clericus est rector valet communibus annis £6. Inde decima, 12s. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Alba alias Whitchurch (Eglwys Wen) (St. Michael).

William Lloyd, 13sq., 1714; Thomas Lloyd, Esq., and Anne his wife, 1759, 1763. Clear yearly

value £30. King's Books, £6. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

### **Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans**

Whitechurch (S. Michael). —An Elizabethan Chalice, corresponding with the Amroth example and in excellent preservation, with only the maker's mark, viz. ^^; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 7 dwts. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM n ECLESIE » DE » WHITCHVRCH # IN • KEMEYS". The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.

A modern Paten, bearing the hall mark of 1878 with maker's mark IF; diam., 6 in.; weight, 3 oz. 15 dwts. It is decorated with the sacred monogram and is inscribed with the legend "lord ever more GIVE US THIS BREAD".

There are also two glass Cruets with silver tops.

### **Clergy Whitechurch**

Williams, Henricus	1675	Curate
price, Carolus	1687	Rector
Pryse, Carolus	1692	Rector
Phillipps, David	1697	Rector
Williams, Jacobus	1714	Vac (cession) Rector
Laugharne, Arthurus	1714	Rector
Laugharne, Arthurus	1720	Rector
Laugharne, Gulielmus	1725	Curate
Laugharne, Arthur	1753	Vac (Death) Rector
Bowen, James	1753	Rector
Higgon, John	1759	Rector
Bowen, Thomas	1771	Curate
Thomas, Enoch	1784	Curate
Thomas, Enoch	1795	Curate
Thomas, Enoch	1802	Curate
Roberts, William	1802	Curate

Thomas , Enoch	1811	Curate	
Bowen , Samuel	1813	Rector	
Higgon , John	1813	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Bowen , Daniel	1813	Rector	

1851 Whitechurch [Parish Church] Thos Hughes, Informant

1929 St Michael & St Mary (Llanfair Nantgwyn) Incumbent and Curates; J Jones

*St. Michael Church, closed since 1999*

### **Nonconformist Chapels:**

Bethabara, Pontyglazier [Baptists, 1826]. Still open 1998

Pen-y-groes , in Pen-y-groes [Independents, before 1800]. still open Dec 2006

### **State of Education in Wales 1847**

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There are four resident land proprietor Many of the population cannot read or write.

**Parish of Whitechurch Penygroes British School** On the 29<sup>th</sup> of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room over the stable belonging to the Independent chapel. The room was well lighted by three glazed windows. It contained a fireplace , parallel desks and benches and a desk for the master. The school at the time of my visit, was kept by the minister, who was only acting as *locum tenens* while the proper master was studying at the Brecon Normal School, which he had been doing since November. I heard a class of twelve read to the master – four only could read with ease. I asked the master to question them in his usual way. The only way in which he questioned them was by putting each verse verbatim into an interrogative

form. Simple arithmetical questions were very readily worked both on slates and mentally. Grammar they knew little.

David Lewis Assistant

**Penygroes Sunday School** This school is held in the Independent chapel, and in the schoolroom belonging to the same congregation which is built on a part of the burying ground, above the stable.

The Testament classes are in the former, and the junior of elementary classes, with one class of adults reading the New Testament, in the latter. The school commenced this afternoon at 2 o'clock by the superintendent desiring one of the teacher to hear two females apparently about 23 years of age repeat the first chapter of the book of Joshua, which they did very correctly. A hymn was then sung and the teacher delivered a prayer. The secretary then called the names of the teachers and everyone answered "Here I am". The teachers then went to their different classes. In the schoolroom I saw one little boy in the alphabet, one class in the second class book of the London Sunday school union and two classes in the third Class book. The different teachers had printed questions from which they questioned the scholars as soon as the lessons were read correctly. Some of them were taught individually, others collectively. The adult class in the school room was reading the tenth chapter of Hebrews and answering questions put by the teacher.

There was only one female teacher in the school and she was as expert in proposing questions as the male teachers. At a quarter to four the superintendent ordered the books to be taken up; the anthem, "worthy is the Lamb" was sung by 20 to 30 of the teachers and scholars; and Mr David James of Pantgafel, concluded the school with prayer.

I was informed that the teachers and scholars were freeholders, farmers, servants, labourers and their children; but the major portion of the scholars were adults.

This is a school of considerable reputation

31<sup>st</sup> January 1847

Wm Morris Assitant

### **Whitechurch Hearth Tax**

Lewis Thomas Bevan	Whitchurch	H1
Morice David	Whitchurch	H1
Owen James	Whitchurch	H1
Bowen Owen	Whitchurch	H2
Morgan William	Whitchurch	H
Ellis Morice	Whitchurch	H
Morgan James	Whitchurch	H
William Rees	Whitchurch	H
Picton Katherine	Whitchurch	H2
Thomas Rees	Whitchurch	H2

Thomas George	Whitchurch	H2
Bowen George	Whitchurch Llwyngwair	H3
George Mathias	Whitchurch	H
John Phillip	Whitchurch	H
James John	Whitchurch	H
Morgan Nicholas	Whitchurch	H3
Lewis David	Whitchurch	H
Morgan Nicholas	Whitchurch	H (for mill )
William Thomas John	Whitchurch	H2
Cawey John David	Whitchurch	H3
Nicholas John William	Whitchurch	H
Richard William	Whitchurch	H
Thomas Morice	Whitchurch	H
Jenkin Thomas	Whitchurch	H
Lewis Morice	Whitchurch	H
Bowen Thom	Whitchurch	H
David John junior	Whitchurch	H
Mathias William	Whitchurch	H2
Thomas John	Whitchurch	H
Lewis Robert	Whitchurch	H3
David Margaret	Whitchurch	H2
David Thomas weaver	Whitchurch	P
Rees Lewis	Whitchurch	P
Rees Duthgy widow	Whitchurch	P
Evan Thomas ap	Whitchurch	P
Thomas James	Whitchurch	P

Llewhelin James	Whitchurch	P
George John	Whitchurch	P
Rees Katherine	Whitchurch	P
Rees William	Whitchurch	P
Griffith John tucker	Whitchurch	P
Griffith Evan	Whitchurch	P
Bevan William	Whitchurch	P
John Neast	Whitchurch	P
Phillip David	Whitchurch	P
Evan Phillip	Whitchurch	P
James Howell	Whitchurch	P
Thomas Thomas ap	Whitchurch	P
Phillip John David	Whitchurch	P
Row John	Whitchurch	P
David Rees	Whitchurch	P
Owen Owen David	Whitchurch	P
Jones Morice	Whitchurch	P
Rees George smyth	Whitchurch	P
Morgan James	Whitchurch	P

### **More Names Whitechurch**

Barlo John 1593/4, Feb, 24 John Barlo of Slebech, esq.,Fraunces Parry of Tregadogan,  
yeoman,Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of Whitechurch in  
Dewisland in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of Llanhowell,-  
*Slebech Estate and Family Record*



David William 30 July 1773 Whitechurch Yeoman Offence Theft of sea sand Whitechurch  
Prosecutor Thomas Samson *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies William 1 November 1773 Whitechurch Labourer/Husbandman Offence Theft of a sheep  
Whitechurch Prosecutor Meyler William Whitechurch Yeoman Verdict No true bill *Before the  
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies William 8 March 1818 Uzmaston Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of Hicks  
Henry of wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor - servant to the said Henry Hicks  
Whitechurch Prosecutor Davies Thomas Whitechurch servant Punishment 1 year imprisonment  
*Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Eynon Martha 20 July 1823 Whitechurch Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, food -  
butter- and cloth, Prisoner aged 23, Whitechurch Prosecutor Harries Joseph, Llanenwas, esq,  
Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-  
1830,*

Harries John 22 July 1802 Whitechurch Gent Offence Assault Whitechurch Prosecutor Reuben  
Pocock, mariner Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Howell David 1534 Whitechurch St Michael est rector *Valor Eccl*

Lloyd Anne 1759,1763 wife of Thomas, Whitechurch StMichael.

Lloyd Thomas Esq 1759-1763 Whitechurch StMichael.

Lloyd William 1714 patron Whitechurch St Michael.

Morris James Alias James David Morris Whitechurch Yeoman Offence Theft of a horse belonging  
to Morris, Thomas, Whitechurch. No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen George 1611-12 Will of George Owen of the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw, clerk. He held the livings of Llanvihangel Penbedw and Whitechurch in Kemes, and was one of the first Pembrokeshire authors. , *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

Parry Fraunces 1593/4, Feb, 24 John Barlo of Slebech, esq, Fraunces Parry of Tregadogan yeoman Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of Whitechurch in Dewisland in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of Llanhowell,- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Prosser William 4 January 1821 Whitechurch Labourer Offence Manslaughter of Thomas, Morgan by striking him on the head with a stick, Prisoner aged 16, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees William 20 November 1779 Whitechurch Yeoman Offence Theft of sheep. Whitechurch Prosecutor Laugharne, Henry Mason Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reymond Michael 20 July 1782 Whitechurch Gent. Offence Erecting a privy and house of office next to a river, into which the privy drain emptied itself, causing the river to be unfit for use. Whitechurch Prosecutor Bateman John Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Sarah 29 July 1820 Whitechurch Widow Offence Theft of a cow, Prisoner aged 40, Whitechurch Prosecutor Edward David, Whitechurch, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

### **Sites of Interest**

#### **Carn fferched, ? Carn y merched, the maidens cairn**

A cairn of mountain boulders, having a base circumference of 150ft and a height of some 3ft. The summit has been considerably disturbed. It stands at an altitude of slightly over 1,100 ft., just

north of the ancient trackway known as Ffordd Fleming – Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.

### **Carreg Maen du**

A natural bolder standing erect within a few yards of the boundary line of the parish. According to *Pem Arch Survey* “ it marks the manorial march and is visited when the lords [of the manors ] mark their bounds” Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914

### **Maenllwyd y rhos**

A natural boulder on the boundary line between this parish and that of Mynachlog Ddu –Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.

### **Moel Trigarn**

*This article is contributed bt Lieut Col W Ll Morgan R. E. F.S.A. a retired Commissioner.*

Situated on one of the eastern spurs of Prescelly 1200ft above the sea in a position unusually bleak and exposed. The stone used in its construction is of the ordinary Pembrokeshire trap, detached fragments of the disintergrated outcrop are lying about in large masses. The defences consist of two ramparts encircling the summit, with an outwork to the east. The inner enclosure is oval in shape, 500 ft by 400ft, and contains an area of 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The outer 40 yds down the hill contains 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the outwork 2 acres. The rampart of the inner enclosure is traceable all round except on the southern side, where the steep slope is covered with a talus of stone and fallen rocks; here all trace of the rampart have disapeared. It is 10 to 15ft wide at the base and was formed by cutting a terrace in the slope of the hill and throwing the earth backwards to form a bank which was faced internally and externally with rough stones, at present from 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft above the turf, with unusually deep foundations, probably due to the accumulation of the soil; but in places where it would have been difficult to cut this terrace, a stone wall with a base of 8ft 6in was built with faces to both sides, and long headers freely used; when these difficulties were passed the bank again appears.

Within the enclosure are the traces of at least 100 habitations, formed by cutting into the hillside and throwing the earth forward. There are no sins of walling. The rampart surrounding the second enclosure is not so well preserved as the inner one. In many places it disappears in the clatter. On the eastern side it has been much mutilated by farmers extracting long stone for building purposes. On the western side it is untraceable in the loose stones; to the north west and north it appears as a stone wall 8ft 6in thick at the base, but soon changes to an earthen bank faced with stone, reverting to a stone wall on the eastern side where it is in a very ruinous condition. All traces are now lost in the clatter until, on the southern side near the entrance, it again appears as a stone wall.

In this enclosure are about 120 sites of dwellings; they are more numerous to the south.

The rampart of the outwork is in a more ruinous condition than others, and would appear to have been of the wall type, the only portions distinctly faced is to the north. The interior is covered with hut sites, but they are not so distinct as in the other enclosures.

There are three entrances, all straight cuts through the sides. The eastern or principal is through the three enclosures, but by no means in a direct line. It entered the out work near its south west corner, passed through the eastern side of the outer enclosure 50 yds to the north, and the inner enclosure 40 yds to the southwest. This entrance is the only one well defined, and is about 12 ft wide. The western entrance of the inner enclosure is fairly traceable, but the southern is very doubtful. Through all the camp there is no sign of a ditch. There are three cairns within the enclosure near the summit of the hill; they have been much disturbed and nothing can be learned from them.

The camp was excavated in 1899 by the Rev S Baring Gould and Mr Barnard.

The finds consist of fragments of iron much oxidised, associated with spindle whorls, pounders of stone, sling stones, glass beads, portions of armlet rings and stone lamps, which were, in the opinion of the excavators of the time of the Iron Age; probably 700BC to 100 AD. -The finds are deposited in Tenby Museum. --Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September ----- Since then a Roman coin, a "first brass" of the empress Faustina (d 175a.d) was found – It is now in the National Museum of Wales.

### **Maen offeiriad.**

A cottage to the west of the parish, where is now neither stone nor memory of such too explain the name.

### **Carn ddafad las; Garn ddufach**

Two natural outcrops of Mynydd Prescelly –Visited 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.

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